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FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

POLITICAL.

No. 1 P.

Fort William, the 1st January 1878.

IN pursuance of HER MAJESTY'S Gracious Command to notify publicly HER high appreciation of the feelings of personal devotion to HERSELF and loyalty to the British Crown which have been expressed in connection with the Proclamation, at the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi and throughout the Provinces and States of India, of HER MAJESTY'S assumption of the title of EMPRESS OF INDIA, the following correspondence which has passed between the Government of India and the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India, is published for general information :—

From the Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council, to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India,—No. 24, dated the 2nd February 1877.

In forwarding to us a copy of the Proclamation notifying the assumption by Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen of the Title of Empress of India, Your Lordship requested that this addition to the Royal Style and Titles might be proclaimed throughout the Queen's Indian dominions in a manner suitable to Her Majesty's Gracious intentions.

2. Acting in accord with these instructions, and fully recognizing the political importance of the event to be proclaimed, we resolved, as we informed you in our letter of the 5th of October last, that no effort should be wanting on our part to carry out the wishes of Her Majesty's Government, in a manner befitting the occasion, and consonant with the expectations of the Chiefs and peoples of India.

3. Our letters noted in the margin will have placed Your Lordship in possession of the general views which we formed last autumn as to

No. 47, dated	5th October	1876.	the nature of the ceremonial, and the acts of grace and
No. 52, "	25th "	"	favour which might appropriately accompany it. We
No. 54A, "	8th November	"	have now the honor to report that, as proposed in our
No. 56A, "	22nd "	"	

above-mentioned letters, an Assemblage of the principal Chiefs and Nobles of India was held by the Viceroy at Delhi on the 1st January 1877, and Her Majesty's new Title proclaimed amid great rejoicings, and most gratifying demonstrations of loyalty. On the same date Durbars for the reading of the Proclamation were held in each District or Division throughout British India; the troops in each cantonment were paraded, and salutes of 101 guns fired from all forts and batteries in the three Presidencies. Displays similar in character took place at the capitals of those Chiefs who were prevented from attending the Delhi ceremonial.

4. Since the submission in October last of our proposals on the subject of the Assemblage, the unexpected visitation of famine in Southern India and other unforeseen difficulties induced us to consider very seriously whether it might not be our duty to withdraw them; but, after full consideration of the political importance of the event, and in view of the advanced state of our preparations, as well as the disappointment which the abandonment of the Assemblage would occasion to Native Chiefs and others who had completed arrangements for attending it, we felt satisfied that such a course would be inexpedient. We carefully reconsidered, however, certain details of our general plan, relinquishing, on account of the expenditure they involved, some proposals which we should otherwise have been glad to carry out, and reducing the scale and cost of others within narrower limits than would under other circumstances have been desirable. We, moreover, limited the number of invitations to the Assemblage, and directed that no Native Chiefs, Noblemen, or others should be encouraged to attend it, in any case likely to involve them in expenses which they were not fully able to afford.

5. Notwithstanding these measures, the number of Chiefs, Nobles, and European visitors attending the Assemblage, largely exceeded our anticipations. Of the Ruling Chiefs, no less than sixty-three were present, including the Nizam of Hyderabad; the Maharaja of Mysore; the Gaekwar of Baroda; the Maharajas of Gwalior and Indore, and the principal Chiefs of Central India; the Maharana of Udaipur, the Maharajas of Jaipur and Jodhpur, and the principal Chiefs of Rajputana; the Maharaja of Jammu and Cashmere and the principal Chiefs of the Punjab; together with Chiefs from Bombay, the North-Western and Central Provinces, Bengal and Sindh. A complete list of the Ruling Chiefs attending, with returns of the area, revenue and population of their States, will be found among the enclosures of this despatch; it will suffice here to mention that the aggregate populations under the direct rule of the Chiefs present at Delhi approach 40 millions, while their united territories exceed the combined areas of England, Italy, and France. The titular Chiefs and Native Gentlemen attending (exclusive of members of the Suites of Ruling Chiefs) were nearly three hundred in number, comprising the flower of the Indian Nobility, and persons of distinction from almost every province of the Empire. Among them were the Prince of Aroet and the Princess of Tanjore from the Madras Presidency; the Maharaja Sir Jai Mangal Singh, and some of the principal landowners and citizens of Bengal; the Maharaja of Balrampur and the principal Talukdars of Oudh; forty representatives of the most distinguished families of the North-Western Provinces; scions of the ex-Royal family of Delhi; descendants of the Saddozai of Cabul, and the Alora Chiefs of Sindh; Sikh Sardars from Amritsar and Lahore; Rajputs from the

- Kangra Hills; the semi-independent Chief of Amb, on the Hazara border; Envoys from Chitral and Yassin, who attended in the train of the Maharaja of Jammu and Cashmere; Arbabs from Peshawur; Patan Chiefs from Kohat and the Derajat; Biluch Tomandars from Dera Ghazi Khan; leading citizens from Bombay; Gond and Maharratta Nobles from the Central Provinces; Rajputs from Ajmere; and Natives of Burma, Central India, Mysore, and Baroda. In addition to the Feudatories and Nobles of the Empire, His Excellency the Governor General of the Portuguese Settlements in India; the Khan of Khelat; a deputation from the Sultan of Muscat; Ambassadors from His Majesty the King of Siam, and the Maharaj Adhiraj of Nepal; the Envoy from the Amir of Kashgar; the Foreign Consular Body; and a large concourse of English and Native officials and visitors,—were present as spectators.

6. The Chiefs and Nobles, with their followers and most of the visitors present, were accommodated in large encampments, arranged, for the most part, in provincial groups on either side of roads converging to a central group of camps on the north side of the ridge, comprising those of the Viceroy, the Governors of Madras and Bombay, the Commander-in-Chief in India, and the Lieutenant-Governors and Chief Commissioners of Provinces. We enclose a map of Delhi and its environs, showing the location of the several encampments, and a directory, published for the convenience of visitors, giving further details on this subject. For the multitude thus brought together, which cannot, with the troops, have fallen far short of one hundred thousand souls, besides horses, elephants and camels—thanks to the complete arrangements of the local authorities—ample supplies were available; and the sanitary and police arrangements were excellent.

7. With these preliminary observations, we proceed briefly to record the events connected with the Proclamation from the date of the Viceroy's arrival at Delhi until the day of his departure.

8. Having completed a tour of two months' duration from Simla to Bombay, visiting in the course of his journey Peshawur, Lahore, Multan, Bhawalpore, Jacobabad, and Kurrachee, the Viceroy arrived at Delhi by special train on the afternoon of Saturday, the 23rd December. On alighting from the train he was received by the President in Council and other high Civil and Military Officials. In accordance, likewise, with an invitation addressed to them, the Ruling Chiefs present in camp assembled at the Railway station to take part in the reception. The Viceroy, after short conversations with the Officers of Government present on the platform, turned to the Native Chiefs, and addressing them collectively, expressed his pleasure at meeting them, and his thanks for their attendance at Delhi. This reception formed one of the most interesting events of the Assemblage. Many of the sixty-three Chiefs present had never previously met each other; some had not even before left their own principalities; they, one and all, evinced the greatest eagerness to welcome the Viceroy; they moved about without ceremony or question of precedence, and were most cordial and friendly in their manner towards each other.

9. After conversing with the Nizam, the Maharajas Sindia and Holkar, the Maharaja of Cashmere, the Maharajas of Mysore, Udaipur, Jaipur, and others, the Viceroy mounted his State elephant, and followed by the whole of the British Officials present, proceeded in State through the principal roads and thoroughfares of Delhi to the Viceregal Camp. Along the line of route, from the Railway station to the Camp, a distance of nearly six miles, were disposed in a continuous line the whole of the avail-

able British and Native Troops and Volunteers assembled at Delhi, in number nearly 15,000 men, interspersed at varied distances with the troops, followers, and State elephants of the Native Chiefs. Crowds of Europeans and Natives filled the available spaces along the route, and received the Viceroy with every demonstration of cordiality and respect. For the Princes, Governors, Deputations, Ambassadors, and Envoys from Foreign States, the Foreign Consular Body present at Delhi, the titular Chiefs, Nobles, and high Government officials, not taking part in the procession, suitable accommodation was provided in favorable localities from which to witness the procession.

10. From the 26th until the 29th of December the Viceroy received and returned official visits, which collectively occupied nine hours daily, including visits to and from the Governor General of the Portuguese Settlements in India; the Khan of Khelat; the Foreign Ambassadors and Envoys; and seventy-seven of the principal Native Chiefs, ruling and titular, present at Delhi. His Excellency took advantage of these receptions to present to the Ruling Chiefs the Banners and Gold Medals commemorative of the Assemblage sanctioned by Her Majesty's Government. When presenting the Banners and Medals, the Viceroy addressed each Chief as follows:—

“I present Your Highness with this Banner, on which are blazoned the armorial bearings of your family, as a personal gift from Her Majesty the Queen in commemoration of Her assumption of the Title of Empress of India.

“Her Majesty trusts that it may never be unfurled without reminding you, not only of the close union between the Throne of England and your loyal and princely House, but also of the earnest desire of the Paramount Power to see your dynasty strong, prosperous, and permanent.

“I further decorate you, by command of the Queen and Empress, with this Medal. May it be long worn by yourself, and long kept as an heirloom by your family, in remembrance of the auspicious date it bears.”

11. His Excellency likewise announced to the several Native Chiefs and Princes the special concessions and acts of grace which Her Majesty the Queen or His Excellency the Viceroy had been pleased to bestow upon them. Marked indications of pleasure were evinced by them at these announcements, and expressions of gratification at the assumption of the new title, as also of desire to give some tangible proof of loyalty and devotion to the Throne, were reiterated to the Viceroy.

12. The 29th and 30th of December were also occupied by the Viceroy in conferring Banners and Gold Commemorative Medals on the Governors of Madras and Bombay, the Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, and the Punjab, and the Commander-in-Chief in India. Gold Commemorative Medals were also conferred upon the Members of the Executive Council, the Chief Commissioners, the Resident at Hyderabad, and the Agents to the Governor General. His Excellency likewise received the Consular Body, as well as the Native Noblemen and Gentlemen, nearly 300 in number, who had been specially invited to Delhi, and presented Silver Commemorative Medals to them. We append a list showing in further detail the manner in which these Commemorative Medals were distributed.

13. During this interval the Viceroy held large evening receptions for the European and Native visitors in Camp, and a Levée which was numerously attended. He also entertained each evening at separate banquets the Governors of Madras and Bombay, the Commander-in-Chief of India, the Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal, North-Western Provinces and the Punjab, and the Members of the Executive Council. His Excellency

was thus enabled before the actual day of the Proclamation to receive and make the personal acquaintance of a large number of the European official and non-official visitors in Camp, as well as of the principal Native Chiefs and Noblemen present at Delhi.

14. The Imperial Assemblage itself was held in pavilions, specially erected for the purpose, on a slightly rising ground overlooking an extensive plain to the north of the City of Delhi. The ceremonial was conducted in general accordance with the anticipatory description of it contained in our letter of the 5th October last. The Governors of Madras and Bombay, the Ruling Chiefs present at Delhi, with their principal attendants, and the various High Officers of Government, were seated in a large semicircle 800 feet in extent facing the Viceregal Throne. The arrangement by which the Chiefs were seated in a semicircle and intermingled with high officials of the British Government,—their seats being unnumbered and grouped according to the political Jurisdictions to which they appertained—gave great satisfaction; and we are glad to be able to inform Your Lordship in Council that by the excellence of these arrangements not a single complaint was received in regard to those questions of precedence which had previously prevented many of the Chiefs from meeting each other, and given rise to constant anxiety and embarrassment on all former occasions of the kind. A large concourse of spectators, including His Excellency the Governor General of the Portuguese Settlements in India, His Highness the Khan of Khelat, the Foreign Envoys and Consular Body, and European and Native noblemen and gentlemen from all parts of India, witnessed the proceedings from pavilions erected to the right and left of the Viceroy's dais. The British troops, European and Native, and the troops, followers, and elephants of the Chiefs and Nobles, were disposed in a vast circle on the plain around.

15. The Viceroy arrived at the place of assemblage a little after noon, and, advancing in a State procession to the central dais, took his seat upon the Throne, amidst the usual formalities. His Excellency wore the collar, badge, and robes of the Grand Master of the Order of the Star of India; and his train was borne by two pages—the one an officer of the British Navy, the other a younger son of the Maharaja of Cashmere. The Queen's Proclamation, transmitted in Your Lordship's letter of the 13th July last, was then read in English by the Chief Herald, and afterwards in Urdu by our Foreign Secretary. At its conclusion, a salute of 101 salvos of artillery was fired, interspersed at intervals with *feu-de-joie* from the combined lines of British and Native Infantry; massed bands played the National Anthem; and the Royal Standard was unfurled and hoisted in honour of Her Majesty the Queen and Empress. We do not attempt any further description of the ceremonial, than to say that it was exceedingly impressive, and passed off with complete success.

16. After a suitable pause the Viceroy rose and delivered an Address, of which copies are enclosed. It will be seen that the main object of His Excellency's speech was to clearly explain the gracious intentions of Her Majesty in assuming the new Title, to describe to the people of India the foundation, growth, and character of British Supremacy and assert its permanency. But His Excellency also took occasion to convey to the Civil and Military Officers of the Crown Her Majesty's grateful and emphatic recognition of their energy, public virtue, and self-devotion in the service of the Empire; he expressed to the non-official classes the Queen's appreciation of their loyalty, industry, and enterprise; and cordially thanked the Army of India for the heroic achievements by which they had upheld on every occasion, side by side, the honour of the country. The Viceroy then proceeded to

express the acknowledgments of the British Government to the Native Chiefs and Princes for their continued loyalty and attachment to the Crown of England, and to assure them that the ceremony in which they were taking a part that day was the result of Her Majesty's anxious wish to confirm and perpetuate the intimacy of the relations now indissolubly uniting the British Crown with India.

17. Addressing the Native subjects of the Empire generally, the Viceroy explained to them that it was on their gradual and enlightened participation in the exercise of the mild and just authority of the government of the Queen and Empress, and not upon conquest or annexation, that Her Majesty relied for the development of Her Indian Empire. Finally, His Excellency thanked the Foreign Representatives for their attendance, and before concluding his address announced to the assembled gathering the gracious message of royal greeting which the Queen and Empress had sent that day by telegraph for communication to those present at the Assemblage.

18. No sooner had the Viceroy finished his address, than the Assemblage spontaneously rose and joined the troops in giving repeated cheers; many of the Native Chiefs essayed at the same time to speak. Amongst others, the following replies are worthy of record:

The Maharaja Sindia was the first to speak. He said:—

"Shah-in-Shah; Padshah,—May God bless you! The Princes of India bless you, and pray that your sovereignty (hukumat*) and power may remain steadfast for ever."

The Begum of Bhopal spoke in a similar sense. Sir Salar Jung likewise rose, on behalf of the Nizam, and spoke as follows:—

"I am desired by the Nizam to request Your Excellency to convey to Her Majesty, on the part of himself and the Chiefs of India, the expression of their hearty congratulations upon Her assumption of the title of Empress of India, and to assure Her that they pray for Her long life and for the enduring prosperity of Her Empire both in India and England."

The Maharajas of Udaipur and Jaipur desired, in the name of the United Chiefs of Rajpootana, that a telegram might be sent to the Queen, offering their dutiful and loyal congratulations to Her Majesty on Her assumption of the Imperial Title. The Maharaja of Cashmere expressed to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, who was sitting near him, his great satisfaction at the tenor of the Viceroy's speech, adding that the day would never be forgotten by him or his children; that it would ever be regarded as an auspicious one; and that the shadow of Her Majesty's gracious Empire would for ever be his chief protection.

19. When the Native Chiefs had ceased speaking, the Viceroy dissolved the Assemblage, and left the dais with the same ceremonies as were observed on his arrival.

20. We have thus the satisfaction of being able to state, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, that the proclamation of the Imperial Title at Delhi was, partly from the care with which all the arrangements had been carried out by those entrusted with them, and partly from the enthusiasm with which all classes joined in the celebration of the event, a great and gratifying success. As it was found impracticable to announce at the place of assemblage the various acts of grace which formed part of the day's proceedings, these were published immediately afterwards in a Gazette Extraordinary, copy of which we annex. We have reason to believe

* This word implies the power of giving to all persons absolute orders which must be obeyed.

that these concessions have given much satisfaction, particularly to the Native Ruling Chiefs. In addition to the above, other minor concessions were granted at or in connection with the Imperial Assemblage to individuals or local bodies; a descriptive list of such concessions will be furnished with a subsequent despatch, but two of them may be here referred to as having been received with particular satisfaction by the Mahomedan community of Delhi,—the re-opening to public worship of the *Zinat-ul-Musajid*, a mosque near the Palace, long closed on military grounds; and the restoration to that community of the precincts of the *Fatehpuri* mosque, in the principal street of Delhi, which was confiscated in 1857, and had since been used as a Serai.

21. On the evening of the Proclamation day a State Banquet was given by the Viceroy. The occasion was one of considerable interest, as being the first on which the Governor-General of India, the Governors, the Lieutenant-Governors, the Members of the Executive Council, the various Heads of Administrations, and other High Officers of Government, as well as the Governor-General of the Portuguese Settlements, and various Native Noblemen, had ever been present at table at one time. The Viceroy, when proposing the health of the Queen and Empress, addressed those present in a speech of which we annex a copy.

22. The three days succeeding to the day of the Proclamation were occupied by the Viceroy in receiving and replying to addresses from Municipal Committees and other public bodies; in receiving farewell visits of ceremony from the Native Chiefs, Ambassadors, and Noblemen present in Camp; and in the transaction of important official business. At the farewell visits each Chief received parting gifts from His Excellency; and some of their Suite, as well as the Political Officers accompanying them, were presented with silver commemorative medals.

23. With regard to the official business transacted by us, we may remind Your Lordship that in our despatch of the 5th October last we stated our intention of endeavouring to take advantage of the presence at the Assemblage of the Governors and Heads of Administrations and Native Chiefs to confer with them personally on a large number of important administrative and financial questions. This we were able to effect with great advantage to the general interests of the Empire. The most pressing questions which engaged our attention were those of the famine in Southern India; the various important financial measures connected with the budget for 1877-78; the amalgamation of Oudh with the North-Western Provinces; the arrangements by which, in amicable communication with the Rajputana States, we hope to be able to abolish the Inland Customs line, and ultimately reduce the price of salt through the greater part of India; and the forthcoming negotiations with the Portuguese Government in regard to fiscal and other matters affecting the Settlement of Goa. Other matters of importance were discussed; and in personal conferences with the Governors of Madras and Bombay, we were enabled to settle questions connected with the scarcity which might otherwise have entailed much correspondence and controversy, and to arrange for the deputation of Sir Richard Temple on the special inquiries regarding famine operations separately reported to Your Lordship.

24. A review of Troops on Friday, the 5th of January, concluded the events of the Imperial Assemblage. At noon of that day fourteen thousand of the troops of the three Presidencies, under the Commander-in-Chief in India, passed in review order before the Viceroy in presence of the British and Native visitors at the Camp, the Foreign representatives, and a large concourse of spectators. Nothing could exceed

the martial appearance and steady movement of the troops, which elicited universal admiration from those present. We annex a statement of the various corps and regiments present, as well as copy of an address made to them by the Viceroy at the conclusion of the review. Advantage was taken of this opportunity to pass in review the troops and retinues of the Native Ruling Chiefs, and the display was a most interesting and striking one. The proceedings of the Assemblage were formally closed at sunset on the same day, by a salute of 101 guns from the flag-staff tower in the vicinity of the Viceregal Camp; and at 11 P. M. His Excellency left Delhi for Patiala for the purpose of installing the young Maharaja.

25. We have not attempted in this letter to do more than submit for the information of Her Majesty's Government a brief record of facts connected with an Assemblage of which the various scenes will, we feel assured, long live in the memories of those present at it. We earnestly trust that the political importance of the Proclamation of the new title may be increasingly felt as time rolls on, and that the anticipations in connection with it, which we ventured to form in our Despatch of the 5th of October last, will be more than realized, in results fraught with benefit to the interests of the Indian Empire.

26. We desire, in conclusion, to bring to Your Lordship's notice the services of the Officers mentioned in the annexed list, who were charged with the general arrangements of the Assemblage, and to express our warm appreciation of the ability with which they accomplished the important duties entrusted to them. Nothing could exceed the care and solicitude with which these officers, one and all, laboured to bring the proceedings at Delhi to a successful issue. The sanitary, police, commissariat, and other arrangements of the Camp were in every way admirable. We, moreover, received from the Government of the Punjab, which had great responsibilities placed upon it in connection with so large a gathering within the limits of its jurisdiction, the most loyal and able assistance.

27. We propose shortly to submit, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, copies of the various addresses to Her Majesty presented at Delhi, and the congratulatory letters received from Native Chiefs, descriptions of the local durbars held throughout the various provinces of India, and detailed accounts of the expenditure which has been incurred in connection with the Assemblage. We have at present every reason to believe that this expenditure is well within our original estimate of ten lakhs of rupees.

From the Secretary of State for India, to the Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council,—
No. 42, Political, dated London, 29th March 1877.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of Political letter of Your Excellency's Government, No. 24, dated the 2nd February last, reporting the principal events in connection with the Imperial Assemblage held at Delhi on the 1st January 1877, for the purpose of proclaiming the assumption by Her Majesty the Queen of the title of "Empress of India."

2. Her Majesty's Government had previously been informed by telegraph of the general course of the proceedings, but they have perused with interest and satisfaction the detailed report with which they have now been furnished. They desire to convey to Your Excellency personally and to your Colleagues in the Government of India their cordial congratulations on the success of the Assemblage, and they do not doubt that, as anticipated by your Government, the political results, both of the assumption

by the Queen of the new title, and of the concessions and acts of grace which have accompanied the notification of that Act of Her Majesty to the Princes and people of India, will be increasingly felt as time goes on, and be beneficial in various ways to the interests of the Empire at large.

3. Her Majesty's Government have much pleasure in recording their entire concurrence in the sentiments expressed by Your Excellency in Council in regard to the value of the services rendered in connection with the Assemblage by the Government of the Punjab and the officers and gentlemen specified in the list accompanying your letter under reply. Upon the Government of the Punjab much responsibility necessarily rested, while any failure in the arrangements at Delhi, however well considered they may have been, would have seriously marred the political success anticipated from the proceedings. That no failure of any kind should have occurred in the arrangements, whether those of a ceremonial character, or those incidental to the gathering together in a limited space of a great and miscellaneous multitude, is a cause for much satisfaction, and is a result highly creditable to the local Government and to the officers immediately concerned.

From the Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council, to the Secretary of State for India,—
No. 142, Political, dated 6th August 1877.

In our letter of the 2nd of February last, we had the honour to report the ceremonies with which the assumption by Her Majesty the Queen of the title of Empress of India had been proclaimed at Delhi. We then promised to submit, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, a further communication descriptive of the local Durbars held throughout India in celebration of the event, as well as copies of the various addresses and congratulatory letters received, then and since, from Native Chiefs and others throughout India. In accordance with this engagement we now enclose the papers connected with these subjects.

2. The list of concessions enclosed in the present despatch refers chiefly to minor acts of grace, the arrangements for which were not completed in time to allow of their publication in the *Gazette of India* of January 1st, 1877. Many of them consist of rewards granted for important services inadequately recognized in the past; as well as of increases to pensions and jaghirs enjoyed by ancient Native families, whose unquestioned loyalty rendered them deserving of assistance on this special occasion in the maintenance of their former position and dignity. These marks of favour, which Your Lordship will find fully described in the abstract of contents attached to this letter, were deeply appreciated by all concerned.

3. Our Resolution regarding the release of prisoners in the various provinces of India was, as Your Lordship is aware, published in the Gazette issued at Delhi on the day of the Proclamation; but we now beg to enclose a Minute since drawn up by Sir Edward Bayley, containing some interesting details on the subject. Under the careful supervision of our Colleague, this particular act of grace, to which the natives of India attach much importance, was brought to a successful issue. After the most careful enquiry into each case, nearly 16,000 prisoners were released, carrying the feeling of rejoicing, with which we desired the day to be marked, to a vast number of individuals in remote districts, who would probably have never heard of the occasion in any other way. Sir Edward Bayley points out that apprehensions were expressed in some quarters lest any indiscriminate order for the release of persons of bad character should lead to a disturbance of the public peace, or to a large increase

of crime. We ourselves never shared these apprehensions, and it is satisfactory to learn from our Colleague's Minute that no such result took place. "So far as can be ascertained," he says, "but a very infinitesimal fraction of the large number set free has again relapsed into crime, and only one or two cases have been brought to notice in which persons so released have been again arrested on criminal charges. This fact is very creditable to the judgment with which the sections for release were made, and the present feeling of the native community may safely be said to be one of almost entire satisfaction and approbation. As regards the release of prisoners confined for petty debts, by payment of their liabilities, the feeling has," he adds, "been everywhere one of great and unanimous satisfaction. In the Central Provinces, at Seonee, a rich money-lender, at whose suit a good many debtors were in jail, as soon as he heard that all of them who owed him under Rs. 100 had their debts paid by Government at once sent releases for all the rest, in order to mark his appreciation of the liberality of Government and his own loyal feeling." We desire to take the opportunity of expressing our high sense of the value of our Colleague's labours in a matter which was one of great delicacy, and yet specially calculated to cause the assumption of the new title to be remembered with satisfaction throughout the Empire.

4. The loyal tone which pervades the enclosed addresses and letters, received from Native Chiefs, public bodies, and private individuals, in all parts of India, will, we feel sure, be appreciated by Her Majesty's Government. The addresses and congratulatory poems, herewith enclosed, are written in divers languages and dialects, and many of them are rich in Oriental imagery; but we venture to think that they contain unique and gratifying evidence of the hearty satisfaction with which all races and creeds in this country have regarded Her Majesty's formal assumption of the imperial title. We have not sent separate answers to the several communications herewith transmitted, being of opinion that a general letter from Your Lordship, which we could publish in the various Gazettes throughout India, will afford the most appropriate means of acknowledgment.

5. From the papers enclosed in this letter, Your Lordship will see that the manner in which the assumption of the new title was celebrated throughout this Empire and its dependencies was very gratifying. In the districts and towns under direct British administration, as well as in the durbars of those Native Chiefs who were unable to attend the Imperial Assemblage, the manifestations of loyalty were marked, and the occasion evidently looked upon by the people at large as one of peculiar importance.

6. At the Presidency Towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, the Proclamation was read by the chief civil officer of the district and the Presidents in Council respectively, in the presence of thousands of spectators and the troops of the garrisons, and was received by all with marked attention and respect. The local rejoicings in the various districts and towns throughout India were not less gratifying, and were remarkable, both for their spontaneous and cordial character and for the care with which the proceedings were conducted by the local officials. We refrain from entering into the details of those proceedings only from a desire not to unduly lengthen this letter. Throughout the whole of the British districts, notably in Madras, Bengal, and the North-Western Provinces, food and clothing were gratuitously distributed to the poor; whilst many of the wealthy zemindars and municipalities gave liberal grants towards works of public utility, in order to commemorate the assumption of the new title in some permanent form. In British Burmah and other outlying provinces, the same loyalty was evinced; whilst at Aden the ships in harbour, including a steamer of His

Highness the Khedive, were dressed in honour of the occasion, and much enthusiasm evinced by the mixed population of that Settlement.

7. The durbars held at the capitals of the Native Chiefs and Princes absent from Delhi were equally characterized by demonstrations of cordial loyalty. In Bengal and Northern India, for instance, the Raja of Hill Tipperah personally superintended the arrangements of the durbar held at his capital, and evinced much pleasure at having such an opportunity of testifying his fidelity to the British Government; the Maharaja of Sikkim, unable to hold a durbar in his own capital, sent all his chief officers to attend the reading of the Proclamation at Darjeeling; at Moorshedabad there were great rejoicings on behalf of the Nawab Nazim of Bengal; at Cuttack the residents subscribed a large sum to be spent in building a Town Hall for public use; the Nawab of Rampore proclaimed a general holiday for three days throughout his territories, and brilliantly illuminated his capital; whilst at Telri, Bustar, and elsewhere, demonstrations of loyalty characterized the proceedings of the day. In the Punjab every anxiety was shown by the States of Puttiala and Kuporthulla to do honor to the occasion; and it is reported that throughout this important province generally, the bearing of the people was exceptionally loyal and cordial. In the numerous and important Hill States of the Himalayas, the Rajas observed the appointed day with the ceremonies usual on the installation of a reigning Chief. In Hyderabad and Berar the demonstrations of good feeling towards the British Government were evinced in a marked manner. In Central India and Rajpootana the evidences of loyal feeling shown at the various courts of those Princes who were unable to attend at Delhi, were likewise very gratifying. The Maharaja Holkar gave a special donation of money towards the famine relief in Southern India, and the Nawab Begum of Bhopal placed in the hands of the Political Agent a like sum to be spent in Her Highness' name in any good work that the British Government might select. In Madras, the Maharaja of Travancore, the Rajas of Cochin and Pudukottai, and many of the rich landed proprietors of that Presidency, held durbars at their principal stations in honor of the event; amongst others, those of Chittur subscribed Rs. 10,000 towards providing the district of North Arcot with a district school to be called after the Empress of India; whilst the day was celebrated with equal honor throughout the Province of Mysore. In Bombay the Nawab of Cambay released all his prisoners (which, it may be said, was a measure generally carried out on the day of the Proclamation throughout the whole of the Native States), presented his troops with a day's pay, and left nothing undone to evince his loyalty. The Thakur of Bhaonagar has intimated his intention of constructing, at a cost of a lakh of rupees, a bridge over the Aji River at Rajkote, to be called the *Kaiser-i-Hind* Bridge. Similarly, the Rao of Kutch, the Maharajas of Edur and Kolhapore, the Nawab of Junjeera, and the numerous Chiefs of Kattywar, celebrated the event at their capitals with every possible mark of honor. Among the latter the Thakur Sahib of Palitana has presented the town of Palitana with a Dhurumsala and clock-tower at a cost of Rs. 9,000 in honor of the occasion.

8. At Zanzibar, Muscat, Bushire, and elsewhere, the importance of the event was equally appreciated. The Resident in the Persian Gulf reports that the Flag Staff of the British Residency and those of the Ottoman and Netherland Consulates at Bushire were dressed; whilst official visits were paid to him by the representatives of Holland and the Porte. The Sultan of Muscat, although represented at Delhi, honored the occasion by firing at his capital a salute of 101 guns, and by paying a personal visit to the Political Agent.

9. We desire, in conclusion, to enclose, for Your Lordship's information, a report submitted to us by Dr. Ross, in charge of the sanitary arrangements of the Assem-

blage at Delhi, showing the success which attended the important labours of himself and the medical officers associated with him on that occasion; and we also append extracts from our financial statement shewing the net cost of that Assemblage. And we cannot close this letter without expressing to Your Lordship our high appreciation of the cordial assistance of the heads of the local Governments, and the officers under them, in making the assumption of the Imperial title an event brought home to the masses of India, in a manner which we feel assured will long live in the memories of all classes and creeds throughout the Empire.

From the Secretary of State for India, to the Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council,—
No. 109 (Political), dated London, 31st October 1877.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of Political letter of Your Excellency's Government, No. 142, dated the 6th August last, with its accompaniments, reporting the manner in which the assumption by the Queen of the title of "Empress of India" was celebrated throughout that country on the 1st January last, and forwarding copies of various addresses and congratulatory letters from Native Chiefs and others.

2. I have laid these papers before the Queen, by whom they have been perused with great interest. Her Majesty is very sensible of the efforts made by the Local Officers, in all parts of Her Indian dominions, to celebrate the occasion in a manner suitable to the varying conditions of the population, and of their care to explain to the Chiefs, noblemen, and gentlemen, who attended the several Durbars, the sentiments by which Her Majesty was animated in deciding to assume the new title.

3. The reports which you have transmitted, testifying to the loyalty and good-feeling shown by all classes of Her subjects in India, European and Native, have afforded the Queen extreme satisfaction; while Her Majesty has been gratified to learn that, at the capitals and in the territories of the Native Princes and Chiefs generally, the day was marked by demonstrations not less cordial than those by which it was signalized in Her own dominions.

4. The Kharitas and congratulatory addresses forwarded with your letter, whether proceeding from Native Chiefs, from public bodies, or from private individuals, have been received by the Queen with sincere pleasure; and I have been honored by Her Majesty's commands to instruct Your Excellency to notify publicly Her high appreciation of the feelings of personal devotion to Herself and of loyalty to the British Crown which are expressed in them.

5. It only remains for me, on the part of Her Majesty's Government, to express their satisfaction that the proceedings throughout India generally upon this great occasion should have been attended by the same marked success as that which characterized the ceremonial at Delhi itself. This result must be attributed to the energy and tact shewn by the Heads of the Local Governments, and the Officers under them, in carrying into effect your instructions; and Her Majesty's Government fully concur in the sentiments which Your Excellency in Council has recorded upon this point.

By Order of the Viceroy and Governor General,

C. U. AITCHISON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Star of India.

No. 1. S. I.

Fort William, the 1st January 1878.

His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India is pleased to announce that HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN AND EMPRESS OF INDIA has been graciously pleased to appoint Sir Richard Temple, Bart., K.C.S.I., to be a Knight Grand Commander, and the Honourable Major-General Michael Kavanagh Kennedy, R.E., to be a Knight Commander of the said Order.

By Order of His Excellency the Grand Master,

C. U. AITCHISON,

Secretary to the M. E. Order

of the Star of India.

Order of the Indian Empire.

By the Gracious Command of HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN AND EMPRESS OF INDIA, conveyed through Her Principal Secretary of State for India, the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to publish the following notifications:—

No. 1. I. E.

Fort William, the 1st January 1878.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN AND EMPRESS OF INDIA having been pleased to institute an Order of Distinction to be styled The Order of the Indian Empire, for the purpose of rewarding services to HER MAJESTY and Her Indian Empire, and of commemorating the proclamation of Her style and title of EMPRESS OF INDIA in Her Indian Dominions, the following Warrant for the Institution of the Order is published by HER MAJESTY'S command:—

Warrant for the Institution of the Order to be styled and designated THE ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE, and of the Regulations or Statutes for the Government of the same.

VICTORIA, by the grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India, to all to whom these presents shall come, greeting. Whereas, We, taking into Our Royal consideration that there does not exist adequate means whereby We can reward the important and useful services rendered to Us and to Our Indian Empire, and being desirous to commemorate the event of the proclamation of Our style and title of Empress of India in Our Indian Dominion, We have resolved to institute a new Order or Decoration. Now know ye that, for the purpose of carrying this Our resolution into effect, We have instituted, constituted, and created, and by these presents for Us, Our heirs and successors do institute, constitute, and create an Order of Distinction, to be known and have for ever hereafter the name, style, and designation of THE ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE, and We are graciously pleased to make, ordain.

and establish the following rules and ordinances for the government of the same, which shall from henceforth be inviolably observed and kept.

I. It is ordained that this Order shall henceforth be styled in all Acts, Proceedings, and Pleadings, THE ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

II. It is ordained that the Order shall consist of the Sovereign, Grand Master, and of such Members or Companions as We, Our heirs and successors, shall appoint.

III. It is ordained that We, Our heirs and successors, Kings and Queens Regnant of the United Kingdom of Great Britain, Emperors and Empresses of India, are, and for ever shall be, Sovereigns of this Order.

IV. It is ordained that the Viceroy and Governor General of India for the time being shall hold and enjoy the office of Grand Master of this Order, and shall in virtue thereof be First and Principal Companion of the Order, and he shall take especial care that these Statutes be regularly observed; and We do hereby nominate and appoint Our Right trusty and well-beloved Councillor Edward Robert Lytton, Lord Lytton, Viceroy and Governor General of India, to be Grand Master of the said Order, to hold the same during the time he shall continue to hold and enjoy the high and important office of Viceroy and Governor General of India. And We do hereby ordain and declare that, upon every person hereafter ceasing to hold the said office of Viceroy and Governor General of India, he shall nevertheless remain a Companion of the Order, with rank among the Companions according to the date of his or their having been sworn in as Viceroy and Governor General of India: Provided, nevertheless, and We do hereby declare, that this rule shall not be applicable to such persons who may merely act as Governor General of India to meet an emergency.

V. It is ordered that it shall be competent for Us, Our heirs and successors, to confer the decoration of this Order upon such persons who by their services, official or other, to Our Empire in India, have merited Our Royal favour, and upon such distinguished representatives of Eastern Potentates as We, Our heirs and successors, may think fit.

VI. It is ordained and We do hereby declare that the Councillors of Us, Our heirs and successors, for and in Our Indian Empire, shall be and are declared to be *ex-officio* and for life Companions and Members of this Order.

VII. It is ordained and We do hereby declare that the number of nominations to this Order shall not, in this first instance, exceed fifty in number, and that the nominations in any successive year shall not exceed twenty, exclusive in every case of the *ex-officio* appointments provided in the last recited article.

VIII. It is ordained that when We, Our heirs and successors, shall be pleased to appoint any person to be a member of this Order, such appointment shall be made by Warrant under Our Sign Manual, sealed with the Seal of the Order, and countersigned by one of Our Principal Secretaries of State.

IX. It is ordained that the decoration of the Order shall be and shall be worn as set forth* in the Statutes of the Order.

X. It is ordained that the Seal of this Order shall be as set forth in the Statutes of the Order and shall have engraved thereon the circumscription "The seal of the Order of the Indian Empire," and that these Rules and Regulations shall be sealed with the same.

NOTE.—The description of the Insignia will be hereafter notified.

XI. It is ordained that the following officers shall be appointed to this Order, that is to say, a Secretary and a Registrar.

XII. It is ordained that the Grand Master shall from time to time appoint a duly qualified person to be Secretary of the Order, who shall reside at the seat of Government of India, and that he shall, under the direction of the Grand Master, attend to the service of the Order, and enter in a Register the names of the members admitted to the Order, and shall wear around his neck pendant from the Riband of the Order the Badge as shall be set forth in the Statutes of the Order.

XIII. It is ordained that the Registrar of this Order shall be appointed by Us, Our heirs and successors, and shall have the custody of the Seal and of the Archives of the Order. He shall attend to the service of the Order, and shall execute such directions as he may receive from Our Principal Secretary of State for India. He shall prepare and engross all warrants and instruments which may require to be sealed with the Seal of the Order, and record all nominations to the Order in the Register of the Order. He shall wear around his neck pendant from the Riband of the Order the Badge as shall be set forth* in the Statutes of the Order.

XIV. It is ordained that the first day of January in every year shall henceforth be taken and deemed to be the anniversary of the institution of this Order.

XV. In order to make such additional provisions as shall effectually preserve pure this most honourable Order, We do hereby declare that if any person on whom the said Order is conferred or granted be guilty of any crime or disgraceful conduct which in Our judgment disqualifies him for the same, his name shall, by an especial Warrant under our Sign Manual, to be countersigned by Our Principal Secretary of State for India, be forthwith erased from the Register of those upon whom the said Order shall have been conferred, and his decoration forfeited and returned to Us, Our heirs and successors. We do further declare that We, Our heirs and successors, shall be the sole judges of the circumstances demanding such expulsion, and that We shall at all times have power to restore to the Order any person who may have been expelled when circumstances render such restoration just and expedient.

XVI. It is ordained that this Order shall rank next to and immediately after Our most distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, and that the Companions thereof shall in all places and assemblies whatsoever have place and precedence next to and immediately after the Companions of Our said Order of St. Michael and St. George, and shall rank among themselves according to the dates of their respective nominations, and, further, that the members shall be entitled to suspend a representation of the Riband and Badge of the Order from the bottom of the escocheon containing their Armorial Bearings.

Lastly, We reserve to Ourselves, Our heirs and successors, full power of annulling, altering, abrogating, augmenting, interpreting, or dispensing with these regulations or any part thereof, by a notification under the Sign Manual of the Sovereign of the Order.

Given at Our Court at Osborne under the Seal of the said Order, this thirty-first day of December one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, in the forty-first year of Our reign.

By Her Majesty's command.

SALISBURY.

* NOTE.—The description of the Insignia will be hereafter notified.

No. 2. I. E.

His Excellency the Grand Master of The Order of the Indian Empire is pleased to appoint C. U. Aitchison, Esq., C.S.I. and LL.D., to be Secretary of The Order of the Indian Empire.

No. 3. I. E.

IN accordance with Her Majesty's Warrant for the Institution of The Order of The Indian Empire, His Excellency the Grand Master is pleased to notify that the following COUNCILLORS of Her Majesty the Queen and Empress of India for and in Her Indian Empire have been declared to be *ex-officio* and for life Companions and Members of the aforesaid Order:—

Arbuthnot, the Honorable Sir Alexander John, K.C.S.I., Member of the Council of the Governor General.

Bayley, the Honorable Sir Edward Clive, K.C.S.I., Member of the Council of the Governor General.

Boondce. His Highness Ram Singh, G.C.S.I., Maharao Rajah of Buckingham and Chandos, His Grace the Most Noble Richard Plantagenet Campbell, G.C.S.I., Duke of, Governor of Madras.

Cashmere and Jummoo. His Highness Ranbir Singh, G.C.S.I., Maharajah of Clarke, Colonel the Honorable Sir Andrew, K.C.M.G., C.B., Member of the Council of the Governor General.

Couper, the Honorable Sir G. E. W., *Bart.*, K.C.S.I., C.B., Lieutenant Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Chief Commissioner of Oudh.

Davies, Sir Robert Henry, K.C.S.I., late Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab.

Eden, the Honorable Ashley, C.S.I., Lieutenant Governor of Bengal.

Egerton, the Honorable Robert Eyles, C.S.I., Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab.

Gwalior. His Highness Jiaji Rao Sindia, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., Maharajah of

Haines, His Excellency General Sir Frederick Paul, G.C.B., Commander-in-Chief in India.

Hobhouse, Sir Arthur, K.C.S.I., late Member of the Council of the Governor General.

Indore. His Highness Tukoji Rao Holkar, G.C.S.I., Maharajah of

Jeypoor. His Highness Ram Singh, G.C.S.I., Maharajah of

Jheend. His Highness Ragbir Singh, G.C.S.I., Rajah of

Johnson, Lieut.-General the Honorable Sir Edwin Beaumont, K.C.B., Member of Council of the Governor General (*ex-officio*).

Norman, Sir Henry Wylie, K.C.B., late Member of the Council of the Governor General.

Rampoor. His Highness Mohammad Kalb Ali Khan, G.C.S.I., Nawab of

Stokes, the Honorable Whitley, C.S.I., Member of the Council of the Governor General.

Strachey, the Honorable Sir John, K.C.S.I., Member of the Council of the Governor General.

Temple, His Excellency Sir Richard, *Bart.*, G.C.S.I., Governor of Bombay. Travancore. His Highness Rama Varma, G.C.S.I., Maharajah of

No. 4. I. E.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN AND EMPRESS OF INDIA has been pleased to appoint the under-mentioned persons, who by their services have merited the Royal favour, to be Companions of The Order of The Indian Empire :—

1. Meer Mahmood Khan, eldest son and heir of the Khan of Khelat.
2. The Honorable Louis Steuart Jackson, Puisne Judge of the High Court of Judicature, Bengal.
3. Colonel Sir Richard John Meade, K.C.S.I., Resident at Hyderabad.
4. Bukht Singh, Rao Bahadur, Rao of Bedla, in Meywar.
5. John Muir, Esq., D.C.L., late Bengal Civil Service.
6. Dietrich Brandis, Esq., Ph.D., Inspector General of Forests, India.
7. Sri Rajamani Raja Deo, Zemindar of Mandasa, Madras.
8. The Honorable Charles Arthur Turner, Puisne Judge of the High Court of Judicature, North-Western Provinces.
9. Meer Ali Khan, eldest son and heir of the Jam of Lus Beyla, Khelat.
10. The Honorable Gregory Charles Paul, B.A., Officiating Advocate General, Bengal.
11. Sirdar Asad Khan, Chief of the Sarawan Brahuis, Khelat.
12. Lieutenant-Colonel Owen Tudor Burne, C.S.I., Secretary in the Political and Secret Department of the India Office; now Officiating Private Secretary to the Viceroy.
13. Sirdar Gohur Khan, Chief of the Jelawan Brahuis, Khelat.
14. Richard Kaye Puckle, Esq., Director of Revenue Settlement, Madras.
15. Surgeon-Major William Jameson, late Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens, Saharanpore, North-Western Provinces.
16. Syud Vilayut Ali Khan, Banker, Zemindar, and Honorary Magistrate Patna, Bengal.
17. Colonel William George Mainwaring, Commandant, 30th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry.
18. Rajendra Lala Mitra, Rai Bahadur, LL. D., Director of the Wards' Institute; Honorary Magistrate and Municipal Commissioner, Calcutta.
19. Surgeon-General John Fullarton Beatson, M.D., Indian Medical Department.
20. Deputy Surgeon-General James Tyrell Carter Ross, Indian Medical Department.
21. Norman Robert Pogson, Esq., F.R.A.S., Government Astronomer and Meteorological Superintendent, Madras.
22. William Wilson Hunter, Esq., B.A., LL.D., Director General of Gazetteers.

23. Colonel Charles Shuckburgh Hearn, Inspector General of Police, Madras.
24. Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Charles Sparshott Williams, R.E., Officiating Deputy Secretary, Public Works Department, Railway Branch.
25. The Honorable Kristo Das Pal, Rai Bahadur, Member of the Bengal Legislative Council, and Municipal Commissioner, Calcutta.
26. Major-General Alexander Cunningham, C.S.I., R.E. (Bengal Retired List), Director General of the Archaeological Survey of India.
27. Rear-Admiral John Bythsea, R.N., C.B., V.C., Consulting Naval Officer for the Marine Department of the Government of India.
28. Morarjee Goculdass, Esq., Merchant, and Justice of the Peace, Bombay.
29. Lieutenant-Colonel Bendyshe Walton, Honorary Aide-de-Camp to the Governor-General, Military Store-keeper, and Commandant of the Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.
30. Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Moore, Persian Interpreter to the Commander-in-Chief in India.
31. Tiruvarur Muttuswami Aiyar, Esq., B.L., Judge of the Small Cause Court, Madras, on duty at Madura.
32. Colonel William Gordon, Chief Inspector of Musketry, Bengal.
33. Saleh Hindi, Khan Bahadur, of Joonagurh, Bombay Presidency.
34. The Honorable Donald Graham, Merchant, Member of the Legislative Council, and Justice of the Peace, Bombay.
35. Surgeon-Major Thomas Gillham Hewlett, Indian Medical Department, Officiating Sanitary Commissioner, Coroner, and Justice of the Peace, Bombay.
36. Cettapaliem Ranga Charloo, Esq., Controller of the Household of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.
37. Colonel Charles Metcalfe MacGregor, C.S.I., 1st Assistant Quarter Master General in India.
38. Robert Barkley Shaw, Esq., F.R.G.S., Political Agent and British Joint Commissioner at Leh.
39. George Bühler, Esq., Ph. D., Bombay Educational Service.
40. Bapu Deva Shastri, Professor of Mathematics, Sanscrit College, Benares.
41. Patrick Carnegie, Esq., Commissioner of Rae Bareilly, and Justice of the Peace, Oudh.
42. Thomas Maltby Gibbon, Esq., Indigo Planter, Bengal, and Manager of the Bettiah Estates.
43. Roper Lethbridge, Esq., M.A., Bengal Educational Service.
44. Baboo Bhudev Mookerjee, Bengal Educational Service.
45. George Smith, Esq., LL.D., Edinburgh.
46. John Henry Rivett-Carnac, Esq., Opium Agent, Benares.
47. Captain the Honorable George Campbell Napier, on special duty in Persia.

- 48. Roscoe Bocquet, Esq., Agent of the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway.
- 49. James Blackburn Knight, Esq., late Member of the Bengal Legislative Council, Honorary Magistrate of Calcutta.
- 50. Pundit Nain Singh, late of the Great Trigonometrical Survey.

By Order of the Grand Master,

C. U. AITCHISON,

Secretary to the Order of the Indian Empire.

NOTIFICATIONS.

POLITICAL.

Fort William, the 1st January 1878.

No. 2P.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon Mana Vikrama, Zamorin or 1st Raja of Calicut, Madras, the title of “Maharaja Bahadur” as a personal distinction.

No. 3P.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon Ardote Singh, Rais of Kotee, in Baghelkand, and upon his heirs and successors in the Chiefship, the title of “Raja Bahadur.”

No. 4P.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon the under-mentioned Native Gentlemen the title of “Raja Bahadur” as a personal distinction:—

Kunwar Maharaj Singh, of Haldaur, North-Western Provinces.

Rai Rajendro Lal Mullick Bahadur, Bengal.

No. 5P.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon Rao Sahib Muccoonl Ramchunder, Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, Bombay, the title of “Rao Bahadur” as a personal distinction.

No. 6P.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon the under-mentioned Native Gentlemen the title of “Rai Bahadur” as a personal distinction:—

Mehtah Bijey Singh, Dewan of His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpoor, Rajputana.

Rao Pandurang Tantia Gorey, Superintendent of the State of Dewas (Senior Branch), Central India.

Babu Khem Kurn, Agent of the Military Horse Van Dāk, Rawulpindi.

Babu Durga Prosad Ghose, late Judge of the Small Cause Courts of Howrah, Hooghly, and Serampoor, Bengal.

Ram Narayan, late Inspector, Oudh Police Force.

No. 7P.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon the under-mentioned Native Gentlemen the title of “Khan Bahadur” as a personal distinction :—

Taz-ud-din Hossain, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, Berar.

Moodeen Sheriff, Honorary Surgeon, Madras.

Syad Hadi Hasein, Honorary Assistant Commissioner, Punjab.

Dastur Hoshung Jamaspjee, Assistant Professor of Oriental Languages,

• Deccan College, Poona, Bombay.

Agha Kalhabid, Honorary Assistant Commissioner, Punjab.

Shamsuddin Ali Khan, Special Mamlatdar, Poona District, Bombay.

Alladad Khan, Sirdar Bahadur, Pensioned Resaldar, North-Western Provinces.

Moonshee Bukaoollah, late 1st Grade Inspector of Police in the Hooghly

• District, Bengal.

Ali Dost Sahib, Inspector of Police, Madras.

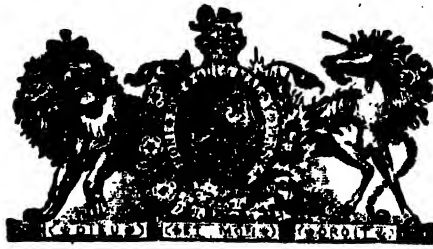
No. 8P.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon Kukaji, Patel of Sheogaon, in Berar, the title of “Rao Sahib” as a personal distinction.

By Order of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India,

C. U. AITCHISON,

Secretary to the Government of India,

Foreign Department.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 1. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 5, 1878.

{ Register
No. 33.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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SUPPLEMENT NO. 1.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 2nd January 1878.

No. 1.—Mr. Amir Ali resumed charge of the office of Reporter for the Indian Law Reports in the High Court, Calcutta, from Mr. T. A. Pearson, in the forenoon of the 1st instant.

The unexpired portion of the leave granted to Mr. Amir Ali in Notification No. 29, dated 21st September 1877, is cancelled.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Fort William, the 3rd January 1878.

No. 2.—The Hon'ble C. Pontifex, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, has obtained furlough for four days in extension of the furlough granted to him in Home Department Notification No. 139, dated the 20th February 1877.

Mr. Pontifex is further allowed the necessary subsidiary leave to enable him to resume his seat on the Bench of the High Court on his return from furlough.

MEDICAL.

The 4th January 1878.

No. 3.—The services of Assistant Surgeon Ram Chundro Sen, Officiating Civil Medical Officer, Sibsagar in Assam, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

PORT BLAIR.

The 25th December 1877.

No. 325.—Captain M. Protheroe, Deputy Superintendent of Port Blair and the Nicobars, has obtained privilege leave for three months, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 326.—APPOINTMENT.—Captain W. B. Birch, 2nd Assistant Superintendent and Officiating 1st Assistant Superintendent of Port Blair and the Nicobars, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, during the absence on leave of Captain M. Protheroe, or until further orders.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 31st December 1877.

No. 481.—ERRATUM.—In Home Department Notification No. 399 (Ecclesiastical), dated the 5th instant, for "17th ultimo," read "16th ultimo."

JAMES O'KINEALY,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATION.—COMMERCE AND TRADE.

Calcutta, the 4th January 1878.

No. 9.—In the Notice to Mariners No. 23 of 1877 published in the *Gazette of India* of the 29th ultimo, for "Calcutta, the 6th December 1877" read, "Calcutta, the 22nd December 1877."

G. H. M. BATTEN,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

POLITICAL.

No. 1 P.

Fort William, the 1st January 1878.

IN pursuance of HER MAJESTY'S Gracious Command to notify publicly HER high appreciation of the feelings of personal devotion to HERSELF and loyalty to the British Crown which have been expressed in connection with the Proclamation, at the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi and throughout the Provinces and States of India, of HER MAJESTY'S assumption of the title of EMPRESS OF INDIA, the following correspondence which has passed between the Government of India and the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India, is published for general information:—

From the Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council, to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India,—No. 24, dated the 2nd February 1877.

In forwarding to us a copy of the Proclamation notifying the assumption by Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen of the Title of Empress of India, Your Lordship requested that this addition to the Royal Style and Titles might be proclaimed throughout the Queen's Indian dominions in a manner suitable to Her Majesty's Gracious intentions.

2. Acting in accord with these instructions, and fully recognizing the political importance of the event to be proclaimed, we resolved, as we informed you in our letter of the 5th of October last, that no effort should be wanting on our part to carry out the wishes of Her Majesty's Government, in a manner befitting the occasion, and consonant with the expectations of the Chiefs and peoples of India.

3. Our letters noted in the margin will have placed Your Lordship in possession of the general views which we formed last autumn as to the nature of the ceremonial, and the acts of grace and favour which might appropriately accompany it. We have now the honor to report that, as proposed in our above-mentioned letters, an Assemblage of the principal Chiefs and Nobles of India was held by the Viceroy at Delhi on the 1st January 1877, and Her Majesty's new Title proclaimed amid great rejoicings, and most gratifying demonstrations of loyalty. On the same date Durbars for the reading of the Proclamation were held in each District or Division throughout British India; the troops in each cantonment were paraded, and salutes of 101 guns fired from all forts and batteries in the three Presidencies. Displays similar in character took place at the capitals of those Chiefs who were prevented from attending the Delhi ceremonial.

4. Since the submission in October last of our proposals on the subject of the Assemblage, the unexpected visitation of famine in Southern India and other unforeseen difficulties induced us to consider very seriously whether it might not be our duty to withdraw them; but, after full consideration of the political importance of

No. 47, dated 5th October 1876.
 No. 52, " 25th " "
 No. 54A, " 8th November "
 No. 56A, " 22nd " "

the event, and in view of the advanced state of our preparations, as well as the disappointment which the abandonment of the Assemblage would occasion to Native Chiefs and others who had completed arrangements for attending it, we felt satisfied that such a course would be inexpedient. We carefully reconsidered, however, certain details of our general plan, relinquishing, on account of the expenditure they involved, some proposals which we should otherwise have been glad to carry out, and reducing the scale and cost of others within narrower limits than would under other circumstances have been desirable. We, moreover, limited the number of invitations to the Assemblage, and directed that no Native Chiefs, Noblemen, or others should be encouraged to attend it, in any case likely to involve them in expenses which they were not fully able to afford.

5. Notwithstanding these measures, the number of Chiefs, Nobles, and European visitors attending the Assemblage, largely exceeded our anticipations. Of the Ruling Chiefs, no less than sixty-three were present, including the Nizam of Hyderabad; the Maharaja of Mysore; the Gaekwar of Baroda; the Maharajas of Gwalior and Indore, and the principal Chiefs of Central India; the Maharana of Udaipur, the Maharajas of Jaipur and Jodhpur, and the principal Chiefs of Rajputana; the Maharaja of Jammu and Cashmere and the principal Chiefs of the Punjab; together with Chiefs from Bombay, the North-Western and Central Provinces, Bengal and Sindh. A complete list of the Ruling Chiefs attending, with returns of the area, revenue and population of their States, will be found among the enclosures of this despatch; it will suffice here to mention that the aggregate populations under the direct rule of the Chiefs present at Delhi approach 40 millions, while their united territories exceed the combined areas of England, Italy, and France. The titular Chiefs and Native Gentlemen attending (exclusive of members of the Suites of Ruling Chiefs) were nearly three hundred in number, comprising the flower of the Indian Nobility, and persons of distinction from almost every province of the Empire. Among them were the Prince of Arcot and the Princess of Tanjore from the Madras Presidency; the Maharaja Sir Jai Mangal Singh, and some of the principal landowners and citizens of Bengal; the Maharaja of Bahrapur and the principal Talukdars of Oudh; forty representatives of the most distinguished families of the North-Western Provinces; scions of the ex-Royal family of Delhi; descendants of the Saddozai of Cabul, and the Alora Chiefs of Sindh; Sikh Sardars from Amritsar and Lahore; Rajputs from the Kangra Hills; the semi-independent Chief of Amb, on the Hazara border; Envoys from Chitral and Yassin, who attended in the train of the Maharaja of Jammu and Cashmere; Arbabs from Peshawur; Patan Chiefs from Kohat and the Derajat; Biluch Tomandars from Dera Ghazi Khan; leading citizens from Bombay; Gond and Maharatta Nobles from the Central Provinces; Rajputs from Ajmere; and Natives of Burma, Central India, Mysore, and Baroda. In addition to the Feudatories and Nobles of the Empire, His Excellency the Governor General of the Portuguese Settlements in India; the Khan of Khelat; a deputation from the Sultan of Muscat; Ambassadors from His Majesty the King of Siam, and the Maharaj Adhiraj of Nepal; the Envoy from the Amir of Kashgar; the Foreign Consular Body; and a large concourse of English and Native officials and visitors,—were present as spectators.

6. The Chiefs and Nobles, with their followers and most of the visitors present, were accommodated in large encampments, arranged, for the most part, in provincial groups on either side of roads converging to a central group of camps on the north side of the ridge, comprising those of the Viceroy, the Governors of Madras and Bombay, the Commander-in-Chief in India, and the Lieutenant-Governors and Chief

Commissioners of Provinces. ' We enclose a map of Delhi and its environs, showing the location of the several encampments, and a directory, published for the convenience of visitors, giving further details on this subject. For the multitude thus brought together, which cannot, with the troops, have fallen far short of one hundred thousand souls, besides horses, elephants and camels—thanks to the complete arrangements of the local authorities—ample supplies were available; and the sanitary and police arrangements were excellent. . .

7. With these preliminary observations, we proceed briefly to record the events connected with the Proclamation from the date of the Viceroy's arrival at Delhi until the day of his departure.

8. Having completed a tour of two months' duration from Simla to Bombay, visiting in the course of his journey Peshawur, Lahore, Multan, Bhawalpore, Jacobabad, and Kurrachee, the Viceroy arrived at Delhi by special train on the afternoon of Saturday, the 23rd December. On alighting from the train he was received by the President in Council and other high Civil and Military Officials. In accordance, likewise, with an invitation addressed to them, the Ruling Chiefs present in camp assembled at the Railway station to take part in the Reception. The Viceroy, after short conversations with the Officers of Government present on the platform, turned to the Native Chiefs, and addressing them collectively, expressed his pleasure at meeting them, and his thanks for their attendance at Delhi. This reception formed one of the most interesting events of the Assemblage. Many of the sixty-three Chiefs present had never previously met each other; some had not even before left their own principalities; they, one and all, evinced the greatest eagerness to welcome the Viceroy; they moved about without ceremony or question of precedence, and were most cordial and friendly in their manner towards each other.

9. After conversing with the Nizam, the Maharajas Sindia and Holkar, the Maharaja of Cashmere, the Maharajas of Mysore, Udaipur, Jaipur, and others, the Viceroy mounted his State elephant, and followed by the whole of the British Officials present, proceeded in State through the principal roads and thoroughfares of Delhi to the Viceregal Camp. Along the line of route, from the Railway station to the Camp, a distance of nearly six miles, were disposed in a continuous line the whole of the available British and Native Troops and Volunteers assembled at Delhi, in number nearly 15,000 men, interspersed at varied distances with the troops, followers, and State elephants of the Native Chiefs. Crowds of Europeans and Natives filled the available spaces along the route, and received the Viceroy with every demonstration of cordiality and respect. For the Princes, Governors, Deputations, Ambassadors, and Envoys from Foreign States, the Foreign Consular Body present at Delhi, the titular Chiefs, Nobles, and high Government officials, not taking part in the procession, suitable accommodation was provided in favorable localities from which to witness the procession.

10. From the 26th until the 29th of December the Viceroy received and returned official visits, which collectively occupied nine hours daily, including visits to and from the Governor General of the Portuguese Settlements in India; the Khan of Khehat; the Foreign Ambassadors and Envoys; and seventy-seven of the principal Native Chiefs, ruling and titular, present at Delhi. His Excellency took advantage of these receptions to present to the Ruling Chiefs the Banners and Gold Medals commemorative of the Assemblage sanctioned by Her Majesty's Government.

When presenting the Banners and Medals, the Viceroy addressed each Chief as follows :—

“ I present Your Highness with this Banner, on which are blazoned the armorial bearings of your family, as a personal gift from Her Majesty the Queen in commemoration of Her assumption of the Title of Empress of India.

“ Her Majesty trusts that it may never be unfurled without reminding you, not only of the close union between the Throne of England and your loyal and princely House, but also of the earnest desire of the Paramount Power to see your dynasty strong, prosperous, and permanent.

“ I further decorate you, by command of the Queen and Empress, with this Medal. May it be long worn by yourself, and long kept as an heirloom by your family, in remembrance of the auspicious date it bears.”

11. His Excellency likewise announced to the several Native Chiefs and Princes the special concessions and acts of grace which Her Majesty the Queen or His Excellency the Viceroy had been pleased to bestow upon them. Marked indications of pleasure were evinced by them at these announcements, and expressions of gratification at the assumption of the new title, as also of desire to give some tangible proof of loyalty and devotion to the Throne, were reiterated to the Viceroy.

12. The 29th and 30th of December were also occupied by the Viceroy in conferring Banners and Gold Commemorative Medals on the Governors of Madras and Bombay, the Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, and the Punjab, and the Commander-in-Chief in India. Gold Commemorative Medals were also conferred upon the Members of the Executive Council, the Chief Commissioners, the Resident at Hyderabad, and the Agents to the Governor General. His Excellency likewise received the Consular Body, as well as the Native Noblemen and Gentlemen, nearly 300 in number, who had been specially invited to Delhi, and presented Silver Commemorative Medals to them. We append a list showing in further detail the manner in which these Commemorative Medals were distributed.

13. During this interval the Viceroy held large evening receptions for the European and Native visitors in Camp, and a Levée which was numerously attended. He also entertained each evening at separate banquets the Governors of Madras and Bombay, the Commander-in-Chief of India, the Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal, North-Western Provinces and the Punjab, and the Members of the Executive Council. His Excellency was thus enabled before the actual day of the Proclamation to receive and make the personal acquaintance of a large number of the European official and non-official visitors in Camp, as well as of the principal Native Chiefs and Noblemen present at Delhi.

14. The Imperial Assemblage itself was held in pavilions, specially erected for the purpose, on a slightly rising ground overlooking an extensive plain to the north of the City of Delhi. The ceremonial was conducted in general accordance with the anticipatory description of it contained in our letter of the 5th October last. The Governors of Madras and Bombay, the Ruling Chiefs present at Delhi, with their principal attendants, and the various High Officers of Government, were seated in a large semicircle 800 feet in extent facing the Viceregal Throne. The arrangement by which the Chiefs were seated in a semicircle and intermingled with high officials of the British Government,—their seats being unnumbered and grouped according to the political Jurisdictions to which they appertained—gave great satisfaction; and we are glad to be able to inform Your Lordship in Council that by the excellence of these arrangements not a single complaint was received in regard to those questions of pre-

The Viceroy, when proposing the health of the Queen and Empress, addressed those present in a speech of which we annex a copy.

22. The three days succeeding to the day of the Proclamation were occupied by the Viceroy in receiving and replying to addresses from Municipal Committees and other public bodies; in receiving farewell visits of ceremony from the Native Chiefs, Ambassadors, and Noblemen present in Camp; and in the transaction of important official business. At the farewell visits each Chief received parting gifts from His Excellency; and some of their Suite, as well as the Political Officers accompanying them, were presented with silver commemorative medals.

23. With regard to the official business transacted by us, we may remind Your Lordship that in our despatch of the 5th October last we stated our intention of endeavouring to take advantage of the presence at the Assemblage of the Governors and Heads of Administrations and Native Chiefs to confer with them personally on a large number of important administrative and financial questions. This we were able to effect with great advantage to the general interests of the Empire. The most pressing questions which engaged our attention were those of the famine in Southern India; the various important financial measures connected with the budget for 1877-78; the amalgamation of Oudh with the North-Western Provinces; the arrangements by which, in amicable communication with the Rajputana States, we hope to be able to abolish the Inland Customs line, and ultimately reduce the price of salt through the greater part of India; and the forthcoming negotiations with the Portuguese Government in regard to fiscal and other matters affecting the Settlement of Goa. Other matters of importance were discussed; and in personal conferences with the Governors of Madras and Bombay, we were enabled to settle questions connected with the scarcity which might otherwise have entailed much correspondence and controversy, and to arrange for the deputation of Sir Richard Temple on the special inquiries regarding famine operations separately reported to Your Lordship.

24. A review of Troops on Friday, the 5th of January, concluded the events of the Imperial Assemblage. At noon of that day fourteen thousand of the troops of the three Presidencies, under the Commander-in-Chief in India, passed in review order before the Viceroy in presence of the British and Native visitors at the Camp, the Foreign representatives, and a large concourse of spectators. Nothing could exceed the martial appearance and steady movement of the troops, which elicited universal admiration from those present. We annex a statement of the various corps and regiments present, as well as copy of an address made to them by the Viceroy at the conclusion of the review. Advantage was taken of this opportunity to pass in review the troops and retinues of the Native Ruling Chiefs, and the display was a most interesting and striking one. The proceedings of the Assemblage were formally closed at sunset on the same day, by a salute of 101 guns from the flag-staff tower in the vicinity of the Viceregal Camp; and at 11 P. M. His Excellency left Delhi for Patiala for the purpose of installing the young Maharaja.

25. We have not attempted in this letter to do more than submit for the information of Her Majesty's Government a brief record of facts connected with an Assemblage of which the various scenes will, we feel assured, long live in the memories of those present at it. We earnestly trust that the political importance of the Proclamation of the new title may be increasingly felt as time rolls on, and that the anticipations in connection with it, which we ventured to form in our Despatch of the 5th of October last, will be more than realized, in results fraught with benefit to the interests of the Indian Empire.

26. We desire, in conclusion, to bring to Your Lordship's notice the services of the Officers mentioned in the annexed list, who were charged with the general arrangements of the Assemblage, and to express our warm appreciation of the ability with which they accomplished the important duties entrusted to them. Nothing could exceed the care and solicitude with which these officers, one and all, laboured to bring the proceedings at Delhi to a successful issue. The sanitary, police, commissariat, and other arrangements of the Camp were in every way admirable. We, moreover, received from the Government of the Punjab, which had great responsibilities placed upon it in connection with so large a gathering within the limits of its jurisdiction, the most loyal and able assistance.

27. We propose shortly to submit, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, copies of the various addresses to Her Majesty presented at Delhi, and the congratulatory letters received from Native Chiefs, descriptions of the local durbars held throughout the various provinces of India, and detailed accounts of the expenditure which has been incurred in connection with the Assemblage. We have at present every reason to believe that this expenditure is well within our original estimate of ten lakhs of rupees.

From the Secretary of State for India, to the Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council,—
No. 42, Political, dated London, 29th March 1877.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of Political letter of Your Excellency's Government, No. 21, dated the 2nd February last, reporting the principal events in connection with the Imperial Assemblage held at Delhi on the 1st January 1877, for the purpose of proclaiming the assumption by Her Majesty the Queen of the title of "Empress of India."

2. Her Majesty's Government had previously been informed by telegraph of the general course of the proceedings, but they have perused with interest and satisfaction the detailed report with which they have now been furnished. They desire to convey to Your Excellency personally and to your Colleagues in the Government of India their cordial congratulations on the success of the Assemblage, and they do not doubt that, as anticipated by your Government, the political results, both of the assumption by the Queen of the new title, and of the concessions and acts of grace which have accompanied the notification of that Act of Her Majesty to the Princes and people of India, will be increasingly felt as time goes on, and be beneficial in various ways to the interests of the Empire at large.

3. Her Majesty's Government have much pleasure in recording their entire concurrence in the sentiments expressed by Your Excellency in Council in regard to the value of the services rendered in connection with the Assemblage by the Government of the Punjab and the officers and gentlemen specified in the list accompanying your letter under reply. Upon the Government of the Punjab much responsibility necessarily rested, while any failure in the arrangements at Delhi, however well considered they may have been, would have seriously marred the political success anticipated from the proceedings. That no failure of any kind should have occurred in the arrangements, whether those of a ceremonial character, or those incidental to the gathering together in a limited space of a great and miscellaneous multitude, is a cause for much satisfaction, and is a result highly creditable to the local Government and to the officers immediately concerned.

From the Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council, to the Secretary of State for India,—
No. 142, Political, dated 6th August 1877.

In our letter of the 2nd of February last, we had the honour to report the ceremonies with which the assumption by Her Majesty the Queen of the title of Empress of India had been proclaimed at Delhi. We then promised to submit, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, a further communication descriptive of the local Durbars held throughout India in celebration of the event, as well as copies of the various addresses and congratulatory letters received, then and since, from Native Chiefs and others throughout India. In accordance with this engagement we now enclose the papers connected with these subjects.

2. The list of concessions enclosed in the present despatch refers chiefly to minor acts of grace, the arrangements for which were not completed in time to allow of their publication in the *Gazette of India* of January 1st, 1877. Many of them consist of rewards granted for important services inadequately recognized in the past; as well as of increases to pensions and jaghirs enjoyed by ancient Native families, whose unquestioned loyalty rendered them deserving of assistance on this special occasion in the maintenance of their former position and dignity. These marks of favour, which Your Lordship will find fully described in the abstract of contents attached to this letter, were deeply appreciated by all concerned.

3. Our Resolution regarding the release of prisoners in the various provinces of India was, as Your Lordship is aware, published in the Gazette issued at Delhi on the day of the Proclamation; but we now beg to enclose a Minute since drawn up by Sir Edward Bayley, containing some interesting details on the subject. Under the careful supervision of our Colleague, this particular act of grace, to which the natives of India attach much importance, was brought to a successful issue. After the most careful enquiry into each case, nearly 16,000 prisoners were released, carrying the feeling of rejoicing, with which we desired the day to be marked, to a vast number of individuals in remote districts, who would probably have never heard of the occasion in any other way. Sir Edward Bayley points out that apprehensions were expressed in some quarters lest any indiscriminate order for the release of persons of bad character should lead to a disturbance of the public peace, or to a large increase of crime. We ourselves never shared these apprehensions, and it is satisfactory to learn from our Colleague's Minute that no such result took place. "So far as can be ascertained," he says, "but a very infinitesimal fraction of the large number set free has again relapsed into crime, and only one or two cases have been brought to notice in which persons so released have been again arrested on criminal charges. This fact is very creditable to the judgment with which the sections for release were made, and the present feeling of the native community may safely be said to be one of almost entire satisfaction and approbation. As regards the release of prisoners confined for petty debts, by payment of their liabilities, the feeling has," he adds, "been everywhere one of great and unanimous satisfaction. In the Central Provinces, at Seonee, a rich money-lender, at whose suit a good many debtors were in jail, as soon as he heard that all of them who owed him under Rs. 100 had their debts paid by Government at once sent releases for all the rest, in order to mark his appreciation of the liberality of Government and his own loyal feeling." We desire to take the opportunity of expressing our high sense of the value of our Colleague's labours in a matter which was one of great delicacy, and yet specially calculated to cause the assumption of the new title to be remembered with satisfaction throughout the Empire.

4. The loyal tone which pervades the enclosed addresses and letters, received from Native Chiefs, public bodies, and private individuals, in all parts of India, will,

we feel sure, be appreciated by Her Majesty's Government. The addresses and congratulatory poems, herewith enclosed, are written in divers languages and dialects, and many of them are rich in Oriental imagery; but we venture to think that they contain unique and gratifying evidence of the hearty satisfaction with which all races and creeds in this country have regarded Her Majesty's formal assumption of the imperial title. We have not sent separate answers to the several communications herewith transmitted, being of opinion that a general letter from Your Lordship, which we could publish in the various Gazettes throughout India, will afford the most appropriate means of acknowledgment.

5. From the papers enclosed in this letter, Your Lordship will see that the manner in which the assumption of the new title was celebrated throughout this Empire and its dependencies was very gratifying. In the districts and towns under direct British administration, as well as in the durbars of those Native Chiefs who were unable to attend the Imperial Assemblage, the manifestations of loyalty were marked, and the occasion evidently looked upon by the people at large as one of peculiar importance.

6. At the Presidency Towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, the Proclamation was read by the chief civil officer of the district and the Presidents in Council respectively, in the presence of thousands of spectators and the troops of the garrisons, and was received by all with marked attention and respect. The local rejoicings in the various districts and towns throughout India were not less gratifying, and were remarkable, both for their spontaneous and cordial character and for the care with which the proceedings were conducted by the local officials. We refrain from entering into the details of those proceedings only from a desire not to unduly lengthen this letter. Throughout the whole of the British districts, notably in Madras, Bengal, and the North-Western Provinces, food and clothing were gratuitously distributed to the poor; whilst many of the wealthy zemindars and municipalities gave liberal grants towards works of public utility, in order to commemorate the assumption of the new title in some permanent form. In British Burmah and other outlying provinces, the same loyalty was evinced; whilst at Aden the ships in harbour, including a steamer of His Highness the Khediye, were dressed in honour of the occasion, and much enthusiasm evinced by the mixed population of that Settlement.

7. The durbars held at the capitals of the Native Chiefs and Princes absent from Delhi were equally characterized by demonstrations of cordial loyalty. In Bengal and Northern India, for instance, the Raja of Hill Tipperah personally superintended the arrangements of the durbar held at his capital, and evinced much pleasure at having such an opportunity of testifying his fidelity to the British Government; the Maharaja of Sikkim, unable to hold a durbar in his own capital, sent all his chief officers to attend the reading of the Proclamation at Darjeeling; at Moorshedabad there were great rejoicings on behalf of the Nawab Nazim of Bengal; at Cuttack the residents subscribed a large sum to be spent in building a Town Hall for public use; the Nawab of Rampore proclaimed a general holiday for three days throughout his territories, and brilliantly illuminated his capital; whilst at Tehri, Bustar, and elsewhere, demonstrations of loyalty characterized the proceedings of the day. In the Punjab every anxiety was shown by the States of Puttiala and Kuporthulla to do honor to the occasion; and it is reported that throughout this important province generally, the bearing of the people was exceptionally loyal and cordial. In the numerous and important Hill States of the Himalayas, the Rajas observed the appointed day with the ceremonies usual on the installation of a reigning Chief. In Hyderabad and Berar

the demonstrations of good feeling towards the British Government were evinced in a marked manner. In Central India and Rajpootana the evidences of loyal feeling shown at the various courts of those Princes who were unable to attend at Delhi, were likewise very gratifying. The Maharaja Holkar gave a special donation of money towards the famine relief in Southern India, and the Nawab Begum of Bhopal placed in the hands of the Political Agent a like sum to be spent in Her Highness' name in any good work that the British Government might select. In Madras, the Maharaja of Travancore, the Rajas of Cochin and Pudukottai, and many of the rich landed proprietors of that Presidency, held durbars at their principal stations in honor of the event; amongst others, those of Chittur subscribed Rs. 10,000 towards providing the district of North Arcot with a district school to be called after the Empress of India; whilst the day was celebrated with equal honor throughout the Province of Mysore. In Bombay the Nawab of Cambay released all his prisoners, (which, it may be said, was a measure generally carried out on the day of the Proclamation throughout the whole of the Native States), presented his troops with a day's pay, and left nothing undone to evince his loyalty. The Thakur of Bhaonagar has intimated his intention of constructing, at a cost of a lakh of rupees, a bridge over the Aji River at Rajkote, to be called the *Kaisar-i-Hind* Bridge. Similarly, the Rao of Kutch, the Maharajas of Edur and Kolhapore, the Nawab of Junjeera, and the numerous Chiefs of Kattywar, celebrated the event at their capitals with every possible mark of honor. Among the latter the Thakur Saheb of Palitana has presented the town of Palitana with a Dhurumsala and clock-tower at a cost of Rs. 9,000 in honor of the occasion. -

8. At Zanzibar, Muscat, Bushire, and elsewhere, the importance of the event was equally appreciated. The Resident in the Persian Gulf reports that the Flag Staff of the British Residency and those of the Ottoman and Netherland Consulates at Bushire were dressed; whilst official visits were paid to him by the representatives of Holland and the Porte. The Sultan of Muscat, although represented at Delhi, honored the occasion by firing at his capital a salute of 101 guns, and by paying a personal visit to the Political Agent.

9. We desire, in conclusion, to enclose, for Your Lordship's information, a report submitted to us by Dr. Ross, in charge of the sanitary arrangements of the Assemblage at Delhi, showing the success which attended the important labours of himself and the medical officers associated with him on that occasion; and we also append extracts from our financial statement shewing the net cost of that Assemblage. And we cannot close this letter without expressing to Your Lordship our high appreciation of the cordial assistance of the heads of the local Governments, and the officers under them, in making the assumption of the Imperial title an event brought home to the masses of India, in a manner which we feel assured will long live in the memories of all classes and creeds throughout the Empire.

From the Secretary of State for India, to the Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council,—
No. 109 (Political), dated London, 31st October 1877.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of Political letter of Your Excellency's Government, No. 142, dated the 6th August last, with its accompaniments, reporting the manner in which the assumption by the Queen of the title of "Empress of India" was celebrated throughout that country on the 1st January last, and forwarding copies of various addresses and congratulatory letters from Native Chiefs and others.

2. I have laid these papers before the Queen, by whom they have been perused with great interest. Her Majesty is very sensible of the efforts made by the Local Officers,

in all parts of Her Indian dominions, to celebrate the occasion in a manner suitable to the varying conditions of the population, and of their care to explain to the Chiefs, noblemen, and gentlemen, who attended the several Durbars, the sentiments by which Her Majesty was animated in deciding to assume the new title.

3. The reports which you have transmitted, testifying to the loyalty and good-feeling shown by all classes of Her subjects in India, European and Native, have afforded the Queen extreme satisfaction; while Her Majesty has been gratified to learn that, at the capitals and in the territories of the Native Princes and Chiefs generally, the day was marked by demonstrations not less cordial than those by which it was signalized in Her own dominions.

4. The Kharitas and congratulatory addresses forwarded with your letter, whether proceeding from Native Chiefs, from public bodies, or from private individuals, have been received by the Queen with sincere pleasure; and I have been honored by Her Majesty's commands to instruct Your Excellency to notify publicly Her high appreciation of the feelings of personal devotion to Herself and of loyalty to the British Crown which are expressed in them.

5. It only remains for me, on the part of Her Majesty's Government, to express their satisfaction that the proceedings throughout India generally upon this great occasion should have been attended by the same marked success as that which characterized the ceremonial at Delhi itself. This result must be attributed to the energy and tact shewn by the Heads of the Local Governments, and the Officers under them, in carrying into effect your instructions; and Her Majesty's Government fully concur in the sentiments which Your Excellency in Council has recorded upon this point.

By Order of the Viceroy and Governor General,

C. U. AITCHISON,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Star of India.

No. 1. S. I.

Fort William, the 1st January 1878.

His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India is pleased to announce that HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN AND EMPRESS OF INDIA has been graciously pleased to appoint Sir Richard Temple, Bart., K.C.S.I., to be a Knight Grand Commander, and the Honourable Major-General Michael Kavanagh Kennedy, R.E., to be a Knight Commander of the said Order.

By Order of His Excellency the Grand Master,

C. U. AITCHISON,

*Secretary to the M. E. Order
of the Star of India.*

Order of the Indian Empire.

By the Gracious Command of HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN AND EMPRESS OF INDIA, conveyed through Her Principal Secretary of State for India, the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to publish the following notifications :—

No. 1. I. E.

Fort William, the 1st January 1878.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN AND EMPRESS OF INDIA having been pleased to institute an Order of Distinction to be styled *The Order of the Indian Empire*, for the purpose of rewarding services to HER MAJESTY and Her Indian Empire, and of commemorating the proclamation of Her style and title of EMPRESS OF INDIA in Her Indian Dominions, the following Warrant for the Institution of the Order is published by HER MAJESTY'S command :—

Warrant for the Institution of the Order to be styled and designated THE ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE, and of the Regulations or Statutes for the Government of the same.

VICTORIA, by the grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India, to all to whom these presents shall come, greeting. Whereas, We, taking into Our Royal consideration that there does not exist adequate means whereby We can reward the important and useful services rendered to Us and to Our Indian Empire, and being desirous to commemorate the event of the proclamation of Our style and title of Empress of India in Our Indian Dominion, We have resolved to institute a new Order or Decoration. Now know ye that, for the purpose of carrying this Our resolution into effect, We have instituted, constituted, and created, and by these presents for Us, Our heirs and successors do institute, constitute, and create an Order of Distinction, to be known and have for ever hereafter the name, style, and designation of **THE ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE**, and We are graciously pleased to make, ordain, and establish the following rules and ordinances for the government of the same, which shall from henceforth be inviolably observed and kept.

I. It is ordained that this Order shall henceforth be styled in all Acts, Proceedings, and Pleadings, **THE ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE**.

II. It is ordained that the Order shall consist of the Sovereign, Grand Master, and of such Members or Companions as We, Our heirs and successors, shall appoint.

III. It is ordained that We, Our heirs and successors, Kings and Queens Regnant of the United Kingdom of Great Britain, Emperors and Empresses of India, are, and for ever shall be, Sovereigns of this Order.

IV. It is ordained that the Viceroy and Governor General of India for the time being shall hold and enjoy the office of Grand Master of this Order, and shall in virtue thereof be First and Principal Companion of the Order, and he shall take especial care that these Statutes be regularly observed; and We do hereby nominate and appoint Our Right trusty and well-beloved Councillor Edward Robert Lytton, Lord Lytton, Viceroy and Governor General of India, to be Grand Master of the said Order, to hold the same during the time he shall continue to hold

and enjoy the high and important office of Viceroy and Governor General of India. And We do hereby ordain and declare that, upon every person hereafter ceasing to hold the said office of Viceroy and Governor General of India, he shall nevertheless remain a Companion of the Order, with rank among the Companions according to the date of his or their having been sworn in as Viceroy and Governor General of India: Provided, nevertheless, and We do hereby declare, that this rule shall not be applicable to such persons who may merely act as Governor General of India to meet an emergency.

V. It is ordered that it shall be competent for Us, Our heirs and successors, to confer the decoration of this Order upon such persons who by their services, official or other, to Our Empire in India, have merited Our Royal favour, and upon such distinguished representatives of Eastern Potentates as We, Our heirs and successors, may think fit.

VI. It is ordained and We do hereby declare that the Councillors of Us, Our heirs and successors, for and in Our Indian Empire, shall be and are declared to be *ex-officio* and for life Companions and Members of this Order.

VII. It is ordained and We do hereby declare that the number of nominations to this Order shall not, in this first instance, exceed fifty in number, and that the nominations in any successive year shall not exceed twenty, exclusive in every case of the *ex-officio* appointments provided in the last recited article.

VIII. It is ordained that when We, Our heirs and successors, shall be pleased to appoint any person to be a member of this Order, such appointment shall be made by Warrant under Our Sign Manual, sealed with the Seal of the Order, and countersigned by one of Our Principal Secretaries of State.

IX. It is ordained that the decoration of the Order shall be and shall be worn as set forth* in the Statutes of the Order.

X. It is ordained that the Seal of this Order shall be as set forth in the Statutes of the Order and shall have engraved thereon the circumscription "The seal of the Order of the Indian Empire," and that these Rules and Regulations shall be sealed with the same.

XI. It is ordained that the following officers shall be appointed to this Order, that is to say, a Secretary and a Registrar.

XII. It is ordained that the Grand Master shall from time to time appoint a duly qualified person to be Secretary of the Order, who shall reside at the seat of Government of India, and that he shall, under the direction of the Grand Master, attend to the service of the Order, and enter in a Register the names of the members admitted to the Order, and shall wear around his neck pendant from the Riband of the Order the Badge as shall be set forth in the Statutes of the Order.

XIII. It is ordained that the Registrar of this Order shall be appointed by Us, Our heirs and successors, and shall have the custody of the Seal and of the Archives of the Order. He shall attend to the service of the Order, and shall execute such directions as he may receive from Our Principal Secretary of State for India. He shall prepare and engross all warrants and instruments which may require to be sealed with the Seal of the Order, and record all nominations to the Order in the Register of the Order. He shall wear around his neck

* NOTE.—The description of the Insignia will be hereafter notified.

pendant from the Riband of the Order the Badge as shall be set forth* in the Statutes of the Order.

XIV. It is ordained that the first day of January in every year shall henceforth be taken and deemed to be the anniversary of the institution of this Order.

XV. In order to make such additional provisions as shall effectually preserve pure this most honourable Order, We do hereby declare that if any person on whom the said Order is conferred or granted be guilty of any crime or disgraceful conduct which in Our judgment disqualifies him for the same, his name shall, by an especial Warrant under our Sign Manual, to be countersigned by Our Principal Secretary of State for India, be forthwith erased from the Register of those upon whom the said Order shall have been conferred, and his decoration forfeited and returned to Us, Our heirs and successors. We do further declare that We, Our heirs and successors, shall be the sole judges of the circumstances demanding such expulsion, and that We shall at all times have power to restore to the Order any person who may have been expelled when circumstances render such restoration just and expedient.

XVI. It is ordained that this Order shall rank next to and immediately after Our most distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, and that the Companions thereof shall in all places and assemblies whatsoever have place and precedence next to and immediately after the Companions of Our said Order of St. Michael and St. George, and shall rank among themselves according to the dates of their respective nominations, and, further, that the members shall be entitled to suspend a representation of the Riband and Badge of the Order from the bottom of the escutcheon containing their Armorial Bearings.

Lastly, We reserve to Ourselves, Our heirs and successors, full power of annulling, altering, abrogating, augmenting, interpreting, or dispensing with these regulations or any part thereof, by a notification under the Sign Manual of the Sovereign of the Order.

Given at Our Court at Osborne under the Seal of the said Order, this thirty-first day of December one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, in the forty-first year of Our reign.

By Her Majesty's command.

SALISBURY.

No. 2. I. E.

His Excellency the Grand Master of The Order of the Indian Empire is pleased to appoint C. U. Aitchison, Esq., C.S.I. and LL. D., to be Secretary of The Order of the Indian Empire.

No. 3. I. E.

In accordance with Her Majesty's Warrant for the Institution of The Order of The Indian Empire, His Excellency the Grand Master is pleased to notify that the following COUNCILLORS of Her Majesty the Queen and Empress of India for and in Her Indian Empire have been declared to be *ex-officio*, and for life, Companions and Members of the aforesaid Order:—

Arbuthnot, the Honorable Sir Alexander John, K.C.S.I., Member of the Council of the Governor General.

* NOTE.—The description of the Insignia will be hereafter notified.

Bayley, the Honorable Sir Edward Clive, K.C.S.I., Member of the Council of the Governor General.

Boondee. His Highness Ram Singh, G.C.S.I., Maharao Rajah of Buckingham and Chandos, His Grace the Most Noble Richard Plantagenet Campbell, G.C.S.I., Duke of, Governor of Madras.

Cashmere and Jummoo. His Highness Ranbir Singh, G.C.S.I., Maharajah of Clarke, Colonel the Honorable Sir Andrew, K.C.M.G., C.B., Member of the Council of the Governor General.

Couper, the Honorable Sir George Ebenezer Wilson, *Bart.*, K.C.S.I., C.B., Lieutenant Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Chief Commissioner of Oudh.

Davies, Sir Robert Henry, K.C.S.I., late Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab.

Eden, the Honorable Ashley, C.S.I., Lieutenant Governor of Bengal.

Egerton, the Honorable Robert Eyles, C.S.I., Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab.

Gwalior. His Highness Jiaji Rao Sindia, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., Maharajah of

Haines, His Excellency General Sir Frederick Paul, G.C.B., Commander-in-Chief in India.

Hobhouse, Sir Arthur, K.C.S.I., late Member of the Council of the Governor General.

Indore. His Highness Tukoji Rao Holkar, G.C.S.I., Maharajah of

Jeypoor. His Highness Ram Singh, G.C.S.I., Maharajah of

Jheend. His Highness Ragbir Singh, G.C.S.I., Rajah of

Johnson, Lieut.-General the Honorable Sir Edwin Beaumont, K.C.B., Member of Council of the Governor General (*ex-officio*).

Norman, Major-General Sir Henry Wylie, K.C.B., late Member of the Council of the Governor General.

Rampoor. His Highness Mohammad Kalb Ali Khan, G.C.S.I., Nawab of Stokes, the Honorable Whitley, C.S.I., Member of the Council of the Governor General.

Strachey, the Honorable Sir John, K.C.S.I., Member of the Council of the Governor General.

Temple, His Excellency Sir Richard, *Bart.*, G.C.S.I., Governor of Bombay.

Travancore. His Highness Rama Varma, G.C.S.I., Maharajah of

No. 4. I. E.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN AND EMPRESS OF INDIA has been pleased to appoint the under-mentioned persons, who by their services have merited the Royal favour, to be Companions of The Order of the Indian Empire :—

1. Meer Mahmood Khan, eldest son and heir of the Khan of Khelat.
2. The Honorable Louis Steuart Jackson, Bengal Civil Service, Puisne Judge of the High Court of Judicature, Bengal.
3. Colonel Sir Richard John Meade, K.C.S.I., Resident at Hyderabad.
4. Bukht Singh, Rao Bahadur, Rao of Bedla, in Meywar.
5. John Muir, Esq., D.C.L., late Bengal Civil Service.

6. Dietrich Brandis, Esq., Ph.D., Inspector General of Forests, India.
7. Sri Rajamani Raja Deo, Zemindar of Mandasa, Madras.
8. The Honorable Charles Arthur Turner, Puisne Judge of the High Court of Judicature, North-Western Provinces.
9. Moer Ali Khan, eldest son and heir of the Jam of Lus Beyla, Khelat.
10. The Honorable Gregory Charles Paul, B.A., Officiating Advocate General, Bengal.
11. Sirdar Asad Khan, Chief of the Sarawan Brahuīs, Khelat.
12. Lieutenant-Colonel Owen Tudor Burne, C.S.I., Secretary in the Political and Secret Department of the India Office; now Officiating Private Secretary to the Viceroy.
13. Sirdar Gohur Khan, Chief of the Jelawan Brahuīs, Khelat.
14. Richard Kaye Puckle, Esq., Madras Civil Service, Director of Revenue Settlement, Madras.
15. Surgeon-Major William Jameson, late Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens, Saharunpore, North-Western Provinces.
16. Syud Vilayut Ali Khan, Banker, Zemindar, and Honorary Magistrate, Patna, Bengal.
17. Colonel William George Mainwaring, Commandant, 30th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry.
18. Rajendra Lala Mitra, Rai Bahadur, LL. D., Director of the Wards' Institute; Honorary Magistrate and Municipal Commissioner, Calcutta.
19. Surgeon-General John Fullarton Beatson, M.D., Indian Medical Department.
20. Deputy Surgeon-General James Tyrell Carter Ross, Indian Medical Department.
21. Norman Robert Pogson, Esq., F.R.A.S., Government Astronomer and Meteorological Superintendent, Madras.
22. William Wilson Hunter, Esq., B.A., LL.D., Bengal Civil Service, Director General of Gazetteers.
23. Colonel Charles Shuckburgh Hearn, Inspector General of Police, Madras.
24. Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Charles Sparshott Williams, R.E., Officiating Deputy Secretary, Public Works Department, Railway Branch.
25. The Honorable Kristo Das Pal, Rai Bahadur, Member of the Bengal Legislative Council, and Municipal Commissioner, Calcutta.
26. Major-General Alexander Cunningham, C.S.I., R.E. (Bengal Retired List), Director General of the Archaeological Survey of India.
27. Rear-Admiral John Bythessa, R.N., C.B.; V.C., Consulting Naval Officer for the Marine Department of the Government of India.
28. Morarjee Goculdass, Esq., Merchant, and Justice of the Peace, Bombay.
29. Lieutenant-Colonel Bendyshe Walton, Honorary Aide-de-Camp to the Governor General, Military Store-keeper, and Commandant of the Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

80. Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Moore, Persian Interpreter to the Commander-in-Chief in India.
31. Tiruvarur Muttuswami Aiyar, Esq., B.L., Judge of the Small Cause Court, Madras, on duty at Madura.
32. Colonel William Gordon, Chief Inspector of Musketry, Bengal.
33. Saleh Hindi, Khan Bahadur, of Joonagurh, Bombay Presidency.
34. The Honorable Donald Graham, Merchant, Member of the Legislative Council, and Justice of the Peace, Bombay.
35. Surgeon-Major Thomas Gillham Hewlett, Indian Medical Department, Officiating Sanitary Commissioner, Coroner, and Justice of the Peace, Bombay.
36. Cettapaliem Ranga Charloo, Esq., Controller of the Household of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.
37. Colonel Charles Metcalfe MacGregor, C.S.I., 1st Assistant Quarter Master General in India.
38. Robert Barkley Shaw, Esq., F.R.G.S., Political Agent and British Joint Commissioner at Leh.
39. George Bühler, Esq., Ph.D., Bombay Educational Service.
40. Bapu Deva Shastri, Professor of Mathematics, Sanscrit College, Benares.
41. Patrick Carnegy, Esq., Commissioner of Rae Bareilly, and Justice of the Peace, Oudh.
42. Thomas Maltby Gibbon, Esq., Indigo Planter, Bengal, and Manager of the Bettiah Estates.
43. Roper Lethbridge, Esq., M.A., Bengal Educational Service.
44. Baboo Bhudev Mookerjee, Bengal Educational Service.
45. George Smith, Esq., LL.D., Edinburgh.
46. John Henry Rivett-Carnac, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, Opium Agent, Benares.
47. Captain the Honorable George Campbell Napier, on special duty in Persia.
48. Roscoe Bocquet, Esq., Agent of the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway.
49. James Blackburn Knight, Esq., late Member of the Bengal Legislative Council, Honorary Magistrate of Calcutta.
50. Pundit Nain Singh, late of the Great Trigonometrical Survey.

By Order of the Grand Master,

C. U. AITCHISON,

Secretary to the Order of the Indian Empire.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

POLITICAL.

Fort William, the 1st January 1878.

No. 2P.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon Mana Vikrama, Zamorin or 1st Raja of Calicut, Madras, the title of “Maharaja Bahadur” as a personal distinction.

No. 3P.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon Ardote Singh, Rais of Kotee, in Baghelkand, and upon his heirs and successors in the Chiefship, the title of “Raja Bahadur.”

No. 4P.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon the under-mentioned Native Gentlemen the title of “Raja Bahadur” as a personal distinction :—

Kunwar Maharaj Singh, of Haldaur, North-Western Provinces.

Rai Rajendro Lal Mullick Bahadur, Bengal.

No. 5P.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon Rao Sahib Muccoond Ramchunder, Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, Bombay, the title of “Rao Bahadur” as a personal distinction.

No. 6P.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon the under-mentioned Native Gentlemen the title of “Rai Bahadur” as a personal distinction :—

Mehtah Bijey Singh, Dewan of His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpoor, Rajputana.

Rao Pandurang Tantia Gorey, Superintendent of the State of Dewas (Senior Branch), Central India.

Babu Khem Kurn, Agent of the Military Horse Van Dāk, Rawulpindi.

Babu Durga Prosad Ghose, late Judge of the Small Cause Courts of Howrah, Hooghly, and Serampoor, Bengal.

Ram Narayan, late Inspector, Oudh Police Force.

No. 7P.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon the under-mentioned Native Gentlemen the title of “Khan Bahadur” as a personal distinction :—

Taz-ud-din Hossain, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, Berar.

Moodeen Sheriff, Honorary Surgeon, Madras.

Syad Hadi Hassein, Honorary Assistant Commissioner, Punjab.

Dastūr Hoshung Jamaspjee, Assistant Professor of Oriental Languages, Deccan College, Poona, Bombay.

Agha Kalbabid, Honorary Assistant Commissioner, Punjab.

Shamsuddin Ali Khan, Special Mamlatdar, Poona District, Bombay.

Alladad Khan, Sirdar Bahadur, Pensioned Resaldar, North-Western Provinces.

Moonshee Bukaoollah, late 1st Grade Inspector of Police in the Hooghly District, Bengal.

Ali Dost Sahib, Inspector of Police, Madras.

No. 8P.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon Kukaji, Patel of Sheogaon, in Berar, the title of “Rao Sahib” as a personal distinction.

By Order of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India,

C. U. AITCHISON,

Secretary to the Government of India,

Foreign Department.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.**NOTIFICATION.****POLITICAL.**

Fort William, the 2nd January 1878.

ORDER OF THE BATH.

No. 28P.—On Tuesday, the 1st January 1878, at twelve o'clock, His Excellency the Right Hon'ble EDWARD ROBERT LYTON BULWER-LYTON, BARON LYTON OF KNEBWORTH, Grand Master of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Viceroy and Governor General of India, invested, in the name and on behalf of Her Most Gracious Majesty the QUEEN AND EMPRESS OF INDIA, His Highness JIAJI RAO SINDIA, MAHARAJA OF GWALIOR, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, having the honorary rank of General in the British Army, with the Insignia of his Dignity as an Honorary Member of the Military Division of the First Class, or Knights Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath.

The following Members of the Order present at Calcutta attended :—

H. E. Sir F. P. Haines, G.C.B.
Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble Sir E. B. Johnson, K.C.B.
Lieutenant-General Sir H. D. Daly, K.C.B.
Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble A. E. Hardinge, C.B.
Major-General W. A. Crommelin, C.B.
Surgeon-General John Harrie Ker Innes, C.B.
The Hon'ble Sir G. E. W. Couper, Bart., K.C.S.I., C.B.
G. Ricketts, Esq., C.B.
Major-General J. Ross, C.B.
Colonel A. W. Murray, C.B.
Colonel J. Watson, C.B., V.C.
The Hon'ble Sir A. Clarke, R.E., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Colonel C. G. Arbutnot, C.B.
Major-General F. S. Roberts, C.B., V.C.
Major-General P. S. Lumsden, C.B., C.S.I.
Colonel H. K. Burne, C.B.
Rear-Admiral J. Bythessea, C.B., V.C.
Colonel J. T. Walker, C.B.
Colonel C. C. Johnson, C.B.

The seats of Members of the Order were placed on either side of the Dais, right and left, in alternate order according to rank and seniority in the Order.

His Highness the MAHARAJA OF GWALIOR was, on his arrival at the foot of the Grand Entrance, led by the Under-Secretary in the Foreign Department and an Aide-Camp to the Viceroy, to the room assigned for his use.

On His Excellency the VICEROY entering the Chamber of Investiture attended by his Personal Staff, a Viceregal Salute was fired, and the Guard presented arms, and all persons present rose and remained standing until His EXCELLENCY had taken his seat. Each Member of the Order made his reverence as His EXCELLENCY passed.

The Band played the National Anthem.

At the conclusion of the National Anthem, His EXCELLENCY took his seat and acted the ceremony to proceed.

The Foreign Secretary then reported that the business before the Assembly was the investiture of His Highness the MAHARAJA OF GWALIOR with the dignity of a Knight

Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, and read aloud the Warrant of the Sovereign empowering His Excellency the VICEROY to perform the ceremony of investiture. The Secretary then delivered to His EXCELLENCY the Sovereign's grant of the dignity of a Knight Grand Cross.

This done, the Secretary and Under-Secretary withdrew to conduct His Highness the MAHARAJA into the VICEROY'S presence.

A procession was next formed (at the apartment in Government House where His Highness the MAHARAJA had in the meantime been in waiting) of—

Spears, Maces.

UNDER-SECRETARY IN THE FOREIGN DEPARTMENT, bearing the Insignia upon a cushion.

SECRETARY IN THE FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

His Highness the MAHARAJA OF GWALIOR between the two Junior Knights in attendance.

Attendants of His HIGHNESS.

Members of the Second and Third Classes of the Order rose from their seats.

The Guard of Honour presented arms as His HIGHNESS passed into the Marble Hall. Upon arrival of the procession in front of the Dais, His Excellency the VICEROY stated the object of the Assembly. His HIGHNESS the MAHARAJA then replied.

The Foreign Secretary having received from His EXCELLENCY the Sovereign's grant in favour of the MAHARAJA OF GWALIOR, read it aloud.

HIS EXCELLENCY then proceeded to invest His HIGHNESS with the Riband and Badge, by placing the Riband over the right shoulder and passing it obliquely to the left side. HIS EXCELLENCY then presented to the MAHARAJA the Star by placing it on his left breast, and addressed the following admonition :—

“In the name of the Queen and Empress of India, and by Her Majesty's Command, I hereby invest you with the Insignia of the Order of the Bath, of which Most Honorable Order Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to appoint you to be a Knight Grand Cross.”

A salute of 21 guns was then fired. When the admonition had been given, His HIGHNESS made his reverence to His EXCELLENCY, and was conducted by the two Knights Commanders and the Foreign Secretary to his seat, in front of which he remained standing. The Foreign Secretary proclaimed the full title of His HIGHNESS, that is to say :

HIS HIGHNESS MUKHTAR-UL-MULK, AZIM-UL-IKTIDAR, RUFU-USH-SHAN, WALA SHIKOH, MUHTASHAM-I-DAURAN, UMDAT-UL-UMARA, MAHARAJ ADHIRAJ, ALIAH MAHARAJA JIAJI RAO SINDIA, BAHADUR, SHRINATH, MAUSUR-I-ZAMAN, FIDWI-I-HAZRAT MALIKI MUHAZZAMA, RAFI-UD-DARJA-I-INGLISTAN, HISAM-US-SALTANAT MAHARAJA OF GWALIOR, Honorary Member of the Military Division of the First Class or Knights Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Honorary General in the British Army.

During the proclamation the Guard of Honour presented arms. The proclamation being ended, His EXCELLENCY retired.

After His EXCELLENCY'S departure, His Highness the MAHARAJA was conducted from the Chamber of Investiture to the room assigned for his use by the Foreign Secretary.

By Command of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India,

C. U. AITCHISON,

Secretary to the Government of India,

Foreign Department.

STAR OF INDIA.

No. 2 S. I.

NOTIFICATION.*Fort William, the 2nd January 1878.*

In obedience to the Command of HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith, Sovereign of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, a Grand Chapter of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India was held in Calcutta on Tuesday, the 1st day of January 1878, at Government House, for the purpose of investing His Highness Jaswant Singh, Maharaja of Bhurtpore, and His Highness Ishwaripershad Narayan Singh, Maharaja of Benares, as Knights Grand Commanders; and the Hon'ble Edward Clive Bayley, Bengal Civil Service, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Sir George Ebenezer Wilson Couper, Bart., Companion of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, and the Hon'ble Major-General Michael Kavanagh Kennedy, R.E., as Knights Commanders; and of decorating the Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, the Hon'ble Theodore Cracraft Hope, Charles Theophilus Metcalfe, Esq., and Seth Govind Das of Muttra, as Companions of the said Order.

The following Members of the Order who were summoned attended the Chapter :—

H. H. Maharaja Sindia of Gwalior, G.C.B., G.C.S.I.
Maharaja Sir Jai Mangal Singh of Gidhore, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir John Strachey, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir Alexander John Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I.
His Highness Raja Sir Samsher Prakash Bahadur of Sirmur (Nahun), K.C.S.I.
Kao Raja Sir Ganpat Rao Khudkey Shamsheer Bahadur, K.C.S.I.
Mumtaz-ud-Daula Nawab Sir Mahomed Faiz Ali Khan Bahadur, K.C.S.I.
Nawab Syad Ashgar Ali Khan Bahadur, C.S.I.
Lieutenant-General Richard Strachey, C.S.I.
James Davidson Gordon, Esq., C.S.I.
Major-General Peter Stark Lumsden, C.B., C.S.I.
Major-General Henry Edward Landor Thuillier, C.S.I.
Raja Shiva Pershad, C.S.I.
Major-General Alexander Cunningham, C.S.I.
Lieutenant-Colonel Owen Tudor Burne, C.S.I.
John Ware Edgar, Esq., C.S.I.
Hon'ble Ashley Eden, C.S.I.
Stuart Colvin Bayley, Esq., C.S.I.
Colonel Charles Metcalfe MacGregor, C.S.I.
Charles Edward Bernard, Esq., C.S.I.
Raja Degambar Mitter, C.S.I.
Major Edward Ridley Colbourne Bradford, C.S.I.
George Welsh Kellner, Esq., C.S.I.

The seats of Members of the Order were placed on either side of the Dais, right and left, in alternate order, according to seniority.

Gentlemen about to be invested or decorated were provided with seats in a convenient position, and vacant seats were kept for them in the appropriate class of the Order.

His Highness the MAHARAJA OF GWALIOR, who was the only Knight Grand Commander present on this occasion, was, when robed, conducted by the Under-Secretary in the Foreign Department to the Council Chamber, where the Knights Commanders and the Companions of the Order were also assembled. A procession was formed of the Members of the Order according to ancient custom, the Junior preceding the Senior Members of the Order. As the procession entered the Marble Hall, a Viceregal Salute was fired. All present rose and remained standing till the GRAND MASTER had taken his seat.

The following was the procession—

Spears.

Maces.

The Marshal of the Procession.

The Under-Secretary in the Foreign Department.

The Secretary of the Order.

Companions of the Star of India.

Knights Commanders of the Star of India.

Knights Grand Commanders of the Star of India.

Each Knight Grand Commander was preceded by the Officer bearing his Banner, and was followed by his Pages and Attendants.

Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy.

Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy.

Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

Officer of the Personal Staff.*

Officer bearing the Banner of the GRAND MASTER.

His Excellency the Grand Master, G.M.S.I.

Pages and Attendants of His Excellency the GRAND MASTER.

On entering the Throne Room, each Member of the Order filed off, right and left, to the seat allotted to him, and made his reverence to the GRAND MASTER as His Excellency passed.

The Band played the National Anthem. At its conclusion, His Excellency the GRAND MASTER ordered the Secretary to call the roll of those summoned to attend the Chapter. Each Member of the Order who was present bowed to the GRAND MASTER as his name was called, and then took his seat.

When the roll-call was over, the Secretary, by command of the GRAND MASTER, declared the Chapter open.

The Secretary then reported that the business before the Chapter was the investiture of His Highness the MAHARAJA OF BHURTPUR and His Highness the MAHARAJA OF BENARES as Knights Grand Commanders; the Hon'ble EDWARD CLIVE BAYLEY, the Hon'ble SIR GEORGE EBENEZER WILSON COUPER, BART., C.B., and the Hon'ble Major General MICHAEL KAVANAGH KENNEDY, R.E., as Knights Commanders; and the decoration of the Hon'ble WHITLEY STOKES, the Hon'ble THEODORE CRACRAFT HOPE, CHARLES THEOPHILUS METCALFE, Esq., and SETH GOVIND DAS of Muttra, with the Badge of the Third Class of the Order, under the Sovereign's Grants.

The Secretary then delivered to His Excellency the GRAND MASTER the Sovereign's Grants of the dignity of Knights Grand Commanders.

The Secretary of the Order and the Under-Secretary in the Foreign Department and the two Junior Knights Commanders then withdrew from the Chapter in order to

* His Excellency's Private Secretary, being a Member of the Order, took his place in the procession.

conduct His Highness the MAHARAJA OF BHURTPOOR into the presence of the GRAND MASTER.

A procession was then formed of—

Spears.

Maces.

Under-Secretary, Foreign Department, bearing the Insignia of the Order.

Secretary of the Order.

The two Junior Knights Commanders present.

Officer bearing the furled Banner of His Highness.

His Highness the MAHARAJA OF BHURTPOOR.

Pages and Attendants of His Highness.

The Guard of Honor presented arms as His Highness passed. All Members of the Second and Third Classes of the Order rose and remained standing until the proclamation hereinafter mentioned was made.

His Highness with the two Knights Commanders advanced to within a few paces from the Dais, and the Under-Secretary in the Foreign Department placed the Insignia on the table.

The Secretary having received from the GRAND MASTER and read the Sovereign's Grant in favor of the MAHARAJA OF BHURTPOOR, conducted His Highness to the table, and the Junior Knight Commander, receiving the Ribbon and Badge from the Secretary, decorated the MAHARAJA therewith, and the next Junior Knight, receiving the Star of the Order from the Secretary, attached it in its proper place.

The two Knights Commanders next robed His Highness with the Mantle of the Order.

This done, His Highness was conducted by the Secretary to the front of the Dais and made his reverence to the GRAND MASTER.

Meanwhile the two Junior Knights withdrew to their places and remained standing.

The Under-Secretary in the Foreign Department took from the table the Collar of the Knight Grand Commander, and, with due reverence, delivered it to the GRAND MASTER.

The GRAND MASTER, remaining seated, then invested His Highness with the Collar, and addressed the following admonition:—

"In the name of the Queen and Empress of India, and by Her Majesty's Command, I hereby invest you with the Honorable Insignia of the Star of India, of which Most Exalted Order Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to appoint you to be a Knight Grand Commander."

A salute of 17 guns was then fired.

When the admonition had been given, the newly-invested Knight made his reverence to the GRAND MASTER, and was then conducted by the Secretary to his seat, in front of which he remained standing. The officer bearing His Highness' Banner then unfurled it, the Guard of Honor presented arms, and the Secretary of the Order proclaimed the full titles of His Highness, that is to say:—

His Highness MAHARAJA BRIJANDAR SAWAI JASWANT SINGH BAHADUR, BAHADUR JANG, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

The proclamation being ended, all resumed their seats.

Similar ceremonies were observed on the investiture of His Highness the MAHARAJA OF BENARES* as Knight Grand Commander, except that the salute was 13 guns.

The investiture of Knights Grand Commanders having been finished, the Under-Secretary in the Foreign Department and the two Junior Knights Commanders conducted the Hon'ble EDWARD CLIVE BAYLEY from his seat to the Dais, where he made his reverence to the GRAND MASTER. Members of the Third Class of the Order present rose from their seats.

The GRAND MASTER then conferred upon the Hon'ble EDWARD CLIVE BAYLEY the Title, Degree, and Honor of a Knight Bachelor of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and he was then conducted by the Secretary to the table.

The two Junior Knights Commanders, by desire of the GRAND MASTER, on receiving the Star of the Order from the Secretary, attached it in the proper place. This done, the Hon'ble EDWARD CLIVE BAYLEY was conducted by the Secretary to the front of the Dais, and made his reverence to the GRAND MASTER.

Meanwhile the two Junior Knights Commanders withdrew to their places and resumed their seats.

The Under-Secretary then, with due reverence, delivered the Ribbon and Badge of the Order to the GRAND MASTER.

The GRAND MASTER next invested the Hon'ble EDWARD CLIVE BAYLEY with the Ribbon and Badge, addressing him as follows:—

“ In the name of the Queen and Empress of India and by Her Majesty's Command, I hereby invest you with the Honorable Insignia of the Star of India, of which Most Exalted Order Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to appoint you to be a Knight Commander.”

The newly-invested Knight then made his reverence to the GRAND MASTER, and was led by the Secretary to the seat appointed for him: those standing resumed their seats.

Similar ceremonies were observed on the investiture of the Hon'ble SIR GEORGE EBENEZER WILSON COUPER, BART., C.B., and the Hon'ble Major General MICHAEL KAVANAGH KENNEDY, R.E., as Knights Commanders.

The investiture of the Knights Commanders having been finished, the Secretary delivered to the GRAND MASTER the Badges of the Third Class of the Order for the decoration of the Companions.

The Under-Secretary in the Foreign Department then conducted the Hon'ble WHITLEY STOKES to the front of the Dais, where he made his reverence to the GRAND MASTER.

The GRAND MASTER then handed the Badge of the Third Class of the Order for the Hon'ble WHITLEY STOKES to the Secretary, who attached it in its proper place. Thereafter the Hon'ble WHITLEY STOKES made his reverence to the GRAND MASTER,

* The titles of the MAHARAJA OF BENARES proclaimed were—

“ His Highness MAHARAJA ISHWARIPRENSHAD NARAYAN SINGH BAHADUR, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.”

and was conducted by the Under-Secretary in the Foreign Department to the seat appointed for him.

Similar ceremonies were observed in conferring the Badge of the Third Class on the Hon'ble THEODORE CRACRAFT HOPE, CHARLES THEOPHILUS METCALFE, Esq., and SETH GOVIND DAS of Muttra.

The Secretary then represented that there was no further business before the Chapter, and the GRAND MASTER, rising, commanded him to declare the Chapter dissolved.

A procession of Knights Grand Commanders of the Star of India, Knights Commanders of the Star of India, and Companions of the Star of India, was thereupon formed and left the Marble Hall and returned to the Council Room in the reverse order to that in which it entered, under a Viceregal Salute, a Grand March being performed and the Guard of Honor presenting arms.

The Secretary of the Order and the Under-Secretary in the Foreign Department conducted the Knights Grand Commanders to their carriages.

Full dress was worn by all Officers on this occasion, and evening dress by all Gentlemen who were not entitled to wear uniform.

By Command of His Excellency the GRAND MASTER,

C. U. AITCHISON,

Secretary,

Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—POLITICAL.

Fort William, the 4th January 1875.

No. 29 P.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Senhor Walter Eugenio de Souza as Consul General for Portugal at Calcutta.

GENERAL.

The 4th January 1878.

No. 5 G.—Mr. H. M. Durand, C. S., Officiating Political Assistant, 1st Class, is appointed to be Political Assistant, 1st Class, substantive *pro tempore*, with effect from the forenoon of the 16th December, and to officiate as Assistant Secretary in the Foreign Department and as Political Agent, 3rd Class, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Mr. Daukes.

No. 6 G.—The following extract from Regimental Order, issued by the Officer Commanding the Meywar Bheel Corps, dated 24th November 1877, is confirmed:—

Lieutenant F. M. Randall, Officiating Wing Officer, Meywar Bheel Corps, to officiate as Adjutant, in addition to his other duties, from the 23rd November 1877, *vice* Captain A. R. T. McKee.

No. 8 G.—LEAVE.—Surgeon-Major F. W. A. DeFabeck, in medical charge of the Deoli Irregular Force, was granted two months' sick leave in India, with effect from the 1st October 1877.

No. 9 G.—APPOINTMENT.—Lieutenant W. G. W. Macbay, Adjutant, 27th Regiment, Bombay Native (Light) Infantry, or 1st Bhoel Regiment, is appointed to be Commandant of the Gackwar's Dhuri Battalion, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Captain Grant.

C. U. AITCHISON.

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—MINT AND CURRENCY.

Fort William, the 4th January 1878.

No. 77.—Statement of the amount of Government Currency Notes in circulation, of the amount of Coin and Bullion Reserve, and Government Securities held by the Department of Issue of Paper Currency:—

Date.	Circles of Issue.	Currency Notes in circulation.	Silver Coin Reserve.	Silver Bullion Reserve.	Reserve in Government Securities.	TOTAL RESERVE.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1877.						
Dec. 31st	Calcutta	7,05,61,215	1,13,03,064	1,30,13,638	2,54,32,466	4,97,40,185
"	Madras	1,48,91,065	54,05,255	...	90,00,000	1,94,96,325
"	Bombay	4,82,40,315	2,07,12,632	2,14,54,068	1,58,00,000	6,59,67,020
"	Allahabad	57,55,500	62,10,425	...	51,00,000	93,80,425
"	Lahore	46,18,980	28,99,340	...	33,00,000	61,98,320
"	Calcutt	18,09,080	15,18,510	...	7,00,000	23,49,590
"	Coconada	12,35,485	9,07,295	...	4,00,000	14,07,585
"	Nagpore	6,26,610	6,01,815	...	6,00,000	12,01,815
"	Kurrachee	22,04,780	10,48,975	...	12,00,000	22,44,575
"	Akola	4,11,510	2,35,980	...	3,00,000	5,33,980
	TOTAL	15,04,62,480	5,80,61,711	3,44,96,378	5,89,32,466	15,04,62,480

SEPARATE REVENUE—OPIUM.

The 4th January 1878.

No. 76.—Opium Revenue to date compared with the estimate for the year 1877-78.

PRESIDENCY.	LATEST MONTH.				TEN SALES OF BENGAL OPIUM AND NINE MONTHS' PASS DUTY ON MALWA OPIUM.			
	Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate.	Worse than Estimate.	Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate.	Worse than Estimate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal	51,66,000	56,88,025	5,22,025	...	4,64,94,000	5,15,72,505	50,78,505	...
Bombay	28,30,390	25,30,650	...	2,99,740	2,04,90,990	2,02,95,425	...	1,95,565
TOTAL Rs. ...	79,96,390	82,18,675	2,22,285	...	6,69,84,990	7,18,67,930	48,82,940	...

R. B. CHAPMAN.

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 29th December 1877.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 1177.—JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT—

Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. Horne, Deputy Judge Advocate, to be Deputy Judge Advocate General, *vice* Colonel J. N. Young, appointed Judge Advocate General.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. Stewart, Infantry, Wing Commander, 21st (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry, is confirmed in the appointment of Deputy Judge Advocate, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Horne.

Major H. B. Sanderson, Bengal Staff Corps, Cantonment Magistrate, 1st Grade, Allahabad, to officiate as Deputy Judge Advocate, with effect from the date on which he may take up the duties of the Office, *vice* Major A. Seagrim, on furlough.

The 31st December 1877.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 1178.—In continuation of G. G. O. No. 1173, dated the 28th December 1877, the under-mentioned Officers are permitted to retire from the service from the date specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 8 of the 1st January 1877:—

No.	Rank and Names.	Corps.	Ordinary pension.	Annuity.	Capitalized value of annuity.	Date of retirement.	Where to be paid.
33	Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Lennox James Farquharson.	Bengal Cavalry ...	£ s. d. 465 5 0	£ s. d. 383 3 0	£ s. d. ...	31st Dec. 1877 ...	England.
36	Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Archibald William Graham.	Bombay Staff Corps	365 0 0	368 19 0	...	Ditto ...	Ditto.

The 1st January 1878.

No. 1.—With reference to the G. G. O. noted in the margin, and with the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify that:—

No. 656, dated the 25th June 1874.
 No. 1, dated the 1st January 1875.
 No. 294, dated the 15th March 1875.
 No. 1, dated the 1st January 1876.
 No. 8, dated the 1st January 1877.

I. During the year 1878 ninety (90) Officers of the Staff Corps, and Cavalry and Infantry of the Indian Army, will be permitted to retire from the service, receiving, in addition to the pension to which they may be entitled by length of service under existing regulations, not exceeding the full-pay pension of a Colonel (£456-5-0 per annum), an annuity representing the estimated value of their prospective claim to the Colonel's allowance, or its capitalized value as they may prefer.

II. This offer is restricted to substantive Lieutenant-Colonels who shall have completed 28 years' service, from the date of first commission, on or before the date from which they apply to retire, who may either, 1st, have been appointed to one of the Staff Corps on or before the 12th September 1866, and can claim the Colonel's allowance under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 808 of the 26th September 1866, or 2ndly, may be entitled, under G. G. O. of the 12th September 1862, to the Colonel's allowance after 12 years' service in the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

III. The number allowed to retire under these conditions will be distributed as follows:—

For Bengal	... 40
„ Madras	... 30
„ Bombay	... 20

TOTAL ... 90

In the event of the whole of the retirements allotted to a particular Presidency not being taken up in that Presidency, those remaining will be distributed in such manner as may be determined by the Government of India.

IV. Applications to retire will be considered and disposed of successively according to priority of proposed dates of retirement until the number of retirements allotted to the service shall have been accomplished, when retirements under this order will cease for the year. In the event of its becoming necessary to select one from among two or three applicants for retirement on the same day, preference will be given according to seniority from the date of first commission.

V. Officers wishing to retire under the terms of this order must, whether in or out of India, submit their applications to the Office of the Adjutant-General of their respective Presidencies, naming such prospective dates for their retirements, as will admit of the receipt of their applications by the Adjutant-General on or before the date named, such date not to be earlier than the 1st April 1878.

VI. Officers whose applications are accepted, will be gazetted out from the dates named by themselves, but will continue to perform their duties and receive the pay and allowances of their positions until officially informed of their removal from the effective list, either by direct communication, or by publication

of the Gazette at the station at which they may be serving.

VII. Officers retiring under this arrangement will forego both the good service pension, if they are in receipt thereof, and all claim to bonus compensation

under the terms of the despatch of the 8th of August 1866,* No. 160.

VIII. Applicants to retire must state—

1st.—Their rank and service.

2nd.—Their age (supported by certificate of birth, or in its absence, by a formal declaration).

3rd.—Whether they wish to receive commutation for their prospective allowances in the shape of an annuity, or to capitalize its value. Officers who desire to receive the capitalized value of the annuity must attach to their applications a certificate in the form given in Appendix A. In the case of Officers retiring out of India, the health certificate required will be called for and furnished under instructions from the India Office in London.

4th.—Whether they desire to receive payment, wholly, or in part, in India, or in England.

IX. The table given in Appendix B shows the rates at which the expectation of the Colonel's allowance will be calculated in carrying this order into effect in the case of officers of various ages and service.

X. For the purpose of arriving at the amount payable in each case, whether as an annuity or in a single payment, Officers' ages will be calculated from their birthday next succeeding the date from which they propose to retire, and the number of years they have to serve before becoming entitled to the Colonel's allowance will be calculated from the date of the proposed retirement. When the period to serve contains a fraction of a year, the fraction, if it be six months or under six months, will be excluded altogether; if it exceeds six months it will be reckoned as a complete year.

XI. Payments of the capitalized value of the annuity made in India under this order will be at the rate of 1s. 10½d. for the rupee.

XII. Officers who elect to receive an annuity in preference to the capital sum, will not, after their retirements have appeared in the Gazette, be allowed to capitalize such annuity under the provisions of this order; and it is to be understood that no separate applications of individual officers to retire after the present retirements have been allotted will be entertained on the basis of this order.

XIII. Officers of the half-pay list of the Staff Corps will be permitted, if disposed to retire from the service, to avail themselves of this scheme of retirement, provided they are eligible thereto by the fulfilment, previously to their transfer to the half-pay list, of all the conditions required. The time passed by an officer on the half-pay list of the Staff Corps will not count towards the 12 years in the grade of Lieutenant-Colonel required to qualify for promotion to the Colonel's allowance.

XIV. No application from officers to cancel their retirement, or to change the date of such retirement, will be entertained after it has been announced in the official Gazette of the Presidency to which they belong.

APPENDIX A.

FORM OF MEDICAL CERTIFICATE IN THE CASE OF AN OFFICER IN INDIA APPLYING FOR THE CAPITALIZED VALUE OF THE ANNUITY.

I certify that I have examined Lieutenant-Colonel _____ of the _____ and find him to be in a state of health which affords the prospect of an average duration of life.

Station and date.

Surgeon.

N.B.—The certificate to be in the handwriting of, and signed in India by, the Medical Officer in charge of the regiment; or if the officer who applies to capitalise his annuity is not serving with a regiment, then by some other Civil or Military Medical Officer not under the rank of Surgeon-Major.

APPENDIX B.

TABLE FOR THE VALUATION OF PROSPECTIVE COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE.

Years to serve.	1.	2.	3.	1.	2.	3.	1.	2.	3.	1.	2.	3.	1.	2.	3.	1.	2.	3.
	Value.	Age.	Annuit.	Value.	Age.	Annuit.	Value.	Age.	Annuit.	Value.	Age.	Annuit.	Value.	Age.	Annuit.	Value.	Age.	Annuit.
12	£ 2,310	42	£ s. 176 10	£ 2,231	43	£ s. 172 13	£ 2,160	44	£ s. 169 9	£ 2,095	45	£ s. 166 17	£ 2,037	46	£ s. 164 16	£ 1,984	47	£ s. 163 6
11	2,508	43	194 5	2,425	44	190 5	2,351	45	187 4	2,285	46	184 16	2,226	47	183 5	2,174	48	182 6
10	2,726	44	213 17	2,640	45	210 4	2,564	46	207 8	2,496	47	205 10	2,439	48	204 11	2,390	49	204 9
9	2,967	45	236 6	2,879	46	232 18	2,801	47	230 12	2,735	48	229 8	2,682	49	229 8	2,640	50	230 9
8	3,236	46	261 15	3,145	47	258 19	3,069	48	257 8	3,008	49	257 5	2,962	50	258 11	2,930	51	261 6
7	3,536	47	291 1	3,446	48	289 1	3,375	49	288 14	3,321	50	289 19	3,288	51	293 4	3,244	52	295 8
6	3,874	48	324 18	3,790	49	324 4	3,727	50	325 7	3,687	51	328 16	3,640	52	331 9	3,593	53	333 5
5	4,260	49	364 8	4,186	50	365 7	4,137	51	368 19	4,081	52	371 13	4,012	53	373 18	3,949	54	375 3
4	4,704	50	410 14	4,646	51	414 6	4,590	52	417 1	4,538	53	419 6	4,431	54	421 19	4,363	55	421 14
3	5,222	51	465 14	5,143	52	468 6	5,068	53	470 10	4,999	54	472 1	4,876	55	473 4	4,775	56	473 11
2	5,781	52	526 8	5,680	53	528 7	5,576	54	529 14	5,467	55	530 12	5,358	56	531 7	5,243	57	531 7
1	6,385	53	593 18	6,261	54	594 17	6,135	55	595 8	6,006	56	595 17	5,883	57	596 5	5,750	58	595 18
0	7,038	54	668 12	6,890	55	668 12	6,742	56	668 12	6,597	57	668 12	6,452	58	668 12	6,302	59	668 12
	£		£ s.	£		£ s.	£		£ s.	£		£ s.	£		£ s.	£		£ s.
3	1,935	48	162 6	1,888	49	161 11	1,849	50	161 8	1,817	51	162 1	1,779	52	162 19			
1	2,128	49	182 0	2,085	50	182 1	2,052	51	183 0	2,012	52	183 4	1,965	53	182 15			
	2,349	50	205 2	2,315	51	206 9	2,271	52	206 17	2,222	53	206 13	2,165	54	205 14			
	2,608	51	232 12	2,562	52	233 7	2,509	53	233 7	2,449	54	232 13	2,383	55	231 5			
	2,887	52	262 18	2,830	53	263 5	2,766	54	262 15	2,695	55	261 11	2,619	56	259 13			
	3,189	53	296 12	3,130	54	296 8	3,043	55	295 7	2,962	56	293 14	2,875	57	291 7			
	3,515	54	333 19	3,433	55	333 3	3,344	56	331 13	3,252	57	329 11	3,153	58	326 15			
	3,868	55	375 7	3,773	56	374 2	3,672	57	372 3	3,566	58	369 11	3,456	59	366 13			
	4,251	56	421 10	4,142	57	419 16	4,027	58	417 6	3,909	59	414 13	3,789	60	411 18			
	4,667	57	472 19	4,542	58	471 15	4,414	59	468 5	4,285	60	465 17	4,157	61	464 2			
	5,118	58	530 8	4,979	59	528 4	4,839	60	526 1	4,701	61	524 18	4,555	62	523 11			
	5,610	59	595 3	5,468	60	593 9	5,309	61	592 0	5,152	62	592 2	4,986	63	591 4			
	6,150	60	668 12	5,989	61	668 12	5,818	62	668 12	5,639	63	668 12	5,460	64	668 12			

DIRECTIONS FOR THE USE OF THE TABLE.

Find in the marginal column to the left of the table the number of years the officer has to serve before becoming entitled to the Colonel's annuity, and then in the same line of the table the officer's age—(in column 2).

The figure in the same line to the right of his age (in column No. 3, "Annuities") shows the annuity, and the figure to the left of his age in column No. 1, "Values") shows the capitalized value of the annuity offered to him under this order.

EXAMPLE.—Lieutenant-Colonel A applies to retire on the 1st April 1878. He will be 49 years of age on the 4th May 1878. He will be entitled to the Colonel's allowance on the 1st August 1883. For the purpose of making the calculation his age is 40; and the time he serves for the Colonel's allowance being five years and four months; the time he has to serve, for the purpose of the calculation under K of the order, is five years. The annuity offered to him is £364-5-0, and its capitalized value is £4,260.

The 4th January 1878.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 2.—STAFF CORPS—

The under-mentioned Officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps with effect from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenant Henry Turner Faithfull, Royal Artillery, Wing Officer, 18th (The Shekhawatee) Regiment of Native Infantry,—11th September 1876.

Lieutenant George Atkins Collins, 1st Battalion, 5th Foot, Officiating Wing Officer, 40th (The Shahjehanpore) Regiment of Native Infantry,—18th October 1876.

Lieutenant Welby Francis Montrésou, 10th Hussars, Officiating Squadron Officer, 16th Bengal Cavalry,—24th November 1876.

No. 3.—BREVET—

Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander McKenzie, Bengal Staff Corps, is promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet from the 23rd December 1877, under the operation of the Royal Warrant of the 31st January 1859, Clause 10, and the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, Clause 2, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 4.—The under-mentioned Officer of the Staff Corps having completed five years' service as substantive Lieutenant Colonel, is promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet, from the date specified, under the operation of the Royal Warrant, dated 16th January 1861, Clause 2, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas William West Pierce, Bombay Staff Corps, 29th December 1877.

No. 5.—LONDON GAZETTE—

The following extracts are published for general information :—

London Gazette, dated the 2nd November 1877, page 5996.

INDIA OFFICE,
1st November 1877.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the following admissions to Her Majesty's Indian Medical Service :—

To be Surgeons. Dated 31st March 1877.

BENGAL.

William Owen.
Walter Gillies.
David Morton Jack.
Walter Conry.
George Jerome Kellie.
John Gatchell Hancock.
Dharmadas Basu.
Alexander William Mackenzie.
Jeremiah Mullane, M.D.
Douglas Mullen, M.D.
Robert James Tanffe.
Ernest Laurie Robinson.
James Alexander Nelis.
William Beatty Smyth.
Aylmer Martin Crofts.
James Crofts, M.D.
William Coates, M.D.
Joseph Blood.

London Gazette, dated the 9th November 1877, page 6094.

WAR OFFICE, PAUL MALL,
9th November 1877.

Brevet.

Deputy Assistant-Commissary Joseph Costello, Madras Establishment, to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant. Dated 22nd July 1877.
The under-mentioned Officers to be Colonels :—
Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Mallaby, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 3rd August 1877.
Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Andrew Bruce, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 15th August 1877.

London Gazette, dated the 20th November 1877, pages 6313 and 6314.

INDIA OFFICE,
19th November 1877.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the following admissions to Her Majesty's Staff Corps made by the Governments in India :—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant Somerset Henry Paul Graves, 2nd Battalion, 9th Foot. Dated 15th December 1869.
Lieutenant Edward Duncan Frederick Bignell, 2nd Battalion, 22nd Foot. Dated 25th October 1871.
Lieutenant Percy Edward Henderson, 108th Foot. Dated 28th October 1871.
Lieutenant John William Hogge, 83rd Foot. Dated 28th October 1871.
Lieutenant Thomas Haughton Eyre, 11th Hussars. Dated 30th December 1871.
Lieutenant Charles Mordaunt Fitzgerald, 1st Battalion, 11th Foot. Dated 30th December 1871.
Lieutenant Edward Benjamin James Vaughan, 92nd Foot. Dated 30th December 1871.
Lieutenant Bedford Morant Allen, 1st Battalion, 21st Foot. Dated 24th April 1872.
Lieutenant Walter Francis Courtenay Chichele Plowden, 43rd Foot. Dated 19th October 1872.
Lieutenant Edward James Nicolls Fasken, 8th Foot. Dated 2nd November 1872.
Lieutenant Edward James Fandon Wood, 4th Hussars. Dated 1st January 1873.
Lieutenant Herbert Edward Ravenshaw, 63rd Foot. Dated 25th June 1873.
Lieutenant Francis Garden Kinloch, 92nd Foot. Dated 28th February 1874.
Lieutenant Lunley Scobell Peyton, 45th Foot. Dated 13th June 1874.

London Gazette, dated the 23rd November 1877, page 6438.

WAR OFFICE, PAUL MALL,
23rd November 1877.

Brevet.

The following promotions to take place consequent on the death, on 1st October 1877, of Lieutenant-General Lousada Barrow, C.B., Madras Staff Corps :—
Major-General John Talbot Shakespeare, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Lieutenant-General. Dated 2nd October 1877.

Brevet Colonel Charles Robert West Hervey
C.B., Bombay Staff Corps, to be Major-
General. Dated 2nd October 1877.

* * * *

The under-mentioned promotions to take place
in consequence of the death, on 10th October
1877, of Major-General E. E. Miller, Madras
Staff Corps:—

Brevet Colonel James Eardley Gastrell, Ben-
gal Staff Corps, to be Major-General. Dated
11th October 1877.

* * * *

No. 6.—HYDERABAD CONTINGENT—

No. 2 Field Battery.

Lieutenant G. R. Moore, Royal Artillery, to
be Subaltern, *vice* Lieutenant N. Powlett,
who vacates on promotion.

No. 7.—NATIVE ARMY—

29th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry.

Jemadar Mull Sing to be Subadar, *vice* Golab
Sing, invalided; Havildar Phoola to be

Jemadar, *vice* Mull Sing, promoted,—1st
May 1877.

BARRACK AND HOSPITAL SUPPLIES.

No. 8.—The following additions to be made to
G. G. O. No. 681 of 1877:—

**TABLE 148 (COMMISSARIAT): HOSPITALS FOR
NATIVES—**

Page 52—

After "Wax-cloth for packing, &c.," add
wicks, 9 inches long,—"Quantity allowed
for one month," *2 for each hurricane lamp.*

**TABLE 148 (PUBLIC WORKS): HOSPITALS FOR
NATIVES—**

Page 49—

Add the following foot-note:—

NOTE.—The cost of the furniture included in this Table
to be supplied to Lock Hospitals will, whenever practicable,
be borne by Cantonment Funds.

CAMP EQUIPAGE.

No. 9.—The Government of India having approved of a new pattern light tent for service
with the Mountain Batteries of Royal Artillery in this Presidency, the following scale and distribution
is authorized in modification of para. VI of G. G. O. No. 203 of 1869:—

STRENGTH OF BATTERY.					SCALE OF DISTRIBUTION.		
					Double Fly Pals for Europeans.	Single Fly Pals for Natives.	
1	Serjeant Major	3 †	10	
3	Serjeants	...	...	...
1	Quarter Master Serjeant	...	...	...
1	Farrier Serjeant	...	...	...
3	Serjeants	...	...	...
2	Medical Subordinates	1 †		
6	Corporals	13		
6	Bombardiers	...	...	...
1	Collar-maker	...	...	...
2	Trumpeters	...	...	...
70	Gunners	...	...	...
1	Havildar Major		
3	Havildars	...	...	...
3	Naicks	...	...	...
1	Native Farrier	...	...	...
1	Salootrie	...	...	...
112	Drivers	1	1	
	Guards, British and Native	...	...	...
	Hospitals, British and Native	...	...	...
	Workshops	...	...	...
	Camp Followers	...	...	...
	Hospital Assistant and Medical Stores	4	
					1	
TOTAL					...	21	18

† The distribution of these Tents to be left to the discretion of the Commanding Officer.

‡ The Hospital Serjeant can also be in this Tent and so reduce the number in the Serjeants' Tents.

COMPOSITION OF BATTERIES.					Number of Tents.	Number of Mules.	Total Number of Mules.
British	...	...	...	...	21	3 to 2 Tents	16
Natives	...	...	...	...	18	1 to 2 „	9
TOTAL					39	...	25

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 10.—The under-mentioned officers are granted furlough to Europe, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Lieutenant-Colonel Donald Macintyre, V.C., Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 2nd (Prince of Wales' Own) Goorkha Regiment (The Sirmoor Rifles),—private affairs for one year eleven months and twenty-seven days, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Major Frederick Lance, Bengal Staff Corps, Squadron Commander, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force,—private affairs for eighteen months, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain Alexander England, Bengal Staff Corps, Squadron Commander, 10th Bengal Lancers,—private affairs for one year and one day, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 11.—Captain James Brander, Eastern Bengal Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, is granted leave of absence, to proceed to England, for twelve months on private affairs from the 20th December 1877.

No. 12.—The following extract from List No. 23, dated the 7th December 1877, received from the India Office, is published for general information :—

Permitted to return.

Major A. W. Capel, Cavalry.
Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. Hoggan, S. C.
Surgeon H. D. Compigné.
Captain W. V. Ellis, S. C.
Captain R. S. Robinson, R. A.
Colonel A. G. Forsyth, S. C.
Captain R. J. Wimperley, S. C.
Captain W. T. Stuart, S. C.

Granted Extension of Leave.

Major A. H. Priusep, Cavalry,—3 months, private affairs.

o. 13.—REPORTS OF ARRIVAL—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) J. K. Couper, Bengal Staff Corps, Superintendent and Agent for Army Clothing,—Fort William, 26th December 1877.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. B. Thomson, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner, 1st class, Damoh, Central Provinces,—Bombay, 26th December 1877.

Lieutenant-Colonel B. R. Chambers, Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 6th Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force,—Bombay, 13th December 1877.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. A. C. Lambert, Bengal Staff Corps, Cantonment Magistrate, Reshawar,—Bombay, 19th December 1877.

Surgeon-Major R. Mantell, M.B., Medical Officer, 9th Bengal Cavalry,—Fort William, 24th December 1877.

Surgeon-Major K. McLeod, M.D., Secretary to the Surgeon General, Indian Medical Service,—Fort William, 27th December 1877.

Major W. G. Cubitt, V.C., Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Commander, 16th (The Lucknow) Regiment of Native Infantry,—Bombay, 22nd December 1877.

Major H. W. Gordon, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Commander, 20th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry,—Bombay, 13th December 1877.

Major R. F. Firth, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Commander, 10th Regiment of Native Infantry,—Fort William, 24th December 1877.
Surgeon J. S. Gunn, M.B., Medical Officer, 4th Bengal Cavalry,—Bombay, 14th December 1877.

Captain (Brevet Major) A. W. Capel, late 5th European Light Cavalry,—Bombay, 26th December 1877.

Captain H. L. Smith, Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Superintendent, 2nd Grade, Revenue Survey of India,—Fort William, 26th December 1877.

Captain J. P. D. Vanrenen, Bengal Staff Corps, Squadron Officer, 5th Bengal Cavalry,—Bombay, 14th December 1877.

Captain V. Rivaz, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 4th Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force,—Bombay, 19th December 1877.

Lieutenant L. J. H. Grey, Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade, Bengal,—Fort William, 29th December 1877.

Conductor G. Bailey, Ordnance Commissariat Department,—Bombay, 21st December 1877.

Sub-Conductor J. Moorhead, attached to the Office of the Quartermaster General in India,—Bombay, 7th December 1877.

No. 14.—REPORTS OF DEPARTURE—

Lieutenant-Colonel W. R. Martin, Infantry, G. G. O. No. 758 of 1877, *Deccan*, 12th November 1877, from Bombay.

Surgeon-Major A. M. Garden, G. G. O. No. 1017 of 1877, *Arabia*, 1st November 1877, from Bombay.

Surgeon-Major A. M. Verchere, G. G. O. No. 976 of 1877, *Australia*, 1st December 1877, from Bombay.

Major C. K. M. Walter, Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 1038 of 1877, *Deccan*, 12th November 1877, from Bombay.

Major J. H. Blanshard, Invalid Establishment, G. G. O. No. 1146 of 1877, *Childwall Hall*, 8th December 1877, from Bombay.

Captain D. H. Thompson, Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 1038 of 1877, *Khiva*, 5th November 1877, from Bombay.

Captain C. H. T. Marshall, Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 976 of 1877, *Surat*, 19th November 1877, from Bombay.

Captain W. B. Craigie, General List, Cavalry, G. G. O. No. 1144 of 1877, *Zambesi*, 17th December 1877, from Bombay.

Lieutenant E. P. Leach, Royal Engineers, G. G. O. No. 976 of 1877, *Bangalore*, 26th November 1877, from Bombay.

Conductor J. P. Hill, Overseer, Small Arm Ammunition Factory, Dundaum, G. G. O. No. 949 of 1877, *Crocodile*, 22nd November 1877, from Bombay.

HONOURS AND REWARDS.**No. 15.**—ORDER OF BRITISH INDIA—

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to admit the undermentioned Native Officer to the 2nd Class of the Order of British India, under the operation of G. G. O. No. 2 of 1877, with effect from the 3rd December 1877 :—

MADRAS.

To the 2nd Class with the title of "Bahadur," Subadar Shekh Homed, 2nd Regiment, Native Infantry, *vice* Subadar Sheik Abdool Cawder, deceased.

PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

No. 16.—PAY CODE—

The following corrections are to be made in the Pay Code for India, Volume I, British troops:—

Article 128.—Insert the following additional clause:—

"A station staff officer who may provide accommodation in his own house for a military telegraph office, is granted an office allowance not exceeding Rs. 20 per mensem."

Article 1595, page 298.—The note opposite hospital sergeant, to read as follows:—

"Entitled to all the privileges, including staff pay after 8. of R.'s No. 275 of 11th October 1877. Mily. Dept. notes dated 13th December 1877. seven years' service in the rank (article 1734, clause XII). of hospital sergeants of regiments."

Article 1140, clause b, page 214.—Insert "Somali (colloquial examination) Rs. 360."

Article 1146, clause c, page 216.—Insert the following:—

"Officers proceeding by river steamer from Thayetmyo to Prome and from Tonghoo to the coast in Burmah, are charged for messing, according to the rates in clause b of this article."

Article 2147a.—Add "Military officers in political employ are allowed, in common with other officers, the privilege of counting as service, leave on medical certificate in or out of India consequent on wounds or illness contracted in the field, necessitating the immediate departure of the officer."

Article 2131.—At the end of this article add the following:—

"NOTE.—Officers of the old Indian cadres of royal artillery and those officers of the 12 new line regiments of cavalry and infantry who are serving under Indian pension rules, are allowed to count all leave or furlough taken by them towards pension on retirement. In the case of these officers, all full pay service, past or future, will count towards pension."

Articles 931, 1032, 2124, 2126, 2133 and 2146.—At the end of these articles add "(see article 2131.)"

Article 370, clause c, page 90.—After the word "transfer" insert "(including transfer on promotion.)"

Insert the following article at page 224:—

"1170 B.—Officers of the military account department, and their families, are granted passages at the public expense, under the following special rules:—

"I. An officer appointed permanently to the post of controller will not be allowed free passage on promotion.

II. An officer moved within the presidency in which he is serving to act as controller, will not be allowed free passage; but if moved from one presidency to another on account of such acting promotion, he will be allowed free passage for himself, and for his family also if the duty extends over six months.

III. An officer below the grade of controller, moved from one appointment to another in the interests of the public service, whether permanently or temporarily, will be allowed free passage for himself, and for his family also if the move is permanent, or on account of duty of a permanent nature extending over six months."

Article 1186.—Add "Families of officers of the military account department are allowed passages under the circumstances defined in article 1170 B."

Insert the following article at page 371:—

"2003 a.—In calculating travelling allowances at mileage rates, fractions of a mile are to be omitted."

An addition to the same effect to be made to the Note to article 1158, page 219.

Insert the following article at page 205:—

"1084 b.—The provisions of articles 1078-1080 and 1082-1084 are generally applicable to a British officer (on British pay) landed under proper authority at any intermediate place while on passage to or from India, who shall receive the following rate of personal allowance for every night he may be obliged to remain on shore:—

For a general officer	... 20 shillings.
„ a field officer	... 15 „
„ other officer	... 10 „

Article 1890.—In the margin of this article enter "G. G. O. No. 977 of 1877."

Article 1043 A, page 197.—Expunge the note commencing "Pending further orders," &c., and enter the following at the end of the article immediately above the heading "Furlough":—

"I. Any officer in civil employ on the 7th December 1877, who is subject to the military furlough rules of 1854 or 1868, shall remain so subject.

II. Any military officer who may enter civil employ after the 7th December 1877, who is not already subject to the military furlough and leave rules of 1875, shall remain subject to the rules applicable to him when he enters civil employ.

NOTE.—An officer referred to in the preceding rules, I and II, cannot elect the military furlough and leave rules of 1875 so long as he continues in civil employ.

III. Any officer who may enter civil employ after the 7th December 1877, who is already subject to the military furlough and leave rules of 1875, shall be subject to the rules in the civil leave code applicable to covenanted civil servants, both as regards furlough and leave taken out of India and in India.

IV. If any officer who is employed in the civil administration has taken furlough in the military department under the said rules of 1875, this furlough shall be treated, in calculating the furlough or special leave admissible to him under the preceding rule, as if it had been furlough taken under the civil leave code. Leave taken under article 1043K shall be treated as if it had been privilege leave taken under the civil leave code, and the claims of the officer under the civil leave code adjusted accordingly.

V. If an officer who has been subject to the rules in the civil leave code under rule III above, is again employed in the military department and so again becomes subject to the military furlough and leave rules of 1875, any furlough or special leave taken by him under the civil leave code will be treated, in calculating the furlough admissible to him under the said military rules, as if it had been furlough taken under the said military rules. Privilege leave taken under the civil leave code rules will be treated as if it had been leave taken under article 1043K. Subsidiary or examination leave taken under the civil leave code will not

affect the claims of such an officer under the military furlough and leave rules."

The concluding portion of the foot-note at revised page 316, *viz.*, "Lance ranks in receipt of pay as such," &c., is cancelled.

Insert the following article at page 318:—

"1667b.—Lance sergeants, lance corporals and acting bombardiers, when sent from the service companies, will cease to draw their lance pay from the date of leaving. This rule applies to the royal artillery and royal engineers, where paid lance ranks are allowed at the depôts.

Similarly in the depôt batteries and companies of the royal artillery and royal engineers, where paid acting bombardiers and lance corporals are allowed, the lance pay will cease on their leaving such batteries or companies."

Article 1667a.—In the margin of this article enter "G. O. No. 267 of 1877."

Insert the following article at page 371:—

"2004a.—A non-commissioned officer acting as chief civil armourer, when on tour of inspection, will be granted travelling expenses under the provisions of articles 1634, 1634a, 1995, 1996 and 1997."

In the margin of article 2067.—Enter "G. L. No. 102-3 of 6th November 1877, to Madras and Bombay."

Article 212, last line.—Expunge "Jhelum" and substitute "Biluchistan command."

Insert the following article at page 362:—

"1937a.—The procedure laid down in article 1920, for the payment of prizes for soldier's gardens, will also be applicable to prizes for regimental workshops."

Article 1195.—Enter the following at foot of page 228:—

"NOTE.—As a deputy surgeon general does not, as a rule, require to be mounted for his ordinary inspection, free conveyance for a charger is only admissible when one is required for the service on which the officer is travelling."

Article 245.—Make the following addition to the note at page 61:—

"The salary of a third class station staff officer, *viz.* Rs. 50 per mensem, is specially allowed to the station staff officer at Deolee."

Page 171.—To the note under the heading "Preparatory leave," add the following:—

"Subsidiary leave of absence is intended only for the purpose of enabling an officer to make the necessary arrangements for breaking up or reorganizing his household, and for the journey to or from the airport, as the case may be; and its duration should be limited to what is necessary for these purposes."

Article 1515.—Add the following:—

"A free passage to England or the colonies is not admissible to a widow (and family) who marries a warrant officer after his transfer to the pension list."

Insert the following article at page 331:—

"1735a.—No extra duty pay is granted to a man performing the duties of a non-commissioned officer sent to a convalescent depôt, or on leave in India, except under the provisions of article 1719a."

Article 1662c.—After the word "soldiers" insert " (including non-commissioned officers.)"

The latter clause of the foot-note at page 45 to read—"But when a lancer regiment or the 17th Bengal cavalry or the 1st Bombay light cavalry is provided," &c., &c.

No. 17.—The following corrections are to be made in the Pay Code for India, Volume II, Native Troops:—

Article 417.—In the first line, after the words "by rail" insert "or river steamer when the river journey is in connection with that by rail."

Article 191, clause (c) is cancelled, and the following substituted:— "(c) Same as for Bengal Presidency."

Article 179.—Enter the following:—

"NOTE.—The words 'all native troops' in this article include native artillery, regiments of the line, local and irregular corps and regiments of irregular (silladar) cavalry."

Article 559, page 112.—In foot-note "(5)," after the words "dearness of food" insert "Sweepers with the battery of artillery at Darjeeling also receive Rs. 9."

At page 115, in foot-note c, after the words "Darjeeling depôt" insert—"and battery of artillery at Darjeeling"; after "Rs. 9" add "inclusive of hill batta and compensation for dearness of food."

Article 559, page 117.—In the Bombay column—

opposite {	{	Lascar, tent syrang	}	†	{	"For rates of pay to these classes see below."
		Do. do. 1st tindal				
		Do. do. 2nd "				
		Lascar, tent { 1st " 2nd " }				

and expunge the existing rates of pay and batta against the latter grade. At foot of page, enter the following:—

		Batta when marching or in the field and not provided with carriage.
	Pay.	
	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.
† "Syrang (or sirdar) after 10 yrs. service	26 0 0	7 8 0
	Do. after 6 do. 24 0 0	
	Do. under 6 do. 22 0 0	
Bombay (Jaimison's Code, Article 111, page 506; Bombay G. O. No. 610 of 1877; Bombay Con- 3232 and 3711 of 3rd October and 7th November 1877.	1st tindal after 10 yrs. service as such ...	2 8 0
	Do. after 6 do. 10 0 0	
	Do. under 6 do. 9 8 0	
2nd tindal after 10 yrs. service as such ...	9 0 0	2 8 0
	Do. after 6 do. 8 8 0	
	Do. under 6 do. 8 0 0	
Lascar, tent (and store Lascar of the ordnance d-pt.) after 10 years' service	7 0 0	1 8 0
	Do. under 10 do. 6 0 0	

To the rates of pay, in the Bombay column, opposite "Lascar, store, above 10 years' service," and "Ditto under ditto," affix a double dagger (‡), and at foot of page enter—

"† These rates are only allowed to store lascars on the establishment of batteries of royal artillery—Bombay G. G. O. No. 486 of 1863."

Page 118.—In the Bombay column, exchange the rates of pay and batta opposite "Tindal" and substitute—

"For pay and batta, see rates at foot of page 117, which are applicable alike to those of the corps of store and tent lascars."

Insert the following article at foot of page 46:—

"206a.—When troops are on the march, compensation for dearness of provisions will be calculated at the average rates obtained from the daily rates at which the articles comprising the rations are sold; the daily rates being based on the price currents of the places from which the supplies are drawn. During the period troops are located at a camp of exercise, the locally prevailing prices will regulate the rate of compensation."

Article 413, page 81.—At the end of this article insert the following:—

"NOTE.—Free conveyance is not allowed for recruits proceeding for approval and medical examination."

Insert the following article at page 79:—

"400b.—Free passage for one servant is allowed to a native commissioned officer when proceeding, on a passage warrant, by river steamer, if the journey by river is in connection with that by rail."

Article 352, page 69.—Make the following addition to the Note:—

"The troops serving in Beluchistan, although not considered as on foreign service according to the strict letter of the regulations, are allowed free rations, or compensation in lieu, on the Bengal scale from the date of crossing the Bolan Pass."

Enter the foregoing as a Note immediately under the fifth line of article 629, page 130.

Article 70 is cancelled and the following substituted:—

"70. A hospital assistant (civil or military) who, in addition to his own proper work, may be temporarily placed in charge of a regiment, will be granted a monthly extra allowance of Rs. 15; if placed in charge of a wing of a regiment, lock hospital or station staff hospital, Rs. 10; if in charge of a detachment less than a wing, Rs. 5. These allowances will be in addition to the pay and other allowances of rank and appointment."

PENSIONS.

No. 18.—The undermentioned out-pensioners having been permitted to reside and draw their stipend in the Bengal Presidency, payment of pension is to be made and charged accordingly:—

Sergeant William Wale, a pensioner from the 90th Foot, *rate of pension*, one shilling and three pence per diem, paid up to the 31st March 1877 (all Imperial).

Private Mark Meius, a pensioner from the Royal Engineers, *rate of pension*, one shilling per diem, paid up to the 31st December 1877.

No. 19.—George Fox, late 109th Foot (67th Brigade), an out-pensioner of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea, is permitted to draw his pension (which is chargeable to Imperial revenue) in India, *viz.*, one shilling and three pence per diem from the date he ceases to receive regimental pay.

No. 20.—The under-mentioned men are transferred to the Pension Establishment:—

Serial No.	Rank.	Name.	In what rank pensioned.	Amount of pension.	Circle of payment.	Serial No.	Rank.	Name.	In what rank pensioned.	Amount of pension.	Circle of payment.
		13th Bengal Lancers.		Rs.				3rd Goorkha (The Kemaon) Regiment—contd.		Rs.	
	Sowar ...	Lal Mahomed ...	Sowar ...	4	N. W. P.		Jemadar	Subbull Singh Bisht.	Jemadar	12	N. W. P.
	" ...	Goolan Khan ...	" ...	4	Punjab.		Havildar	Bissen Singh Rajpoot.	Havildar	7	"
		F Battery C Brigade (late A-F Brigade) R. H. Artillery.					" ...	Kishnah Nagee	" ...	7	"
	Tindal ...	Oorie ..	Tindal ...	7	Punjab.		" ...	Buchee Ram Thuppa.	" ...	7	"
		3rd Goorkha (The Kemaon) Regiment.					" ...	Hurree Chund ...	Naick ...	7	"
	Subadar Major (Sirdar Bahadoor)	Taij Bahadur Khawas*	Subadar Major.	40†	N. W. P.		" ...	Kishen Beer Thappa.	" ...	7	"
	Subadar	Purbutt Singh Dhameo.	Subadar...	40†	"		" ...	Gopal Boorathokro.	Havildar	7	"
							" ...	Bhowan Singh Rana.	Naick ...	7	"

* Is also allowed a continuance of the brevet pay of rank, *viz.*, Rs. 50 per mensem.

† Increased rate of pension.

Serial No.	Rank.	Name.	In what rank pensioned.	Amount of pension.	Circle of payment.	Serial No.	Rank.	Name.	In what rank pensioned.	Amount of pension.	Circle of payment.
		<i>3rd Goorkha (The Kemaon) Regiment—contd.</i>		Rs.				<i>5th Goorkha Regiment (The Hazara Goorkha Battalion).</i>		Rs.	
	Naick ...	Ujub Sing Rawut	Naick ...	7	N. W. P.		Havildar	Rajman Naggerkoti.	Havildar	7	Presidency.
	Sepoy ...	Beekram Chund	Sepoy ...	4	"		" ...	Ram Chudor Naggerkoti.	" ...	7	Punjab.
	" ...	Bindnarrain Nugerkotee.	" ...	4	"		" ...	Hurree Sing Bhundari.	" ...	7	N. W. P.
	" ...	Hurreenarrain Nugerkotee.	" ...	4	"		Naick ...	Ghubbee Lal Ghurthee.	Naick ...	7	Presidency.
	" ...	Davee Sing Boorathokee.	" ...	4	"		Sepoy ...	Mainder Sing Naik.	Sepoy ...	4	N. W. P.
	" ...	Boodeebul Ghurtee.	" ...	4	"		" ...	Jai Sing Rulowree.	" ...	4	"
	" ...	Guzbeer Thappa	" ...	4	"		" ...	Kamla Jaicie ...	" ...	4	"
	" ...	Jusbeer Thappa	" ...	4	"		" ...	Pertab Khanka	" ...	4	"
	" ...	Bijie Sing Thappa.	" ...	4	Presidency.		" ...	Davi Sing Khanka.	" ...	4	"
	" ...	Jhaoolall Khut-tree.	" ...	4	N. W. P.		" ...	Jagbir Sahie ...	" ...	4	"
	" ...	Jeetman Kundka	" ...	4	"		" ...	Kamali Patwal	" ...	4	"
	" ...	Hurruk Beer Allia.	" ...	4	"			<i>1st Regiment, Central India Horse.</i>			
	" ...	Jeetram Thappa	" ...	4	"		Resaldar	Rai Singh ...	Resaldar	25	Punjab.
	" ...	Munsaram Poon	" ...	4	"		Duffadar...	Bala Persad ...	Duffadar...	7	N. W. P.
	" ...	Soorbeer Koar ...	" ...	4	"		" ...	Mir Nasir Ali ...	" ...	7	"
	" ...	Hurrukbeer Mull	" ...	4	"		" ...	Mirza Nur Beg	" ...	7	"
	" ...	Suntbeer Rawut	" ...	4	"		Sowar ...	Bhugwan Singh	Sowar ...	4	Punjab.
	" ...	Daib Sing Ooldia	" ...	4	"		" ...	Shekh Sher Mahomed.	" ...	4	N. W. P.
	" ...	Bhowan Sing Kundka.	" ...	4	"		" ...	Bagh Singh ...	" ...	4	Punjab.
	" ...	Myander Sing Borah.	" ...	4	"		" ...	Shekh Nahi Buksh	" ...	4	"
	" ...	Mooteeram Damahce.	" ...	4	"		" ...	Kaleh Khan ...	" ...	4	N. W. P.
	" ...	Kishnah Soonar	" ...	4	"		" ...	Jewun Singh ...	" ...	4	"
	" ...	Ramaisoor Rawut	" ...	4	"		" ...	Mir Hurmat Ali	" ...	4	"
	" ...	Tilbeer Raiah ...	" ...	4	"		" ...	Prem Singh ...	" ...	4	Punjab.
	Tindal ...	Heerooah Sotwal	Tindal ...	7	"		" ...	Gopal Singh ...	" ...	4	N. W. P.

No. 21.—Subadar Bahadoor Durriao Singh, of the 5th Regiment of Native Infantry; having completed a service of 40 years with unblemished character, is granted a pension of Rs. 40 per mensem, from the date of his discharge, payable in the North-Western Provinces Circle.

TRANSFER OF OFFICERS.

No. 22.—The services of the under-mentioned Officers are replaced at the disposal of His Ex-

cellency the Commander-in-Chief:—

Captain S. A. Swinley, General List, Cavalry, Squadron Commander, 11th (Prince of Wales' Own) Bengal Lancers.

Captain A. P. Broome, General List, Infantry, Officiating Squadron Commander, 13th Bengal Lancers.

Lieutenant (local Captain) C. Hackett, 1st Battalion, 5th Foot.

H. K. BURNE, Colonel,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.**NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.***Port William, the 3rd January 1878.*

No. 1.—The following promotions of Accountants in the Railway Branch are made with effect from dates noted against each :—

PERMANENT PROMOTIONS.*To 3rd Grade.*

Mr. E. Lund, Office of Director of Stores, from 20th September 1877.

Babu Dwarka Nath Roy, Indus Valley State Railway, from 20th September 1877.

Babu Soshi Bhoosun Bose, Rajputana State Railway, from 22nd October 1877.

TEMPORARY PROMOTIONS.*To 3rd Grade.*

Babu Deno Nath Banerjee, Holkar and Neemuch State Railway, from 20th September 1877.

Mr. G. J. S. Madge, Holkar and Neemuch State Railway, from 20th September 1877.

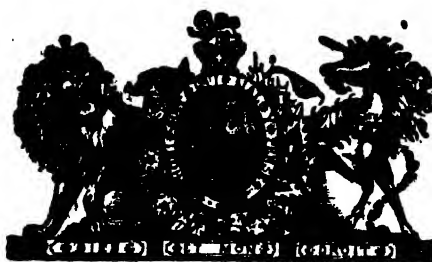
Mr. C. F. Stevens, Tirhoot State Railway, from 1st September 1877.

The 4th January 1878.

No. 2.—Captain G. D'A. Jackson, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank), is re-transferred from Madras Famine Relief Works to the Military Works Branch.

No. 3.—The services of First Class Assistant Apothecary T. Baron, of the Subordinate Medical Establishment, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

W. A. CROMMELIN, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 5, 1878.

(Register
No. 33.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 3rd November 1877.

From the 24th November, till further notice, the entire *Gazette of India*, with its Supplement, will be published at Calcutta. After the 17th November, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the *Gazette*, should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

NOTIFICATION.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Home Department.

By a recent order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

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E. J. DEAN,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 28th December 1877.

Privilege leave from the forenoon of the 1st to forenoon of the 26th December 1877, under Supplement F, Section 12, of the Civil Leave Code, is granted to Mr. J. A. May, Surveyor, 3rd Grade, doing duty at Surveyor General's Office.

H. L. THUILLIER, *Major-Genl.,*
Surveyor General of India.

REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 2nd January 1878.

No. 5.—Mr. Charles Samnoll Kraal, Assistant Surveyor, 4th Grade, passed by the 1st or Lower Standard Vernacular Examination laid down in G. O., Military Department, No. 734, dated 9th September 1864.

D. C. VANRENEN, *Major-Genl., R.A.,*
Superintendent of Revenue Surveys.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Camp Ajmere, the 26th December 1877.

No. 3143 G.—Major C. K. M. Walter, Political Agent in Marwar and Jajpalsmer, is granted subsidiary leave from 1st to 11th November 1877, inclusive, to enable him to proceed to Bombay to appear before the Medical Board at that place.

By Order,

N. C. MARTELLI, *Capt.,*

Offg. 1st Asstt. Agent to the Govr. Genl.

**AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL,
FOR CENTRAL INDIA.**

NOTIFICATION.

Indore Residency, the 29th December 1877.

No. 1655.—Lieutenant N. F. F. Chamberlain, 2nd Squadron Officer, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, is granted privilege leave from the 4th December 1877 to the 15th January 1878.

By Order,
F. H. MAITLAND, Captain,
*2nd Asstt. Agent, Govt. Genl.,
for Central India,
In charge of the Residency.*

**PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—
Military Works.**

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 14th December 1877.

No. 120.—With approval of the Government of India, Public Works Department, Lieutenant M. Laugharne, R.E., Assistant Engineer, officiated as Executive Engineer of the Ferozepore Division, Military Works, from 8th September to 7th October 1877, during the absence on privilege leave of Captain Goldie, R.E.

The 22nd December 1877.

No. 125.—Mr. R. M. Slane, Accountant, 3rd Grade, attached to the Office of Examiner of Accounts, Military Works, is granted one month's privilege leave, with effect from 21st December 1877.

Alex. TAYLOR, Lieut.-Genl., R.E.,
Offg. Insp. Genl. of Mil. Works.

**DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS,
North-Eastern System.**

NOTIFICATIONS.

Darjeeling, the 29th December 1877.

No. 98.—Baboo Nundo Lal Scin, Accountant, 3rd Grade, Tirhoot State Railway, returned, on the forenoon of the 11th December 1877, from the privilege leave granted in Notification No. 94 of the 4th idem.

No. 99.—Sub-Conductor J. McCawley, Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, Northern Bengal State Railway, is placed in charge of the Dhobijhora Survey at Kharseong, with effect from the 7th November 1877.

No. 100.—Mr. J. Barron, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, Northern Bengal State Railway, availed himself, on the afternoon of the 6th December 1877, of the furlough granted in Notification No. 64 of the 6th October 1877.

No. 101.—Mr. E. Lacey, Accountant, 1st Grade, Tirhoot State Railway, not having availed himself of the privilege leave granted in Engineer-in-Chief's Notification No. 70 of the 13th December 1876, the Notification in question is hereby cancelled.

No. 102.—Baboo Lal Mohun Dass, Accountant, 4th Grade, Tirhoot State Railway, is granted twenty-four days' privilege leave, with effect from the 22nd November 1877.

No. 103.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 534 of the 20th December 1877, Mr. E. Lacey, Accountant, 1st Grade, was relieved on the afternoon of the same day of his duties on the Tirhoot State Railway, for transfer to the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department.

F. S. STANTON, Lieut.-Col., R.E.,
Offg. Director.

RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, the 31st December 1877.

No. 68.—With reference to the Director of State Railways', Central System, Notification No. 34, dated the 5th December 1877, Mr. C. Thomson, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank), reported his arrival at Delhi on the forenoon of the 11th December 1877.

FRED. FIREBRACE,
Manager.

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY.

Statement of the amount of Cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India.

The 3rd January 1878 ... Rs. 83,80,782-3-0

W. WATERFIELD,
Treasurer to the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA,
4th Jan. 1878.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTI- MATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED FOR REFERENCE		BALANCE OF BULLION		
		On General Treasury.	On the Currency Depart- ment.	Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Curren- cy Depart- ment.
1877.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Dec. 17	21,067	1,73,325	4,33,438	60,02,801	92,44,741	1,02,01,059
" 18	10,037	2,86,539	4,27,342	55,82,490	93,21,065	1,04,47,560
" 19	2,500	2,13,167	1,18,724	54,73,704	94,17,361	1,02,89,979
" 20	...	1,45,492	4,29,840	50,52,431	93,34,017	1,04,76,708
" 21	4,834	3,85,915	4,37,706	48,34,119	91,78,195	1,07,55,737
" 22	...	3,40,932	4,23,992	42,19,094	91,72,009	1,06,79,957

CALCUTTA MINT.
The 27th Dec. 1877.

J. F. TENNANT,
Offg. Mint Master.

**Report of a Deserter from the 2-7th Regiment of
Royal Fusiliers, dated at Belgaum, this 27th
day of December 1877.**

Number, Rank, and Name,— No. 49Ba.—175, Private Thomas Edwards.	At what Place Enlisted,— Norwich.
Age,—38 years.	Parish and County in which Born,—St. Michael Bos- tony, Norwich.
Size,—5 feet 5 inches.	Marks,—None.
Color of— Complexion, fresh; hair, brown; eyes, hazel.	Trade,—Shoemaker.
Date of Desertion,—7 A.M., 25th December 1877.	Coat or Jacket,—
Place of Desertion,—Bel- gaum.	Breeches
Date of Enlistment,—20th August 1858.	Trowsers,—
	REMARKS,—None.
	Under 20 years' service.

H. KERR, Major,
Comdg. 2-7th Royal Fusiliers.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The undermentioned Candidates have passed the First Examination in Arts :—

FIRST DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

1	Chattopadhyay, Ramnath	...	Presidency College.
2	" Sureschandra	...	Ditto.
3	Doran, E.	...	St. Xavier's College.
4	Ghosh, Nagendranath	...	Presidency College.
5	Bagchi, Ramaprasad	...	Ditto.
6	Chakravarti, Harischandra	...	Hooghly College.
7	Gosvami, Jadunath	...	Presidency College.
8	Chattopadhyay, Kshetraprasad	...	Ditto.
9	Younan, W.	...	St. Xavier's College.
10	Sinha, Purnendunarayan	...	Patna College.
11	{ Govindaprasad	...	Muir Central College.
	{ Chakravarti, Dwarkanath	...	Presidency College.
	{ Ray, Kalimohan	...	General Assembly's Institution.
13	{ Chaudhuri, Suryyakumar	...	Ditto.
	{ Maitra, Ramgopal	...	Benares College.
16	Bandyopadhyay, Kantibhusan (I)	...	Hooghly College.
17	{ Mukhopadhyay, Upendranath	...	Ditto.
	{ Som, Trailokyanath	...	Ditto.
19	Sarkar, Biharilal	...	Metropolitan Institution.
20	Chattopadhyay, Ramanimohan	...	Ditto.
21	Sundarlal	...	Muir Central College.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

	Adhikari, Nilratan	...	Berhampore College.
	Arndt, G. A. H.	...	St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
	Ashe, Reginald	...	St. Xavier's College.
	Bagchi, Mahendranath	...	Teacher.
	Baldevram	...	Benares College.
	Bandyopadhyay, Kalipada	...	Kishnaghur College.
	" Kumadnath	...	Presidency College.
	" Nilmani	...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipour.
	" Surendranath	...	Presidency College.
10	Bansidhar	...	Agra College.
	Basu, Basantakumar	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Govindachandra	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Jagudischandra	...	St. Xavier's College.
	" Saratchandra	...	Ex.-Student, Dacca College.
	Bhyronprasad	...	Agra College.
	Chakravarti, Durgakanta	...	Bauleah High School.
	" Gopinath	...	Hooghly College.
	" Hridaynath	...	F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
	" Syamacharan	...	Ditto.
20	Chaudhuri, Dinanath	...	Berhampore College.
	Chattopadhyay, Gopalchandra	...	Presidency College.
	" Manmatha	...	Ditto.
	" Sasibhusan	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
	" Sonatan	...	Ditto.
	Choteylal	...	Ditto.
	Dás, Krishnalal	...	Benares College.
	Datta, Jugalkisor	...	Hooghly College.
	" Modhusudan	...	Midnapore High School.
	De, Juharilal	...	Hooghly College.
30	Dougre, Gopal Ramchandra	...	High School, Jabalpur.
	Dwarkanudas	...	Lahore College.
	Evarts, A. C. C.	...	St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
	Gangaram	...	Lahore College.
	Ghosh, Atulechandra	...	Presidency College.
	" Busantakumar	...	Dacca College.
	" Ishanchandra	...	Cathedral Mission College.
	" Matilal	...	High School, Jabalpur.
	" Nandalal	...	Berhampore College.
	" Rajendralal	...	Presidency College.
40	" Sasikumar	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	Ghoshal, Navinchandra	...	Presidency College.
	Gupta, Prasannakumar	...	General Assembly's Institution.

	Háti, Banwarilal	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	Jordan, J. G.	...	St. Xavier's College.
	Laha, Srischandra	...	Presidency College.
	Lahiri, Hrishikes	...	Berhampore College.
	" Pulinvihari	...	F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
	Lakshmiram	...	St. John's College, Agra.
	Mahommed Husain	...	Lahore College.
50	Mitra, Avinashchandra	...	F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
	" Bankimehandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Bhagavaticharan	...	Hooghly College.
	" Hemchandra	...	Cathedral Mission College.
	" Rajesvar	...	Patna College.
	Mukhopadhyay, Gopalchandra	...	Cathedral Mission College.
	" Kaliprasanna	...	Patna College.
	" Nityagopal	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Ramprasanna	...	Sanskrit College.
	Niblett, R. H.	...	Benares College.
60	Pan, Kalipada	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	Pande, Hariram	...	Muir Central College.
	Rashakvihari	...	Agra College.
	Ray, Amritlal	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Benibhusan	...	Presidency College.
	" Jagadishchandra	...	Licence in Civil Engineering.
	" Rajanikanta (<i>Junior</i>)	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	Raychaudhuri, Asutosh	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	Sahu, Durgacharan	...	Cuttack College.
	Sanyal, Bishnuchandra	...	Agra College.
70	Sarkar, Gopalchandra	...	Bauleah High School.
	" Ramchandra	...	Dacca College.
	Sarkies, C. J.	...	St. Xavier's College.
	Sen, Chundicharan	...	Presidency College.
	" Dakshinacharan	...	F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
	" Rajmohan	...	Benares College.
	" Srischandra	...	Ex-Student, Cathedral Mission College.
	Sinha, Gajaraj	...	High School, Jabalpur.
	Sivaprasad	...	Agra College.
	Sivapratap	...	Ditto.
80	Sur, Akshaykumar	...	Presidency College.
	Syamvihari	...	Patna College.
	Tirathram Chopea	...	Lahore College.
	Umar Bukhsh	...	Ditto.
	Umrao Singh	...	Ditto.
85	Wilsane, A. H.	...	Doveton College.

THIRD DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

	Amir Hasan	...	Muir Central College.
	Badruddin	...	Benares College.
	Bajpai, Lulluram	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
	Bandyopadhyay, Akshaykumar	...	Hooghly College.
	" Bipinvihari	...	Agra College.
	" Devendranath	...	Presidency College.
	" Haripada	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Jogendranath	...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
	" Jogendranath (I)	...	Hooghly College.
10	" Kalikumar	...	Ditto.
	Basu, Akshaykumar	...	Ex-Student, Presidency College.
	" Anantakumar	...	Dacca College.
	" Bijaygovinda	...	Hooghly College.
	" Bipinvihari	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Brajanath	...	Sanskrit College.
	" Govindachandra	...	Muir Central College.
	" Jogendranath	...	Krishnaghur College.
	" Jotendranath	...	F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
	" Latuvihari	...	Cathedral Mission College.
20	" Nagendralal	...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
	" Nandakumar	...	Ex-Student, Dacca College.
	" Rajanikanta	...	Dacca College.
	" Syamacharan	...	Patna College.
	Batra, Nehalchand	...	Lahore College.
	Bhar, Rajkrishna	...	Hooghly College.
	Bhargaw, Ramesvarprasad	...	Ex-Student, Muir Central College.
	Bhattacharyya, Guruprasad	...	Canning College, Lucknow.

	Bhattacharyya, Jognesvar	... Ex-Student, Krishnaghur College.
	" Manmathanath	... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
30	" Priyanath	... Ex-Student, Presidency College.
	" Sivaprasanna	... Hooghly College.
	Biswas, Girischandra	... Benares College.
	" Jogendrachandra	... Cathedral Mission College.
	Chakravarti, Chandrakanta	... Ditto.
	" Jadunath	... F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
	Chandra Manmohan	... Cathedral Mission College.
	Chandulal	... Lahore College.
	Chattopadhyay, Bholanath	... Canning College, Lucknow.
	" Biharilal	... Dacca College.
40	" Biriuchilal	... Metropolitan Institution.
	Bishnupada	... Hooghly College.
	Isanchandra	... Metropolitan Institution.
	Ramnath	... F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
	Saratchandra	... St. Xavier's College.
	Srinath	... Presidency College.
	Upendrakumar	... Maharaja's College, Jeypur.
	Das, Akshaycharan	... Presidency College.
	" Kaminikumar	... Dacca College.
	" Taritmohan	... Hooghly College.
50	Dasgupta, Kedarnath	... General Assembly's Institution.
	Datta, Annadacharan	... Benares College.
	" Jogendranath	... Metropolitan Institution.
	" Kshetramohan	... Ditto.
	Maheschandra	... Dacca College.
	Nirmalchandra	... Ex-Student, Metropolitan Institution.
	Saratchandra	... Presidency College.
	Satyacharan	... F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
	Taraknath	... Cathedral Mission College.
	Dikshit, Jagannath Ganes	... High School, Jabalpur.
60	Dube, Durgaprasad	... Patna College.
	" Raghuvardayal	... Canning College, Lucknow.
	Gabriel, J.	... Muir Central College.
	Gaurisankar	... Agra College.
	Ghosh, Jivankrishna	... Presidency College.
	" Jogendranath	... Berhampore College.
	" Kaliprasanna	... Dacca College.
	Lalitbhushan	... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
	Manmohan	... Presidency College.
	Narayanchandra	... F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
70	" Prasannakumar	... Bauleah High School.
	Sasidhar	... General Assembly's Institution.
	Sivapada	... L. M. High School, Benares.
	Ghoshal, Aghornath	... General Assembly's Institution.
	Gokhale, Rowji Kasinath	... High School, Jabalpur.
	Guha, Basantakumar	... Dacca College.
	Gupta, Chandrakanta	... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
	" Rajanikanta	... Dacca College.
	Hemmat Ali	... Hooghly College.
	Keshavanand	... Muir Central College.
80	Krishnachandra	... Benares College.
	Lahiri, Jagadischandra	... Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
	Mahadeoprasad Lala	... Benares College.
	Mahanti Purnachandra	... Ex-Student, Dacca College.
	Mahommed Ali	... Lahore College.
	" Syed Alay	... Agra College.
	Maitra, Amvikacharan	... General Assembly's Institution.
	" Piyarimohan	... Metropolitan Institution.
	Majumdar, Devendranath	... Krishnaghur College.
	Mullik, Suratnath	... Presidency College.
90	Merces, J. D.	... La Martiniere College, Calcutta.
	Misra, Matilal	... Patna College.
	" Ramgovinda	... Bauleah High School.
	Mitra, Kalachand	... Dacca College.
	" Kaliprasanna	... Metropolitan Institution.
	" Saradaprasad	... Ex-Student, St. John's College, Agra.
	" Suratlal	... Presidency College.
	Mithanlal	... Lahore College.
	Mukhopadhyay, Annadaprasad	... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
	" Charuchandra	... Patna College.
100	" Durgacharan	... Lahore College.
	" Girendrachandra	... Ex-Student, General Assembly's Institution.

	Mukhopadhyay, Harimohan	... F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
	" Kantichandra	... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
	" Priyanath	... Ditto.
	" Tarinicharan	... Ex-Student, F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
	Munsi, Gurunath	... Bauleah High School.
	Ohdadar, Jnanendranath	... Metropolitan Institution.
	Pain, Syamlal	... F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
	Pal, Purnachandra	... Metropolitan Institution.
110	Pano, Vindesariprasad	... Benares College.
	Pophali, Gopal Anaji	... High School, Jabalpur.
	Radharanana	... Muir Central College.
	Ramsingh	... Canning College, Lucknow.
	Ray, Asutosh	... Ex-Student, F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
	Indubhushan	... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
	Kedarnath	... Ex-Student, General Assembly's Institution.
	Lakshminarayan	... General Assembly's Institution.
	Nagendrakumar	... Presidency College.
	Purnachandra	... Berhampore College.
120	Satinath	... Canning College, Lucknow.
	Satischandra	... Metropolitan Institution.
	Rudra, Kaligopal	... Hooghly College.
	Saha, Jaladhur	... Presidency College.
	Sahay, Brajanandan	... Patna College.
	Sahu, Krupanidhi	... Cuttack College.
	Sanyal, Jaychandra	... Benares College.
	Sarkar, Bholanath	... General Assembly's Institution.
	" Navagopal	... Presidency College.
	" Pulinvihari	... Ditto.
130	Sen, Annadacharan	... Ditto.
	" Bipinvihari	... Dacca College.
	" Rameschandra	... Presidency College.
	" Saratchandra	... Dacca College.
	" Syamacharan	... Cathedral Mission College.
	" Upendranath	... General Assembly's Institution.
	Sirajuddin	... Agra College.
	Singh, Arjan	... Lahore College.
	" Sundar	... Ditto.
	Sinha, Amritlal	... Canning College, Lucknow.
140	" Bhaibaz	... Patna College.
	" Harendranarayan	... Ditto.
	" Kshetralal	... Ex-Student, Krishnaghur College.
	Souvulker, Keshavahari	... High School, Jabalpur.
	Syed Akdar Alam	... Hooghly College.
	" Baquir Ali	... Benares College.
	Takrimuddin	... St. Xavier's College.
147	Tewari, Dindayal	... Maharaja's College, Jeypur.

The undermentioned Candidates have passed the Entrance Examination :—

FIRST DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

	Abdul Wahhab	... Calcutta Mudressa.
	Adhikari Krishna Kisor	... Kandi School.
	Aganoor, M. S. P.	... Armenian Phil. Academy.
	Anthony, G.	... Mussoorie School.
	Arthur, S.	... St. George's College, Mussoorie.
	Ashton, A. H.	... Bishop Cotton School, Simla.
	Baker, C. W.	... La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
	Bandyopadhyay, Jogendranath	... Hooghly Collegiate School.
	" Kumadinikanta	... Jagannath School, Dacca.
10	" Lalitmohan	... Hindu School.
	" Rajendrachandra	... Sanskrit College.
	" Rakhalchandra	... Hooghly Branch School.
	" Ramnath	... Kuchiacole Radhaballabh Institution.
	" Saratchandra	... Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
	" Sirischandra	... Pogose School, Dacca.
	Barat, Surendranath	... Sanskrit Collegiate School.
	Basak, Lalvihari	... Oriental Seminary.
	Basu, Bhupalchandra	... Narai H. C. E. School.
	" Dinanath	... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
20	" Fanibhusah	... Berhampore Collegiate School.
	" Harachandra	... Konnagur School.
	" Hemendranath	... Jagannath School, Dacca.

Basu, Janakinath	... Calcutta School.
Khagendranath (I)	... Hindu School.
Mahendranath	... Hare School.
Raicharan	... Narai H. C. E. School.
Sasibhusan	... Howrah School.
Upendranath	... Nizamut School, Moorshedabad.
Beatson, A. M.	... St. Xavier's College.
30 Bhattacharyya, Akshaykumar	... Hooghly Collegiate School.
" Kailāschandra	... Calcutta Training Academy.
" Ramsadan	... Bankura School.
Biswas, Baradakanta	... Barisal School.
Blake, G.	... La Martiniere College, Calcutta.
Bonerjee, Rajendra Misry	... Doveton College.
Burvett, W. J.	... La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
Chakravarti, Bhupati	... General Assembly's Institution.
" Harihar	... Mymensing School.
" Jnanendranath	... Cawnpur Zillah School.
40 " Mahinimohan	... Pabna Zillah School.
Rajanikanta	... Mymensing School.
Rajmohan	... Dacca Collegiate School.
Ramgopal	... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
Rasikchandra	... Barisal School.
Champati, Atulchandra	... Hare School.
Chattopadhyay, Abhaykumar	... Dacca Collegiate School.
" Kunjavihari	... Barisal School.
" Lakshanchandra	... Hare School.
Chaudhuri, Sripada	... Hindu School.
50 " Sureschandra	... Hare School.
Cooke, E.	... Doveton College.
Dan, Jnanendranath	... Konnagar School.
Das, Gaganchandra	... Dacca Collegiate School.
" Gaganchandra	... Mymensing School.
" Harinath	... General Assembly's Institution.
" Jogendrachandra	... Hare School.
" Radhagovinda	... Bauleah High School.
Datta, Brajahari	... Pogose School, Dacca.
" Girischandra	... Commillah School.
60 " Judavchandra	... Metropolitan Institution.
" Jadunath	... Hooghly Collegiate School.
" Mahimchandra	... Mymensing School.
Dattilal	... Allahabad High School.
De, Gangagovinda	... Bogra Zillah School.
" Kanailal	... Oriental Seminary.
" Kisorilal	... Hindu School.
" Kunjavihari	... Santosh Janhavi School.
" Sasibhusan	... Metropolitan Institution.
Dhar, Avinashchandra	... Hindu School.
70 Duncan, E. J.	... Mussoorie School.
Durgudayal	... Cawnpur Zillah School.
Gangopadhyay, Amarnath	... Hindu School.
" Devendranath	... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
" Makhanlal	... Hooghly Collegiate School.
Gasper, G. S.	... Doveton College.
Ghatak, Annadaprasanna	... Maldah School.
Ghosh, Apurvachandra	... Hare School.
" Bipinvihari	... Ditto.
" Charuchandra	... Metropolitan Institution, Sampooker Branch.
80 " Panchanan	... Hooghly Branch School.
Sasibhusan	... F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
Sirischandra	... Midnapore High School.
Surendranath	... Hindu School.
Tarapada	... General Assembly's Institution.
Gupta, Govindagopal	... Kandi School.
" Jnanachandra	... Sanskrit College.
Hafazat Kharim	... Patna Collegiate School.
Hefferan, A.	... St. Xavier's College.
Herbert, H.	... Bishop Cotton School, Simla.
90 Housden, W. P.	... Mussoorie School.
James, H. W.	... Do.
Kar, Gopalkrishna	... Hare School.
Kunar, Sasibhusan	... F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
Laha, Amvikacharan	... Hindu School.
" Lalitmohan	... Hare School.

	Lahiri, Nilmadhav	...	Hindu School.
	Lefranc, A. L.	...	Doveton College.
	Leonard, J.	...	La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
	Litster, D.	...	Bishop Cotton School, Simla.
100	Mahamad Husain	...	Calcutta Mudressa.
	Mahbub Alam	...	Aligurh M. A. O. College.
	Majumdar, Brindavanchandra	...	Hare School.
	" Ramechandra	...	Calcutta Training Academy.
	" Sasirochan	...	Rungpore High School.
	Mallik, Mahanlal	...	Utterpara School.
	" Priyalal	...	Hare School.
	" Rajendranath	...	South Suburban School, Kalighat.
	Mansaram	...	Ludiana Mission School.
	McDonald, W. C.	...	St. Peter's College, Agra.
110	McLeod, C. F.	...	St. George's College, Mussoorie.
	Michael, G.	...	Doveton College.
	Mitra, Asutosh	...	Hare School.
	" Baradakanta	...	Metropolitan Institution, Sampooker Branch.
	" Ganendranath	...	Hare School.
	" Hemchandra	...	Konnogur School.
	" Narendrakrishna	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Rasamay	...	Beerbhoom School.
	" Sarvananda	...	Naral H. C. E. School.
	" Sirischandra	...	Banleah High School.
120	" Surendranath	...	Hare School.
	Mubarak Hosain	...	Calcutta Mudressa.
	Mukhopadhyay, Akhilchandra	...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
	" Bidhubhusan	...	Hare School.
	" Devendranath	...	Krishnaghur Collegiate School.
	" Kunjavihari	...	Utterpara School.
	" Piyarilal	...	Hindu School.
	" Saratchandra	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
	" Sripati	...	Do. Do.
	Nan, Lalitmohan	...	Hare School.
130	Nath, Bisvambhar	...	Delhi District School.
	Panda, Kaliprasanna	...	Sanskrit College.
	Pendherker, Balwant Raghunath	...	Jabalpur High School.
	Pramanik, Harinath	...	Krishnaghur Collegiate School.
	Ramsajivan Lal	...	Pertabgurh High School.
	Ray, Govindachandra	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
	" Mahimechandra	...	Calcutta Institution.
	" Maumohan	...	Burdwan Maharaja's School.
	" Tarinicharan	...	South Suburban School, Kalighat.
	" Upendranath	...	Hindu School.
140	Raychaudhuri, Akshay Kumar	...	Behala Mission School.
	" Amareschandra	...	Kishnaghur A. V. School.
	Rodrigues, C.	...	St. Joseph's School.
	Rudra, S. K.	...	St. James' School.
	Sadhunarayan	...	Delhi District School.
	Sankarlal	...	District School, Amritsar.
	Sarkar, Durgacharan	...	Metropolitan Institution, Sampooker Branch.
	" Kalikumar	...	Hare School.
	" Purnachandra	...	Barrackpore School.
	Sarvadhikari, Devprasad	...	Hare School.
150	Shafi Mahommed	...	Delhi District School.
	Sen, Bankimchandra	...	Hindu School.
	" Binodvihari	...	Do.
	" Bisveswar	...	Barisal Government School.
	" Devendramohan	...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
	" Girischandra	...	Do.
	" Jogendranath	...	Barisal Government School.
	" Mahendranath	...	Hare School.
	Sen Gupta, Kisorimohan	...	Utterpara School.
	Set, Dhanvullabh	...	Hare School.
160	Shank, A. W.	...	Doveton College.
	Shiralay, Krishnaji Anant	...	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
	Sinha, Ramechandra	...	Hare School.
	" Satyendraprasanna	...	Beerbhoom School.
	Slave, E.	...	La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
	Smith, F. J.	...	Do. Calcutta.
	Stark, W. E.	...	Serampore College.
	Tait, G. W.	...	Doveton College.
	Togood, F.	...	Bishop Cotton School, Simla.
	Wadlay, H. T.	...	La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
170	Warde, C. P.	...	St. Xavier's College.

Wood, H.
172 Younan, J.

... Bishop Cotton School, Simla.
... St. Xavier's College.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Aba Balagi Adabe	... City School, Nagpur.
Abdul Aziz	... District School, Delhi.
" Hamed	... Allahabad High School.
" Kader	... Dacca School.
Abdur Rahim II	... Calcutta Madrasa.
Adhya Asutosh	... Hindu School.
Aftabuddin Ahmed	... Midnapore High School.
Afzaluddin Ahmed	... Doveton College.
Ali Hasun	... Sultanpur Zillah School.
10 " Jafar	... Kapurthala School.
" Karim	... Calcutta Madrasa.
" Sadeq	... Kapurthala School.
Ambaprasad	... Hume's High School, Etawah.
Ata Hosain	... Barabanki High School.
Atmaram	... Gya Zillah School.
Bagehi, Dinanath	... Kishnagar Collegiate School.
Baksi, Saradaprasad	... Burdwan Maharajah's School.
Balaram Dajiba Pendke	... F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
Balkrishna Apaji Purohit	... City School, Nagpur.
20 Baudyopadhyay, Amvikacharan	... Santosh Janhavi School.
" Anathvandhu	... Kishnagar Collegiate School.
" Avinaschandra (Senior)	... General Assembly's Institution.
" Baninath	... Patna College.
" Bhavanicharan	... Hugli Collegiate School.
" Devendranath	... St. Xavier's College.
" Haridas	... Bengallitollah Preparatory School.
" Harimohan	... Utterparah School.
" Hemchandra	... General Assembly's Institution.
" Kulidhan	... Barisa School.
30 " Kesavlal	... Howrah School.
" Kshetra Nath	... Canning College, Lucknow.
" Kunja Vihari	... Barranagar Hindu School.
" Lalit Kisor	... Beerbhoom School.
" Lalit Mohan	... Santosh Janhavi School.
" Nityagopal	... Ilsoha Mondlye School.
" Panchkari	... General Assembly's Institution.
" Rajkisor	... Jagatballahpore H. C. E. School.
" Susibhusan	... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
" Satya Charan	... Sanskrit College.
40 " Satyadhan	... Ditto.
" Satyasaran	... South Subarban School, Kalighat.
" Taraprasanna	... Cauning College, Lucknow.
Barthalomeusz, G. F.	... Trinity College, Kandy.
Barthalomeusz, A.	... Ditto.
Baruya, Gunagovinda	... Goalpara Zillah School.
Basak, Binadvihari	... Pubna School.
Basu, Annapurna Chandra	... Metropolitan Institution.
" Basanta Kumar	... Dacca Collegiate School.
" Chandra Kumar	... Ditto.
50 " Chunilal	... Sanskrit College.
" Dyal Chandra	... Hugli Collegiate School.
" Devendranath	... Sanskrit College.
" Haramohan	... Jagannath School, Dacca.
" Haripada (Junior)	... General Assembly's Institution.
" Haripada (Senior)	... Ditto.
" Jagatvandhu	... Ditto.
" Jogendranath	... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
" Kailaschandra	... Commillah School.
" Khagendranath	... Hindu School.
60 " Kshetramohan II	... Barrackpore School.
" Manmathanath	... Konnagar School.
" Nagendranath	... Konnagar School.
" Nivaranchandra	... Berhampore Collegiate School.
" Priyanath	... Metropolitan Institution.
" Saratchandra	... Patna Collegiate School.
" Satischandra (Senior)	... General Assembly Institution.
" Srischandra	... St. Xavier's College.
" Surachandra	... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
" Trailokyanath	... L. M. School, Midnapore.

70	Bates, A. G.	... Memorial School, Lucknow.
	Beniprasad	... Midnapore Zillah School.
	Beniprasad	... Teacher.
	Bhadra, Matilal	... Gauhati Zillah School.
	Bhaduri, Syamacharan	... Hindu School.
	Bhagavanprasad	... Allahabad High School.
	Bhagavan Prasad	... Hume's High School, Etawah.
	Bhagavan Bajirao Anddhall	... City School, Nagpur.
	Bhattacharyya, Asutosh	... Hugli-Branch School.
	" Baidyanath	... Navadwip C. M. S. School.
80	" Bidhubhusan	... Burdwan Maharajah's School.
	" Bijaygopal	... Navadwipa Hindu School.
	" Binadvihari	... Patna Collegiate School.
	" Chandrakanta	... South Subarban School, Kalighat.
	" Chaturanan	... Victoria College, Agra.
	" Jadunath	... Jessore Zillah School.
	" Makundaram	... Utterparah School.
	" Mritunjay	... Berhampore Collegiate School.
	" Nimaicharan	... Barasat Government School.
	" Nivaranachandra	... Chinsurah Hindu School.
90	" Sirdas	... Burdwan Maharajah's School.
	" Sukumar	... Navadwipa Hindu School.
	" Upendranath	... Sanskrit Collegiate School.
	Biharilal	... Sultanpur High School.
	Bisvas, Daniel Premchand	... Pubna Zillah School.
	" Ghanesyam	... Hugli Collegiate School.
	" Girischandra	... Baripore School.
	" Girindranath	... Hare School.
	" Navakrishna	... Barisa School.
	Bluze, L. E.	... Trinity College, Kandy.
100	Bordoloye Anandaram Sarma	... Nowgong Zillah School.
	Brojabhusanprasad	... Joynarayan College, Benares.
	Brijlal	... District School, Amritsar.
	Brocklesby, J. W.	... St. Peter's College, Agra.
	Burway, Shankar Trimbuk	... Jabalpur High School.
	Caleb, C. C.	... A. M. E. School, Moradabad.
	Chakravarti, Benodvihari	... Burdwan Maharajah's School.
	" Durgataram	... General Assembly's Institution.
	" Harendranarayan	... Bogra School.
	" Jaminikumar	... Jagannath School, Dacca.
110	" Jogeschandra	... Teghoria School.
	" Kailasachandra	... Nural School.
	" Mahendranath	... Banda Zillah School.
	" Mahendranath	... Harinabhi A. S. School.
	" Narendranath	... Berhampore Collegiate School.
	" Prasannakumar	... Jagannath School, Dacca.
	" Prasannakumar	... Pogose School, Dacca.
	" Priyanath	... Baripore School.
	" Ramendra	... Krishnaghur Collegiate School.
	" Sasibhushan	... General Assembly's Institution.
120	" Surendranath	... Krishnaghur A. V. School.
	" Syamacharan	... Jagannath School, Dacca.
	" Taraprasanna	... Metropolitan Institution.
	" Trailokyanath	... Sarodprasad Institution, Chuckdigi.
	Chand, Rajkumar	... Dacca Collegiate School.
	Chandra, Trailokyanath	... Midnapore High School.
	Chater, C. C.	... Armenian Philanthropic Academy.
	Chatopadhyay, Adharchandra	... Hooghly Branch School.
	" Asutosh	... General Assembly's Institution.
	" Avinaschandra	... Barraekpore School.
130	" Becharam	... Ranchi Zillah School.
	" Bholanath	... Mohanad Mission School.
	" Bholanath	... Superior Zillah School, Benares.
	" Bhuvanmohan	... Sanskrit Collegiate School.
	" Bidhubhushan	... L. M. School, Khagra.
	" Binaychandra	... F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
	" Chintamani	... Barisa School.
	" Gangacharan	... Pogose School, Dacca.
	" Haranachandra	... Barripore School.
	" Kunjavihari	... Baraset Government School.
140	" Mahendranath	... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
	" Mahimchandra	... Ooterparah School.
	" Saratchandra	... Howrah School.
	" Sasibhushan	... Dacca Collegiate School.
	" Sarapati	... Hare School.

	Chaturvedi, Devidas	... Agra Collegiate School.
	„ Haribhajanprasad	... Ditto.
	„ Oehlhelal	... Ditto.
	Chaube, Jhal Khan	... Jabalpur High School.
	Chaudhuri, Akshaykumar	... South Suburban School, Kalighat.
150	„ Baradakanta	... Hooghly Collegiate School.
	„ Bhagavaticharan	... Andool School.
	„ Jaychandra	... Hooghly Branch School.
	„ Lalitmohan	... L. M. School, Khagra.
	„ Taraknath	... General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Umeschandra	... Bauleah High School.
	Chuckalal	... Banda Zillah School.
	Corrigan, W. A. R.	... LaMartiniere College, Lucknow.
	Dás, Amritlal	... Barrackpore School.
	„ Amvikacharan	... Sylhet Zillah School.
160	„ Baikuntesvar	... Dacca Collegiate School.
	„ Gadadhar	... General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Ghanesyam	... Allypore Govt. School
	„ Gopal	... C. M. School; Amritsar.
	„ Gursurn	... Peshawur Mission School.
	„ Haridas	... Barrackpore School.
	„ Harkishen	... Lahore District School.
	„ Kalikumar	... Sibpore H. C. E. School.
	„ Kalikumar	... Nawab Abdul Gunny's School.
	„ Khirod Chandra	... Khulna H. C. E. School.
170	„ Lakshminarayan	... F. C. Institution, Chinsurah.
	„ Mahiram	... Goalpara Zillah School.
	„ Matilal	... Gya Zillah School.
	„ Narayan	... C. M. School, Amritsar.
	„ Piyarimohan	... Rungpur School.
	„ Prasannakumar	... Jagannath School, Dacca.
	„ Pulinvihari	... Jagannath School, Dacca.
	„ Radhavinod	... Sylhet Zillah School.
	„ Ramkumar	... Bankura School.
	„ Sivechandra	... Hare School.
180	„ Sivechandra	... Seal's Free College.
	„ Taraknath	... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
	Dasaundimal	... District School, Lahore.
	Dasgupta, Kaliprasanna	... Dacca School.
	Dastidara Syamacharan	... Chittagong High School.
	Datta, Bijaychandra	... Faridpur School.
	„ Binodvihari	... Hooghly Branch School.
	„ Bipinchandra	... Chittagong High School.
	„ Chandrasekhar	... Kuchlakole Radhaballabh Institution.
	„ Hembhushan	... General Assembly's Institution.
190	„ Kaliprasanna	... Dacca School.
	„ Madhavachandra	... Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Mahendranath	... Ditto ditto.
	„ Mahimchandra	... Hooghly Branch School.
	„ Prasannakumar	... Seal's Free College.
	„ Pratulchandra	... Sanskrit Collegiate School.
	„ Radhikaprasad	... Chinsurah Grammar School.
	„ Rasamay	... Ditto ditto.
	„ Sudhamay	... Nookhally School.
	„ Suklal	... Naral School.
200	„ Udaykrishna	... Oriental Seminary.
	„ Umeschandra	... Kuchlakole Radhaballabh Institution.
	De, Jogendranath	... Metropolitan Institution, Shamipooker Branch.
	„ Surendranath	... Patna Collegiate School.
	Dev, Atulchandra	... Silehar Government School.
	Devakar, Janardan Waz	... City School, Nagpur.
	Devichand	... Mission School, Jalandar.
	Dhar, Dwarkanath	... South Baharpo School.
	„ Mahendranath	... Oriental Seminary.
	Dillon, F. W.	... Diocesan High School.
210	Dwarkaprasad	... Lakhimpore Government School.
	Essuff Ali Khundokar	... Dighapatia School.
	Fazl Rabb	... Allahabad High School.
	Fery, J.	... St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
	Foy, H.	... La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
	Gajadarprasad	... Unao High School.
	Gajanan Raghoba Ghoorji	... F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
	Gangadhar Bhagvant Ghatye	... City School, Nagpur.
	Gangadhar Madhav Boochey	... F. C. Institution, Nagpur.

	Gangopadhyay, Akshaykumar	...	Behala Mission School.
220	" Gakulchandra	...	F. C. Institution, Chinsurah.
	" Kehetramohan	...	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
	" Ramkrishna	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Thakurdas	...	Hindu School.
	" Upendranath	...	Metropolitan Institution, Shampooker Branch.
	Ghatak, Nilmani	...	Malda Zillah School.
	Ghosh, Avinashchandra (junior)	...	Hare School.
	" Avinashchandra	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Banawarilal	...	Jessore Zillah School.
	" Bhavasankar	...	Sridharpore School.
230	" Bipinvihari	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
	" Durgacharan	...	F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
	" Girijakisor	...	Noakhally School.
	" Girischandra	...	Sanskrit College.
	" Girischandra	...	Kuchiakole Badhaballabh Institution.
	" Golapal	...	Metropolitan Institution, Shampooker Branch.
	" Harachandra	...	Hooghly Branch School.
	" Haranchandra	...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
	" Haridas	...	Salkea A. S. School.
	" Hiralal	...	Metropolitan Institution, Shampooker Branch.
240	" Jogendraprasad	...	Ditto ditto.
	" Jyotirmay	...	Pakur School.
	" Kalikumar	...	Sanskrit College.
	" Kaliprasanna	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
	" Krishnalal	...	Oriental Seminary.
	" Kunjavihari	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
	" Nityagopal	...	Berhampore Collegiate School.
	" Prasadchandra	...	Barrackpore School.
	" Pratapchandra	...	Hare School.
	" Rajendranath	...	Metropolitan Institution, Shampooker Branch.
250	" Ramchandra	...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
	" Sambhunath	...	Berhampore Collegiate School.
	" Saradaprasad	...	Kandi School.
	" Sasibhushan	...	Garden Reach School.
	" Sasikumar	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
	" Saratkumar	...	Howrah School.
	" Srichandra	...	Faridpore School.
	" Tarukchandra	...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
	" Umeschandra	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Umeschandra II	...	Santosh Janhavi School.
260	Ghoshul, Brindavanchandra	...	Prannath School, Satkhira.
	" Upendranath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	Godfrey, T. R.	...	Doveton College.
	Golam Mahommed	...	District School, Lahore.
	Gosvami, Charuchandra	...	Krishnaghur Collegiate School.
	" Manmohan	...	Santipore Municipal School.
	Grenier, J. E.	...	St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
	Guha, Abhaysankar	...	Gauhati Zillah School.
	" Anandamohan	...	Commillah School.
	" Aminikumar	...	Mymensing School.
270	" Rohinikumar	...	Faridpore School.
	Gupta, Girischandra	...	Calcutta School.
	" Girindramohan	...	C. M. School, Mirzapore, Calcutta.
	" Gopendranandan	...	L. M. School, Khagra.
	" Hiranyakumar	...	Hindu School.
	" Kangalchandra	...	Beerbhoom School.
	" Tarinicharan	...	Nizamat School, Moorsshedabad.
	" Umeschandra II	...	Santosh Janhavi School.
	Gurditmal	...	District School, Lahore.
	Hajra, Jogendranath	...	Midnapore High School.
280	Haldar, Guganchandra	...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
	" Jogendranath	...	Midnapore High School.
	Harcharanlal	...	Cawnpore Zillah School.
	Hari Ramchandra Chakradeva	...	City School, Nagpur.
	Hefferan, A.	...	St. Xavier's College.
	Hiranand	...	Lahore District School.
	Jagannath Swarup	...	Patna Collegiate School.
	Jaharilal	...	Monghyr Zillah School.
	Janakinath	...	St. John's College, Agra.
	Jash Bholanath	...	Pogose School, Dacca.
290	Jhaddamal	...	Victoria College, Agra.
	Jharkhandi Somnath	...	Superior Zillah School, Benares.
	Johanne, G. J. F.	...	Free School.
	Johnstone, G.	...	Wood's Academy.

	Jowalaprased	...	Lahore District School.
	Kamtaprasad	...	Sitapur High School.
	Kar, Chandrakisor	...	Mymensing School.
	Karmakar, Rasikechandra	...	Baraset Government School.
	Kasinath Govind	...	Jabalpur High School.
	Kesheo Ramchandragudgil	...	City School, Nagpur.
300	Kenneman, H. A.	...	Wesley College, Colombo.
	Khezer-ul-din Ahamed	...	Rungpore School.
	Khirood Akhtar	...	Calcutta Madrassa.
	Kuar, Akshay Kali	...	Seal's Free College.
	Kunar Rajanikanta	...	Badla A. V. School.
	Kundu, Bhutnath	...	Hare School.
	„ Gangadhar	...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
	Lahiri, Bipinvihari	...	Krishnagar A. V. School.
	„ Gopalgovinda	...	Berhampur Collegiate School.
	„ Priyanath	...	Serampore Collegiate School.
310	„ Rajkrishna	...	Maldah Zillah School.
	Lakshminarayan	...	Ajmere Government College.
	Lalvihari	...	Gonda High School.
	Lullenvihari	...	Ditto ditto.
	Madak, Mahendranath	...	Burdwan Maharajah's School.
	Magharam	...	District School, Amritsar.
	Mahanti, Giridhari	...	Cuttack Collegiate School.
	Mahisnavayan	...	Patna Collegiate School.
	Mahmood Husain	...	Bareilly Collegiate School.
	Mahomuddin	...	Lahore District School.
320	Mahommed Abdur Raof	...	Calcutta Madrassa.
	„ Ali	...	Cuttack Collegiate School.
	„ Hanif	...	Sealkote Missionary School.
	„ Karimuddin.	...	Jabalpur High School.
	„ Shah	...	District School, Amritsar.
	Maiti, Radhanath	...	Midnapore High School.
	„ Upendranath	...	Do. Do.
	Maitra, Sivchandra	...	Allahabad High School.
	Majumdar, Bipinvihari	...	Hindu School.
	„ Hridaynath	...	Khulna H. C. E. School.
330	„ Prasannakumar	...	Mymensing School.
	„ Purnachandra	...	Chittagong School.
	„ Ramchandra	...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
	„ Srinath	...	Mymensing School.
	Mallik, Kaliprasanna	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Priyanath	...	Calcutta School.
	„ Udaychandra	...	Jessore Zillah School.
	Maliwiya, Madanmohan	...	Allahabad High School.
	Mandal, Mahendralal	...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
	„ Sasibhushan	...	Kuchlakole Radhabullabh Institution.
340	Manikram	...	District School, Amritsar.
	Manilal	...	Jabalpur High School.
	Manjilal	...	Hume's High School.
	Mansaram	...	District School, Delhi.
	Martin, A. C.	...	La Martiniere College.
	Mathuraprasad	...	Arrah School.
	Mathuraprasad	...	Teacher.
	Mathur Maharaj Sing	...	Agra College.
	Mazharul Haq	...	Calcutta Madrassa.
	McCulloch, H. D.	...	La Martiniere College.
350	McDonald	...	Bishop Cotton School, Simla.
	Mendis, L. W.	...	Wesley College, Colombo.
	Merces, W.	...	St. Xavier's College.
	Mirza Mahommed	...	Calcutta Madrassa.
	Misra, Batakrisna	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Dvarkanath	...	Bankura School.
	„ Gangadhar	...	Puri Zillah School.
	„ Harinath	...	South Baharu School.
	„ Ramsabay	...	Monghyr Zillah School.
	„ Srilal	...	Agra College.
360	Mitra, Basantakumar	...	Harinavi A. S. School.
	„ Binadvihari	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Charuchandra	...	Ditto.
	„ Dakshinaramanjan	...	Hare School.
	„ Kanailal	...	Ditto.
	„ Makhantal	...	Hugli Branch School.
	„ Pratapchandra	...	Pogose School, Dacca.
	„ Priyanath	...	General Assembly's Institution.

	Mitra Saratchandra	...	Cossipore Kasinath School.
	" Sasibhushan	...	Private Student.
370	" Tranadacharan	...	Seals' Free College.
	Moghi, Madhav Ramchandra	...	Jabalpur High School.
	Moloney	...	St. Peter's College, Agra.
	Mukhopadhyay, Abhilaschandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Anadwath	...	Malda Zillah School.
	" Apurva Krishna	...	Hindu School.
	" Asutosh	...	Howrah School.
	" Atul Chandra	...	Barrackpore School.
	" Bama Charan	...	Howrah School.
380	" Banawarilal	...	L. M. School, Khagra.
	" Bhagavaticharan	...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
	" Bipinvihari	...	Navadip Hindu School.
	" Braj Lal	...	Hindu School.
	" Guanendranath	...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
	" Guindranath	...	Calcutta School.
	" Harigopal	...	Chittagong High School.
	" Harilal	...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
	" Hariprasanna	...	Berhampore Collegiate School.
	" Hemchandra	...	Santipur Municipal School.
	" Jogendranath	...	Beerbhun School.
390	" Kalipada	...	Balagor E. School.
	" Krishnadhan	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Lakshmikanta	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Nagendranath	...	Krishnaghur Collegiate School.
	" Nilkanta	...	Farridpore School.
	" Prabhakar	...	Navadip C. M. S. School.
	" Prankrishna	...	Utterpara School.
	" Puranchandra	...	Superior Zillah School, Benares.
	" Ramchandra	...	Midnapore School.
400	" Ramdas	...	Krishnaghur Collegiate School.
	" Ramkrishna	...	Nizamat School.
	" Ramnarayan	...	Bankura School.
	" Sripati	...	Kuchiakole Radhabullab School.
	" Suresvar	...	Gosai Durgapore H. C. School.
	" Upendranath	...	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
	Mulkraj	...	Husarpore District School.
	Muttukistna, G. E.	...	Wesleyan Central Institution, Batticaloa.
	Nakhre Lakshman Ganes	...	Jabalpur High School.
	Nandi, Gaurhari	...	Pogose School, Dacca.
	" Kshetramohan	...	Calcutta Training Academy.
410	" Surendranath	...	Hare School.
	Narottamlal	...	Jabalpur High School.
	Niogi, Asutosh	...	Intally Seminary.
	" Jnanadaprasanna	...	Santosh Janhavi School.
	" Rajanikanta	...	Rangpur School.
	Ogh, J.	...	Serampore Collegiate School.
	Pal, Avinashchandra	...	Howrah School.
	" Jogendranath	...	F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
	Pande, Jayprasad	...	Bhagalpur School.
	" Rajnath	...	Ditto.
420	Paul, D.	...	Calcutta High School.
	Patterson, R. D.	...	Private Student.
	Piyarilal	...	Allahabad High School.
	Poddar, Haricharan	...	Hugli Collegiate School.
	" Prasaunakumar	...	Bauleah High School.
	Pramanik, Bidhubhushan	...	Santipore Municipal School.
	Pratap Bahadur	...	St. John's College, Agra.
	Prihdayal	...	District School, Delhi.
	Price, A. G.	...	Mussoorie School.
	Puranmal	...	St. John's College, Agra.
430	Rakshit, Jagatchandra	...	Chittagong High School.
	Rambukwelle, T. B.	...	St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
	Ramcharan	...	Shahjahanpur Zillah School.
	Ramcharan	...	Fyzabad High School.
	Ramsuk-das	...	Lahore District School.
	Raoji Mahadev Bhati	...	City School, Nagpur.
	Ray, Annadakumar	...	Rungpur School.
	" Annadaprasad	...	Bankura School.
	" Ashutosh	...	Midnapore High School.
440	" Ashutosh	...	Jeypore Maharajah's College.
	" Atulchandra	...	Barisa School.
	" Baradaprasad	...	Kuchiakole Radhabullab School.
	" Bishnupada	...	Metropolitan Institution.

	Ray, Chandrakumar	...	Hare School.
	" Chhatrapat	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
	" Dhanput	...	St. John's College, Agra.
	" Gopendrachandra	...	Beerbhun School.
	" Jogeschandra	...	Burdwan Maharajah's School.
	" Maheschandra	...	Farridpur School.
	" Navakumar	...	Bogra Zillah School.
150	" Priyanath	...	Krishnagar Collegiate School.
	" Rajanikanta	...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
	" S. C.	...	Calcutta High School.
	" Srinath	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
	" Surendralal	...	Krishnagar A. V. School.
	" Tarakchandra	...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
	" Taraknath	...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
	" Taranacharan	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
	" Taranimohan	...	Behampur Collegiate School.
	" Trailokyanath	...	Krishnagar Collegiate School.
460	" Tripuracharan	...	Hugli Branch School.
	" Umanath	...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
	Ray Chaudhuri, Abhaykumar	...	Barisa School.
	" Bamacharn	...	Jhuda H. C. E. School.
	" Dvarkanath	...	Utterpara School.
	" Girischandra	...	Cuttack Collegiate School.
	Robertson, W. J. S.	...	Bishop Cotton School, Simla.
	Roshanlal	...	Bareilly Collegiate School.
	Roshanlal	...	Lahore District School.
	Rourke, J.	...	St. George's College, Mussoorie.
470	Rudra, Atulvihari	...	Hare School.
	" Mahimchandra	...	Jessore Zillah School.
	Rungras	...	Preparatory School, Benares.
	Saha, Kunjal	...	Metropolitan Institution, Shampooker Branch.
	Sahay, Rajbansi	...	Saran School.
	" Sriput	...	Fyzabad High School.
	" Trevani	...	Bareilly Collegiate School.
	Sambhunath	...	Saharanpore A. P. Mission School.
	Sanatheraja, E. W.	...	Private Student.
	Sangunlal	...	Lahore District School.
480	Sanyal, Devendranath	...	Hindu School.
	" Jivankrishna	...	Harinavi A. S. School.
	" Nalinimohan	...	Agra Collegiate School.
	" Saratchandra	...	Patna Collegiate School.
	" Satyendraprasad	...	Cawnpur Zillah School.
	Sarkar, Basantkumar	...	Howrah School.
	" Bholaath	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Bijaykrishna	...	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
	" Nandalal	...	Chinsurah Hindu School.
	" Nivaranachandra	...	Behar English School.
490	" Purnachandra	...	Pabna Zillah School.
	Sarma, Radhikanath	...	Sylhet Zillah School.
	Sawant, Dvarkaprasad	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
	Set, Nandakisor	...	Hindu School.
	Sen, Anritlal	...	Hare School.
	" Anudacharan	...	Sanskrit College.
	" Apurvkrishna	...	Calcutta Training Academy.
	" Brajamohan	...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
	" Devendranath	...	Comillah School.
	" Darkanath	...	Ula. H. C. E. School.
500	" Gnanasankar	...	Hindu School.
	" Isachandra	...	Pogose School, Dacca.
	" Jagabandhu	...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
	" Kasibhushan	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Khirodechandra	...	Farridpur School.
	" Khiradmohan	...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
	" Kunjavihari	...	Hare School.
	" Rameschandra	...	Hindu School.
	" Ram Gopal	...	Krishnagur Collegiate School.
	" Sasibhushan	...	Beerbhun School.
510	" Sasthicharan	...	Naral School.
	" Satiskamal	...	Jenkin's School, Cooch Behar.
	Sibsahay	...	Hurdul High School.
	Sikdar, Kedarnath	...	Hindu School.
	Sil, Tulsidas	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	Singh, Arjun	...	C. M. School, Amritsar.
	" Baldao	...	Fyzabad High School.

	Singh, Dinga	...	District School, Amritsar.
	" Harnath	...	Aligurh M. A. O. College.
	" Kharak	...	District School, Amritsar.
520	" Tara	...	Gujarat Government School.
	" Thakurvalwant	...	Agra College.
	" Tulsa	...	District School, Amritsar.
	Sinha, Gangaprasad	...	Superior Zillah School, Benares.
	" Kalikrishna	...	South Suburban School, Kalighat.
	" Mannathanath	...	Hare School.
	" Siddhesvar	...	Hugli Branch School.
	" Surendranath	...	Beerbhoom School.
	Smyth, J.	...	Free School.
	Som, Asvinikumar	...	Metropolitan Institution.
530	" Sarat Sasi	...	Beerbhoom School.
	Spence, W. A.	...	LaMartiniere College, Lucknow.
	Srimani Bipinvihari	...	Cossipore Cossinath School.
	Stowell, F.	...	Bishop Cotton School, Simla.
	Sukul, Gadadharnath	...	Superior Zillah School, Benares.
	" Govindaprasad	...	Do. Do. Do.
	" Matadin	...	Cawnpur Zillah School.
	Sultan Ali	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
	Sweeny, J. M. H.	...	St. George's College, Mussoorie.
	Syed Ata Hossain	...	Joynarayan College, Benares.
540	Talukdar, Ramchandra	...	Berhampore Collegiate School.
	Thakur Kasinath Keshava	...	Jabalpur High School.
	Toley Makund Rao	...	Do. Do.
	Topadar, Anvikacharan	...	Commilla School.
	Uday prakash	...	Gya Zillah School.
	Vaisya Mahavirprasad	...	Superior Zillah School, Benares.
	Wahajuddin Ahmed	...	Kaliparah H. C. E. School.
	Wajid Hossain	...	Aligurh M. A. O. College.
	Wazir Ahmed	...	Bareilly Collegiate School.
549	Weeresooreye	...	Trinity College, Kandy.

THIRD DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

	Abdool Majid Khan	...	Moradabad Zillah School.
	Abdool Majid	...	Noakhally Zillah School.
	Abdool Monim Khan	...	Moradabad Zillah School.
	Abdur Rahman	...	Cawnpur Zillah School.
	Abdur Ruzack	...	Moradpore School, Bankipore.
	Ajodhyaprasad	...	Unao High School.
	Amiruddin	...	Khagol H. C. E. School.
	Awadhvihari	...	Unao High School.
	Baburam	...	Fategurh High School.
10	Bacon, J. H.	...	La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
	Badrilal	...	Bhagalpur School.
	Badrilal	...	Lallupuker School, Monghyr.
	Bagchi, Umeschandra	...	Seraingunge School.
	Bajal, Rambharasay	...	Victoria College, Agra.
	Bakshi, Janakinath	...	Faridpur School.
	Bandyopadhyay, Annadaprasad	...	Burdwan Maharaja's School.
	" Avinasechandra (Junior)	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Diganvar	...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
	" Haripada	...	General Assembly's Institution.
20	" Jogendranath	...	Patna Collegiate School.
	" Kalikrishna	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
	" Kunjavihari	...	Pandra H. C. E. School.
	" Mahendranath	...	Wesleyan Mission School, Barrackpore.
	" Manmohan	...	F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
	" Nagendrachandra	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Nandalal	...	Barrackpore School.
	" Narendrachandra	...	Wesleyan Mission School, Barrackpore.
	" Narendranath	...	F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
	" Nrisinhachandra	...	Maharaja's School, Cūlna.
30	" Ramchandra	...	Private Student.
	" Ramchandra	...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
	" Saradaprasad	...	Jabalpur High School.
	" Saratchandra	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
	" Sitaldas	...	Shahjahanpore Zillah School.
	" Sitaram	...	Victoria School, Gazipur.
	" Sivchandra	...	Metropolitan Institution, Sampuker Branch.
	" Surendranath	...	Hare School.
	" Syamaprasanna	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	Barua, Brajanath	...	Goalparah School.

40	Barua, Rajánikanta	... Sibsagor Zillah School.
	Basak, Brajalal	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Jagatchandra	Jagannath School, Dacca.
	Basil, A.	St. John's College, Agra.
	Basu, Akshaykumar	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Akshaykumar	Prannath School, Satkhira.
	" Anandaprasad	Jehanabad H. C. E. School.
	" Asutosh	Private Student.
	" Baikunthanath	Baripur School.
	" Becharan	General Assembly's Institution.
0	" Gyanendranath	Hindu School.
	" Haricharan	Metropolitan Institution, Sampuker Branch.
	" Jogendralal	Calcutta Institution.
	" Jnanadacharan	Midnapore High School.
	" Jotendranath	Nizamut School, Moorsheadabad.
	" Kedarnath	Metropolitan Institution, Sampuker Branch.
	" Kisorimohan	Dacca Collegiate School.
	" Krishnachandra	Hindu School.
	" Priyanath	Allahabad High School.
	" Piyarivaran	Kuchiakole Radhaballabh Institution.
60	" Purnananda	Chinsurah Hindu School.
	" Saradaprasad	Midnapore High School.
	" Satishchandra (Junior)	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Sirishchandra	Kishnaghur A. V. School.
	" Umacharan	Canning College, Lucknow.
	Bhaduri, Dinavandhu	Ariyadaha Association School.
	Blakes, Benimadhav	Midnapore High School.
	Bhattacharyya, Avinaschandra	Private Student.
	" Binayakchandra	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
	" Chandrakanta	Sridharpore School.
70	" Dayalnath	Oriental Seminary.
	" Durgacharan	Metropolitan Institution, Sampuker Branch.
	" Haridas	Baranogur Hindu School.
	" Kantibhusan	Calcutta Training Academy.
	" Krishnadhan	Superior Zillah School, Benares.
	" Makundalal	F. C. Mission Branch School, Culna.
	" Ramcharan	Noral H. C. E. School.
	" Sasibhusan	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Sivnath	Patna Collegiate School.
	Bhaul, Govindachandra	Dacca Collegiate School.
80	Bhaumik, Bamachandra	Maldah School.
	Bhunya, Jaykanta	Nowgong Zillah School.
	Bhuvanavarprasad	Patna Collegiate School.
	Bibhutiprasad	Hardui High School.
	Biharilal	Muttra Zillah School.
	Biswas, Banikanta	Kishnaghur A. V. School.
	" Bidhubhusan	Kuste H. C. School.
	" Durgacharan	Bauleah High School.
	" Jogendranath	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
	Canagasabay, W. C.	Weseyan Central Institution, Batticaloa.
90	Chakravarti, Bamacharan	Mahanad Mission School.
	" Bhagavatchandra	Midnapore High School.
	" Dharmadas	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
	" Haricharan	F. C. Institution, Chinsurah.
	" Haripada	Mahespore Aided School.
	" Isvarachandra	Mymensing School.
	" Kalicharan	Jagannath School, Dacca.
	" Kedarnath	Boroe H. C. School.
	" Nandamohan	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Rajendra	Christ Church School, Cawnpur.
100	" Saradaprasad	P. Gopinathpore School.
	" Sitanath	Khulna H. C. E. School.
	Chandra, Binodvihari	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
	Chattopadhyay, Annadaprasad	F. C. Mission Branch School, Culna.
	" Banikanta	Khulna H. C. E. School.
	" Bisveswar	Burdwan English School.
	" Brajendranath	L. M. S. School, Khagra.
	" Charuchandra	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
	" Devrkanath	Hooghly Branch School.
	" Gatinath	Ditto.
110	" Hemchandra	Chinsurah Grammar School.
	" Jatinath	Hooghly Branch School.
	" Kamakshyanath	Kishnaghur A. V. School.
	" Khetachandra	Oriental Seminary.
	" Krishnadhan	Ariyadaha Association School.

	Chattopadhyay, Purnachandra	...	Patna Collegiate School.
	" Radhikanath	...	Utterparah School.
	" Rajendranath	...	L. M. S. School, Khagra.
	" Saradacharan	...	Barrackpore School.
	" Upendranath	...	Superior Zillah School, Benares.
120	Chattoraj, Karmodhesvar	...	Pandra School.
	Chaudhuri, Hemchandra	...	Saradaprasad Institution, Chuckdighee.
	" Purnachandra	...	Hindu School.
	Chiranjilal	...	Moradabad Zillah School.
	Chobe, Narayandas	...	Bhagalpur School.
	Das, Banamali	...	Puri Zillah School.
	" Biresvar	...	Dinagepur Zillah School.
	" Chandrakisor	...	Sylhet Zillah School.
	" Gaurechandra	...	Cuttack Collegiate School.
	" Girischandra	...	Baranagar Hindu School.
130	" Girischandra	...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
	" Gopalchandra	...	Kishnaghur A. V. School.
	" Harilal	...	Cutwa English School.
	" Kalipada	...	Useful Arts School.
	" Lakshman	...	Superior Zillah School, Benares.
	" Piyaumohan	...	Chittagong High School.
	" Priyagopal	...	Local Mission School, Midnapore.
	" Raichand	...	Sylhet Zillah School.
	" Ramji	...	Ludiana Mission School.
	" Saradaprasad	...	Amta School.
140	" Sirischandra	...	Barisal Government School.
	" Sudarsan	...	Sylhet Zillah School.
	Dasgupta, Tarakchandra	...	Barisal Government School.
	Datta, Adharchandra	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Butacharan	...	Shambazar H. G. English School.
	" Bhupendrakum	...	Metropolitan Institution, Shampuker Branch.
	" Dvarkanath	...	F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
	" Gajendranarayan	...	Balasore Zillah School.
	" Harendranarayan	...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
	" Lalitkumar	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
150	" Mohiniunohan	...	Purulia Government School.
	" Napharchandra	...	Aryan School.
	" Pulinvihari	...	Purulia Government School.
	" Saratchandra	...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
	Daulatram	...	District School, Lahore.
	De, Basantakumar	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
	" Bipinvihari	...	Bankura School.
	" Chandravishnu	...	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
	" Jaygopal	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Navinmadhav	...	Salkea A. S. School.
160	" Surendranath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Upendranath	...	Ditto Sampuker Branch.
	Deoraj	...	Arrah School.
	Dev, Haranchandra	...	Allahabad High School.
	" Ramendrakrishna	...	Hindu School.
	Dhar, Upendranath	...	Hooghly Branch School.
	Dube, Govindaprasad	...	Jabalpur High School.
	Durgaprasad	...	Bharuch School.
	Fakirchand	...	Patna Collegiate School.
	Fazlul Haq	...	Calcutta Mudressa.
170	Gaindanlal	...	Bareilly Collegiate School.
	Gujjumul	...	Peshawar Mission School.
	Ganeshilal	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
	Gangaprasad Lala	...	Superior Zillah School, Benares.
	Gangopadhyay, Bipinvihari	...	Muragacha School.
	" Bisvanath	...	Wesleyan Mission Institution, Chitpore.
	" Kanjavihari	...	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
	" Muthuramohan	...	Maharaja's School, Culna.
	Gaurisankar	...	Gaya Zillah School.
	Ghani, Mahomed Khan	...	Roy Bareilly High School.
180	Ghosh, Aratvallabh	...	Cuttack Collegiate School.
	" Avinashchandra	...	Seclpore Institution.
	" Basantakumar	...	Noral H. C. E. School.
	" Bidhubhusan	...	Patna Collegiate School.
	" Biveswar	...	Mozufferpore Zillah School.
	" Charuchandra	...	Calcutta Training Academy.
	" Haradhan	...	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
	" Harakumar	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Haranath	...	Dacca School.

	Ghosh, Hariprasanna	...	Private Student.
190	" Jadunath	...	Balasore Zillah School.
"	" Jogendrachandra	...	Wesleyan Mission School, Barrackpore.
"	" Jaydev	...	Ilsoha Mondly School.
"	" Kailaschandra	...	Bogra Zillah School.
"	" Kunjavibari	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
"	" Nagendranath	...	South Suburban School, Kalighat.
"	" Phanindrabhusan	...	Purulia School.
"	" Priyanath	...	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
"	" Priyanath	...	F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
"	" Purnachandra	...	Kuchiakole Radhaballabh Institution.
200	" Radhikaprasad	...	Hooghly Branch School.
"	" Ramdayal	...	Norn H. C. E. School.
"	" Ramnath	...	Wesleyan Mission Institution, Chitpore.
"	" Sasibhusan	...	Utterparah School.
"	" Umeschandra (1)	...	Santosh Janhavi School.
	Ghoshal, Kalinath	...	Dacca Coll-giate School.
	Girivardharilal	...	Monghyr Zillah School.
	Goonetilleke, W. A.	...	St. Thomas College, Colombo.
	Gorakhpasad	...	C. M. High School, Gorakpore.
	Goswami, Kumadvihari	...	Utterparah School.
210	" Purnachandra	...	Dighapatia School.
	Greson, G.	...	St. Peter's College, Agra.
	Guha, Harachandra	...	Jenkin's School, Coochbehar.
"	" Harakumar	...	Sylhet Zillah School.
	Gui, Bhupatilal	...	Hindu School.
	Gumanilal	...	Kaparthala School.
	Gupta, Bipinvihari	...	Monghyr Zillah School.
"	" Kailaschandra	...	Barisal Government School.
	Hajra, Kandarpa	...	Saradaprasad Institution, Chakdighee.
"	" Kedarnath	...	Kuchiakole Radhaballabh Institution.
220	Halder, Biharilal	...	Banawarihad H. C. E. School.
	Hardayal	...	A. M. E. School, Moradabad.
	Harris, S. S.	...	District School, Lahore.
	Ikhalsankar	...	Lakhimpore Government School.
	Ilahi Bakhsb	...	Joynarayan's College, Benares.
	Itrut Hosain, S.	...	Allypurn M. A. O. College.
	Jagdevprasad	...	Mozufferpore Zillah School.
	Jayprakash	...	Arrah School.
	Joshi, Hansidatta	...	Almora Mission School.
"	" Narayankrish	...	Cawnpur Zillah School.
230	Jotiprasad	...	Saharanpore A. P. Mission School.
	Jugalkisor	...	Barilly Collegiate School.
	Kadramatamby, J.	...	Wesleyan Central Institution, Botticalea.
	Kandjee	...	Arrah School.
	Kar, Radharaman	...	Metropolitan Institution, Shampaker Branch.
"	" Ramcharan	...	Midnapore High School.
"	" Sasibhusan	...	Norn H. C. E. School.
	Kedarnath	...	Farakabad Zillah School.
	Krishnachandra	...	Sealkote Mission School.
	Kundu, Kalipada	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
240	Kunjaviharilal	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
	Kurmakar, Ganes Balwant	...	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
	Lacas, T.	...	St. Xavier College.
	Lahiri, Hemachandra	...	Wesleyan Mission School, Barrackpore.
"	" Saratchandra	...	Serajgunge H. C. E. School.
	Lakshmiachand	...	Ajmere Collegiate School.
	Laltaprasad	...	Bharaich School.
	Mahadev Bapuji Puranik	...	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
	Mahavirprasad	...	Bhagnapur School.
	Mahommed Badiol Alam	...	Chittagong High School.
250	" Israil	...	Calcutta Madressa.
"	" Jankhan	...	Teacher.
"	" Lateef	...	Moradabad Zillah School.
	Maitra, Anirtalal	...	Hooghly Branch School.
"	" Mahinimohan	...	Sambhunath's School, Chatmohar.
"	" Prasannakumar	...	Bogra Zillah School.
"	" Saradamohan	...	Baulcah High School.
"	" Taraknath	...	Ditto.
	Majivar Rahman	...	Commillah School.
	Majumdar, Jadavechandra	...	F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
260	" Jadunath	...	Berhampore Collegiate School.
"	" Nareschandra	...	Calcutta School.
"	" Purnachandra	...	Kishnagar Collegiate School.
"	" Rajanikanta	...	Serajgunge School.

	Majumdar, Ramanimohan	...	Mymensing School.
	Mallik, Devendranath	...	Aryan School.
	„ Gopalchandra	...	Hooghly Branch School.
	„ Ramanath	...	Midnapore High School.
	„ Suvalchandra	...	Private Student.
	Manmohanlal	...	Allahabad High School.
270	Matiram	...	Bareilly Collegiate School.
	Meer Shahzadah Ali	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
	Michael, M. J.	...	Armenian Phil. Academy.
	Misra, Nrityagopal	...	Burdwan Maharaja's School.
	Mitra, Amulyachandra	...	Bengal Institution.
	Asutosh	...	Metropolitan Institution, Sampooker Branch.
	Bipinvihari	...	Shambazar H. G. E. School.
	Devendranath	...	Burdwan English School.
	Gnanendrachandra	...	Hare School.
	Hiralal	...	Sridharpore School.
280	„ Jivankrishna	...	Oriental Seminary.
	Kedarnath	...	Calcutta School.
	Kedarnath	...	Seal's Free College.
	Pramathanath	...	Monghyr Zillah School.
	Rashvihari	...	Pubna Zillah School.
	Mukhopadhyay, Avinnschandra	...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhawanipore.
	„ Benimadhav	...	Burdwan Maharaja's School.
	„ Bhuvanmohan	...	Oriental Seminary.
	„ Dvarkanath	...	Rarrackpore School.
	„ Ghanesyam	...	Ranaghat School.
290	„ Haridas	...	Chinsurah Hindu School.
	„ Jagadisvar	...	F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
	„ Jaygopal	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Jivanchandra	...	C. M. High School, Jabalpur.
	„ Jogendrachandra	...	Beerbhoom School.
	„ Jogendranath	...	Horinavi A. S. School.
	„ Kalipada	...	Baraset Govt. School.
	„ Kedarnath	...	Goburdangah H. C. E. School.
	„ Krishnanath	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
	„ Mahaprasad	...	Howrah School.
300	„ Mahendranath	...	Patna Collegiate School.
	„ Sasibhusan	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	Muzbur Ali	...	Hooghly Branch School.
	Nag, Kulikanta	...	Calcutta School.
	Nanakchand	...	Ludiana Mission School.
	Nanda, Srivallabh	...	Balasore Zillah School.
	Narayandas	...	Moradabad Zillah School.
	Narayan Pandola Farnavis	...	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
	Navasivayam Thyagarajah	...	St. Thomas College, Colombo.
	Niogi, Akshaykumar	...	Bhagalpore School.
310	Nisar Ali	...	Doveton College.
	Nyamat Ullah	...	Rungpur High School.
	Omrao Ali	...	Hooghly Branch School.
	Oudhviharilal	...	Gaya Zillah School.
	Pal, Hiralal	...	Agurpara C. M. S. Institution.
	„ Umeschandra	...	Private student.
	Pant, Sitaram Trimbeck	...	Ditto.
	Patnaik, Jagadanauda	...	Puri Zillah School.
	Patra, Haradhan	...	Bankura School.
	Patbak, Thakurprasad	...	Patna Collegiate School.
320	Perera, D. L.	...	St. Thomas College, Colombo.
	Pitamvar	...	Bareilly Collegiate School.
	Piyarilal	...	District School, Delhi.
	Prabhudayal	...	St. John's College, Agra.
	Pratabbhan	...	Mutra Zillah School.
	Punnamchand	...	Ajmere Collegiate School.
	Quantin, J. D.	...	Doveton College.
	Radhakisen Rama	...	Hazaribagh School.
	Raghunandan Saran	...	Agra Collegiate School.
	Raghuvardayal	...	A. M. E. School, Moradabad.
330	Raghuvardayal	...	Ray Bareilly High School.
	Raha, Mahendrachandra	...	Ananda School, Brahmanbaria.
	Rajjural	...	District School, Delhi.
	Rajjural	...	Ulwar High School.
	Ramadhin	...	Arrah School.
	Ramaprasad	...	Allahabad High School.
	Ramaprasad	...	Saran School.
	Ray, Baradaprasad (Senior)	...	Kuchiakole Radhaballabh Institution.

	Ray, Bipinvihari	...	Kishnaghur A. V. School.
	" Gokulchandra	...	Maharaja's School, Culna.
340	" Govindachandra	...	Pakoor School.
	" Govindaprasad	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
	" Jadubhusan	...	Daulatpur Eng. School.
	" Jaswant	...	Lahore Mission School.
	" Jaygopal	...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
	" Jogendranath	...	Hitampur H. C. E. School.
	" Kalirasanna	...	Baraset Govt. School.
	" Krishnachandra	...	Cuttack Collegiate School.
	" Mahendralal	...	A. M. E. School, Moradabad.
	" Mahendranath	...	Aryan School.
350	" Manmohan	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Rameshchandra	...	Ditto ditto.
	" Sasadhar	...	Santosh Janhavi School.
	" Satyacharan	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
	" Sivechandra	...	Muragacha School.
	" Sirischaran	...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
	" Sureschandra	...	Jessore School.
	" Syamsundar	...	Beerbhoom School.
	" Trailokyanath	...	Nizamat School, Moorsheadabad.
	Raychaudhuri Akshaykumar	...	Hindu School.
360	" Punyadaprasad	...	F. C. Institution, Chinsurah.
	Rutledge, W. B.	...	St. James' School.
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	" Birjvasi	...	Private Student.
	" Lalji	...	Patna Collegiate School.
	" Ramdhari	...	Mozufferpore Zillah School.
	Saicheh Mahommed Attahar	...	Cuttack Collegiate School.
	" Ratnadhar	...	Gauhati Zillah School.
	Sakhilal	...	Hume's High School, Etawah.
	Saligram	...	District School, Umritsar.
370	Sambhannath	...	Sultanpore Zillah School.
	Samuel Bhewaji	...	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
	Sankardayal	...	Bharaien School.
	Sankhdhar Jwalaprasad	...	Shahjahanpore Zillah School.
	Sanyal Anvikacharan	...	Santipore Municipal School.
	" Avinashchandra	...	Nizamat School, Moorsheadabad.
	" Pulinchandra	...	Banerah High School.
	" Rohinikanta	...	Nizamat School, Moorsheadabad.
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	Sarkar, Amritlal	...	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
280	" Bijendranath	...	Dehra Training School.
	" Girindralal	...	Navadwipa C. M. S. S. A. S. School.
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	Sarma, Sachchidananda	...	Sylhet Zillah School.
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	Sen, Akshaykumar	...	Commillah School.
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390	" Brajendranath	...	Barisal School.
	" Girishchandra	...	Santosh Janhavi School.
	" Navinchandra	...	Hooghly Branch School.
	" Prasannakumar	...	F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
	" Rameshchandra	...	Chittagong High School.
	" Saratchandra	...	C. M. School, Monghyr.
	" Sasibhusan	...	Barisal Government School.
	" Sasibhusan	...	Bagnan School.
	" Sasibhusan	...	Muragacha School.
	" Sasikumar	...	F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
400	" Suryyakanta	...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
	Senapati, Haridas	...	Hare School.
	Seneveratne, H. C.	...	Medical School, Ceylon.
	Sengupta, Rajendralal	...	Midnapore High School.
	Set, Navagopal	...	Patna Collegiate School.
	Sil, Rajendralal	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Rakshekali	...	Hindu School.
	Singh, Jutta	...	Guzrat Government School.
	" Gardit	...	District School, Amritsar.
	" Gayadatta	...	Gonda High School.
410	" Harnam	...	Private Student.
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420 Sohnamal	...	Gujranwalla Mission School.
Som, Nagendranath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
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Tribhuvannath	...	Unao High School.
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Wright, L. G.	...	Wesley College Colombo.
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SENATE HOUSE,
The 3rd January 1878. }

CHARLES H. TAWNEY,
Registrar.

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Coconada Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
I 8—13180	5	... Ramakistna Iyer, Police Station Officer, Vellore District, North Arcot.
B 34—53716	10	... } Mrs. Wilson, Masulipatam.
I 4—14309	50	... }
I 4—13099	50	... P. Abdul Kassim, Inspector of Police, Pittapur.
I 11—20897 } wrongly	20	... Mandmohan Ghose, Paper Currency Office, Calcutta.
" —20896 } joined		

COCONADA,—Paper Currency Dept.;
The 20th December 1877. }

H. RICHARDSON,
Depy. Collr., in charge of Paper Currency.

Bombay Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
1877.			
H199	... M 29—32998	10	... } Mr. V. J. Fernandes, Jailor, District Jail, Ratnagiri.
	... M 6—86387	5	... }
H200	... M 22—98606	20	... Messrs. J. Perrin and Co., Simla.
M119	... M 4—6002— }	"	... Jairam Luckmidass, No. 43, Rampart Row, Bombay.

BOMBAY,—Paper Currency Dept.;
The 31st December 1877. }

W. WELLS,
Assistant Commissioner.

Calcutta Circle.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.		Name of Claimant.
		Value.	Ra.	
356	... L 92—77666 to —77675 }	...	100 each	Inspector A. Hegg, Calcutta Police.
358	... O 5—56119	...	20	Babu Jadu Nath Roy.
360	... O 4—34951	...	20	Mr. F. Canty.
361	... L 94—53472	...	100	Momtoz Hossain.
362	... L 92—27394	...	50	Major Badgley.
363	... L 94—69459	...	100	Inspector Hem Chunder Banerjee, Calcutta Police.
364	... L 94—65091	...	100	Mr. J. G. Cairns.
	... —65092	...	100	
	... —43638	...	100	
	... —54989	...	100	
	... —33287	...	100	
	... L 86—43361	...	10	Babu Anund Chunder Chuckerbutty.
365	... L 97—31482	...	10	
	... L 98—11600	...	10	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.		Name of Claimant.
		Value.	Ra.	
376	... L 80—77563	...	20	Baboo Hollohdhur Chatterjee.
377	... L 63—86972	...	20	Baboo Jugomohun Lall.
378	... L 81—30167	...	50	Baboo Gobind Chundra Choudhury.
379	... L 88—99005	...	10	Wazeer Zedda Mahomed Omorkhan.
380	... L 85—17508	...	1,000	Gridharvee Lall.
381	... O 20—51395	...	20	Mr. C. J. Dumaine.
382	... O 27—46723 to —46726 }	...	500 each	Lalljee Ram.
383	... L 81—59667	...	50	Sreemutty Hemaginee Dassee.
384	... L 91—00133	...	20	Baboo Ramkrishno Ghatak.
	... L 25—51864	...	5	
385	... L 63—51916	...	20	Mr. A. M. Eddis.
243	... O 1—88031 to —88032 }	...	10	Agent, Bank of Madras, Vizagapatam.

CALCUTTA,—Paper Currency Dept.;
The 4th Jan. 1878.

E. W. KELLNER,
Offg. Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Statement of Transactions of District Savings Banks for the quarter ending 31st
December 1877.

Province.	Number of Banks open.	DEPOSITS.			WITHDRAWALS.			BALANCE.		
		No.	Amount.			No.	Amount.			Amount. Interest.
			Ra.	A.	P.		Ra.	A.	P.	
Bengal	...	45	1,413	1,33,451	14 10	868	1,15,021	2 0	690 15 5	10,49,819 10 0
Assam	...	10	171	13,301	10 4	95	10,571	10 6	52 7 2	1,22,206 6 0
N. W. Provinces	...	35	1,214	50,599	6 1	351	55,456	1 3	491 9 2	4,58,300 3 6
Punjab	...	23	334	37,523	3 9	190	43,311	2 7	420 8 1	3,26,240 13 6
Oudh	...	12	205	15,763	3 11	101	18,051	5 5	110 10 1	2,14,894 9 7
Central Provinces...	...	19	211	22,349	13 11	112	22,303	7 9	143 15 0	2,37,578 12 10
British Burmah	...	13	212	20,248	7 9	154	18,499	12 10	156 4 8	1,21,720 13 0
Berar	...	2	78	4,329	0 0	20	2,965	2 4	43 6 2	69,840 7 5
India	...	5	371	16,256	3 1	108	15,277	12 7	82 3 11	1,36,919 12 3
TOTAL	...	164	4,206	3,13,822	15 8	1,999	3,01,457	9 3	2,191 15 8	27,37,521 8 1

CALCUTTA,
The 3rd January 1878. }

W. WATERFIELD,
Offg. Comptroller General.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 4th January 1878.

No. 7187.—The unexpired portion of the furlough (i.e., from 1st December 1877 to 9th March 1878) for two years, granted to Mr. E. C. George, Post Master, Calcutta, in this Office Notification No. 8177 of the 7th March 1876, is cancelled.

TURTON SMITH,

for Offg. Depy. Dir. Genl. of the Post
Office of India.

The 29th December 1877.

PASSENGER SERVICE.

Messrs. Bird and Company have contracted to carry the Mails between Kursong and Darjeeling by Tonga, and the service will probably be extended to the section of road between Silliguri and Kursong by 1st April 1878.

Passengers are conveyed by these Tongas at the following rates:—

For one seat, a sum not exceeding 8 annas a mile.

For two seats, a sum not exceeding 12 annas a mile.

J. MACFARLAN,

Offg. Post Master General of Bengal.

PASSENGER SERVICE.

Jessore Line.

A carriage line is maintained under contract between Chagdah Station on the Eastern Bengal Railway and Jessore, a distance of 48 miles. The contractor is bound to start one carriage each way daily to meet the up and down Mail Trains, but he is at liberty to make his own charges for the conveyance of passengers.

The 4th January 1878.

Mails for Ceylon, Straits, Hong-Kong and the United States of America, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Saturday, the 5th January 1878, at 6 p. m.

Mails for Rangoon, Moulmein, and Straits, for transmission per Steamer *Puttialla*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 6th January 1878, at 6 p. m.

Mails for Chittagong, Akyab and Kyauk-Phyoo, for transmission per Steamer *Madras*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 6th January 1878, at 6 p. m.

Mails for Persian Gulf, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Monday, the 7th January 1878, at 6 p. m.

Mails for Madras and Ceylon, for transmission per P. & O. Steamer *Hindustan*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Tuesday, the 8th January 1878, at 6 p. m.

Mails for Madras, Ceylon, and the intermediate ports, for transmission per Steamer *Chinsura*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 9th January 1878, at 6 p. m.

The next Overland Mail *via* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Friday, the 11th January 1878, by which mails for Mauritius, St. Denis, Réunion, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, Cape of Good Hope, the Comoro Islands, and Madagascar can be forwarded.

2. Book-post and pattern packets must be posted on the 10th January 1878.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 6 p. m. precisely, after which hour overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 6:30 p. m., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover up to 7 p. m.

E. C. GEORGE,
Post Master of Calcutta.

NOTICE.

OUDH FOREST DEPARTMENT.

BYRAMGHAT DEPÔT.

On the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

From this date the prices of Sâl beams and scantlings supplied from this Depôt will be as follows:—

BEAMS—

21 feet length	@	Rs. 2 10 0	per cubic foot.
22 "	@	" 2 12 0	"
23 "	@	" 2 14 0	"
24 "	@	" 3 0 0	"

Above the lengths given two annas per foot run will be charged. Any inches over the foot will be charged as a foot.

SCANTLINGS—

from 12 to 20 feet	@	Rs. 2 8 0	per cubic foot.
under 12 & over 7 "	@	" 2 4 0	"
under 7 "	@	" 2 0 0	"

The above prices are for ordinary building purposes.

For *planking, sleepers, &c.*, special rates will be fixed by agreement.

The Department will still take orders for buildings all over @ Rs. 2-4-0 per cubic foot, provided the scantlings are taken in fair proportion.

SECOND AND THIRD CLASS TIMBER will be sold, and price fixed by agreement.

AUCTION SALES will be held from time to time to clear off stock.

For further particulars apply to the Officer in charge.

By order of the Conservator, Oudh Forests,

SIMPSON HILLIER,

Assistant Conservator of Forests.

The 1st June 1877.

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Map of Bengal, 1873. *Price, if taken with the Report, Rs. 1; separately, price, Rs. 2; postage, 3 annas.*

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Act VII (B. C.) of 1873 (Labor Districts Emigration), the Government Resolution thereon, and the Rules and Forms under the Act, bound up together in pamphlet form. *Price, 8 annas per copy, or including postage, 10 annas.*

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 5, 1878.

{ Register
No. 33.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

NOTICE.

The interest and responsibility of Mr. Framjee Hormusjee in our firm has ceased and determined on and from the 6th November 1877; and Mr. Hormusjee Merwanjee Mehta and Mr. Munchersha Sorabjee Mehta have been admitted partners therein from that date.

FRAMJEE HORMUSJEE & Co.

HONG-KONG,
The 19th November 1877. }

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note No. 53533 of 1842-43 for Rs. 10,000, at 4 per cent., proprietor Sri Penumetcha Sitaramaraja Garoo, having been lost between Madhuravada and Neelayamma Chuttram in the Vizagapatam District, due intimation has been given to the Bank of Bengal.

Y. MULLIKARJUNULU,
Attorney.

VIZAGAPATAM,
The 16th December 1877. }

Lost

The Government Promissory Note No. 087736 of 4 per cent. of 1st May 1859 for Rs. 5,000, originally standing in the name of Mudhoobundoss Dwarkadoss, and last endorsed to Jadabchunder Pal, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to

be made for the issue of the duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

JADUBCHUNDER PAL.

CALCUTTA,
The 3th January 1878. }

Lost

The halves of the undermentioned Government Promissory Notes aggregating Rs. 4,500, standing in the name of the late W. T. Lindsay. Payment of the notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicates in favor of the proprietor, viz:—

Lower half of 4 per cent. Government Promissory Note, No. 038336 of 1842-43, dated 1st February 1843	...for Rs.	1,000
Lower half of 4 per cent. Government Promissory Note, No. 068458 of 1865, dated 1st May 1865	...for Rs.	1,000
Lower half of 4 per cent. Government Promissory Note, No. 068459 of 1865, dated 1st May 1865	...for Rs.	1,000
Lower half of 5½ per cent. Note, No. 020573 of 1859-60, dated 31st May 1859	...for Rs.	500
Upper half of 5½ per cent. Note, No. 036523 of 1859-60, dated 31st May 1859	... .. Rs.	1,000
		Rs. 4,500

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,
Administrator General of Bengal.

Lost

The Government Promissory Note No. 085045 of 4 per cent. of 1st May 1865 for Rs. 5,000, originally

standing in the names of Dr. Charles, J. Jackson, and William M. Souttar, and last endorsed to Sreeranchunder Pal, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for the issue of the duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

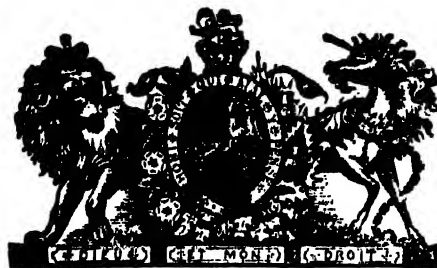
SREERANCHUNDER PAL.

CALCUTTA,
The 4th January 1878. }

Destroyed

The Government Promissory Note, No. 038264 of the 4 per cent. of 1865 for Rs. 500, originally standing in the name of Chumpuelutta Dossy and last endorsed to Brijocoomary Dossy, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favor of the proprietor.

GOPAUL CHUNDER BYSACK.
No. 69, Beadon Street, Calcutta.



The Gazette of India.

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CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 5, 1878.

{ Register
No. 33.

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PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor-General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 27th December 1877, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT NO. XVIII OF 1877.

An Act to amend the law relating to Salt.

FOR the purpose of amending the law relating to Salt; it is hereby enacted as follows:

Preliminary.

Short title. 1. This Act may be called "The Salt Act, 1877;"

Commencement. And it shall come into force on the twenty-eighth day of December 1877.

2. The Acts specified in the Schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed to the extent mentioned in the third column of the same Schedule.

Repeal of enactments. 3. In this Act "maund" means a maund of 82½ lbs. avoirdupois weight.

General.

4. The Indian Tariff Act, 1875, Schedule A, No. 49, shall be amended as follows, that is to say—

(a) in column three, for the figures and word "3,200 tolahs," the figures and words "82½ lbs. avoirdupois" shall be substituted; and

(b) in column 5, for the numbers "1" and "13," the numbers "2" and "8" respectively shall be substituted.

Bombay and Madras.

5. On all salt imported by land into any of the territories administered by the Governor of Bombay in Council, or the Governor of Fort St. George in Council, a customs-duty shall be levied at the rate at which customs-duty is for the time being levied on salt imported into the same territory by sea.

Bombay.

6. On all salt manufactured in any of the territories administered by the Governor of Bombay in Council, an excise-duty shall be levied at the rate at which customs-duty is for the time being levied on salt imported into the same territory by sea.

Madras.

7. For section 11 of the Madras Salt Excise Act, 1871, the following shall be substituted:—

"11. On all salt manufactured in any district, or part of a district, to which this Act may be extended, an excise-duty shall be levied at the rate at which customs-duty is for the time being levied on salt imported into the said presidency by sea, and shall be paid under such orders as the Board of Revenue from time to time make in this behalf:

"Provided that no such duty shall be leviable until the salt is about to be removed from the place of storage, and that no salt shall be so removed without a permit authorizing its removal from store; and such permit shall specify the quantity to be removed and the excise-duty levied or due thereon."

8. The Government of Fort St. George shall from time to time, by notification in the Local Gazette, fix as part of the price of every maund of salt sold under its orders

within any local area, such sum or sums as it may deem sufficient to cover the cost of importation, purchase, manufacture, storage, transport, sale and wastage.

9. The said Government may from time to time vary such sum or sums

Power to alter sum. for any description of salt, or for any local area, with

reference to all or any of the following considerations, (namely) :—

(a) the place in which the salt is sold;

(b) the quantity of the salt sold in any transaction;

(c) any other circumstances affecting its sale.

10. The price to be paid to the said Govern-

Price to be paid in ment in any local area each local area for salt mentioned in any notification sold. under section eight or section

nine shall, for every maund of salt sold in such area, be equal to the customs-duty for the time being leviable on a maund of salt imported by sea into the presidency of Fort St. George, together with the sum or sums fixed under the said sections.

The sums under section eight shall be taken, until altered for any local area by notification under section eight or section nine, to be the following, namely: in the districts of Malabar and South Canara, for home-made salt, five annas per maund, and for imported salt, eight annas per maund, and in all other districts of the Presidency of Fort St. George, three annas per maund.

Orissa.

11. In modification of Bengal Act No. VII of

Duty on salt manufac- 1864, section 9, a duty shall tured in Orissa. be paid on salt manufactured

of Orissa by persons licensed under that Act, at such rate, not exceeding three rupees, four annas, as the Governor-General in Council may from time to time fix for such place.

THE SCHEDULE.

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
VI of 1844 ...	Transit duties: Salt.	Section 43.
XXIV of 1869 ...	Salt in Madras and Bombay.	So much as has not been repealed.
X of 1874 ...	Salt in Ganjam and Orissa.	So much as has not been repealed.
XV of 1874...	Laws' Local extent.	So far as it relates to Act XXIV of 1869.
XI of 1875 ...	Salt in Madras...	The whole.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[Second Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor-General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 28th December 1877, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XIX OF 1877.

An Act to enable certain District Judges to suspend and remove certain ministerial officers, and for other purposes.

WHEREAS it is expedient to empower the District Judges of the Lower and the North-Western Pro-

Preamble.

vinces of the Presidency of Fort William, and the District Judges of the Presidency of Fort Saint George to suspend and remove ministerial officers of the Courts of Subordinate Judges, Munsifs and District Munsifs; and whereas it is also expedient to provide in the Presidency of Fort Saint George for the transfer of ministerial officers from one Court to another; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. After the second paragraph of section 36 of Amendment of Act the Bengal Civil Courts Act, No. VI of 1871. 1871, the following paragraph shall be inserted (that is to say) :—

"The District Judge, within whose jurisdiction such Court is situate, may, by order, suspend or remove any such ministerial officer."

2. For section 23 of the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1873, the following Amendment of Act III of 1873, section 23. shall be substituted (that is to say) :—

"23. The ministerial officers of the Courts of the Subordinate Judges and District Munsifs shall be Appointment and removal of ministerial officers of subordinate Courts. appointed by such Subordinate Judges and District Munsifs, respectively, subject

to the approval or confirmation of the District Judge within whose jurisdiction such Courts are situate, and may be suspended or removed from office either by the said District Judge or (subject to his approval or confirmation) by such Subordinate Judges and District Munsifs respectively."

3. After section 24 of the same Act, the following Addition after section 24 of Act III of 1873. section shall be inserted :—

"24 A. The Local Government may, at the instance of the District Judge, transfer from any Court, except the High Court, to any other Court, except the High Court, all or any of the ministerial officers of the Court of such Judge, or of any Subordinate Judge or District Munsif under his control.

"The District Judge may transfer all or any of the ministerial officers of any Court under his control to any other such Court."

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.



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CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 5, 1878. { Register
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PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making
Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 19th December 1877, and was referred to a Select Committee :—

No. 21 of 1877.

A Bill to amend the Opium Act, 1876.

FOR the purpose of amending the Opium Act, 1876; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Preamble.

1. This Act may be called "The Opium Act, 1877."

Short title.

2. For the first section of the Opium Act, 1876, the following shall be substituted :—

Section substituted for Act XXIII of 1876, s. 1.

"1. This Act may be called 'The Opium Act, 1876:'

"It shall extend to such local areas as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, from time to time direct;

"and it shall come into force in each of such areas on such day as the Governor General in Council in like manner directs in this behalf."

3. In clause (d) of section four of the same Act, the words "free, or" shall be inserted after the word "India."

Amendment of same Act, s. 4, cl. (d).

4. In clause (d) of section five of the same Act, the words "free, or" shall be inserted after the word "India."

Amendment of same Act, s. 5, cl. (d).

5. To clause (f) of section eight of the same Act, the following shall be added (namely):—

"and the farm of duties leviable on the sale of opium by retail;" and

to clause (g) of section ten of the same Act, the following shall be added (namely):—"and the farm of duties."

6. In the penultimate line of section twenty-two of the same Act, for the word "Act" shall be substituted the word "section."

Amendment of same Act, s. 22.

7. To the second paragraph of section twenty-three of the same Act, the words "or his licensee" shall be added.

Amendment of same Act, s. 23.

8. Act No. VI of 1877, (for postponing the day on which the Opium Act, 1876, is to come into force) is hereby repealed.

Repeal of Act VI of 1877.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The present Bill has the following objects: first, to enable the Governor General in Council to bring the Opium Act, 1876, into force in such local areas and at such respective dates as he thinks fit; secondly, to remove doubts as to whether sections 4 and 5 of that Act admitted of the free export and import of opium, when thought desirable; thirdly, to permit and regulate, by rules framed under that Act, section 8, the farm of opium-duties and to facilitate the recovery of their dues by farmers; lastly, to correct a clerical error in section 22 of the same Act.

T. C. HOPE.

CALCUTTA;

The 12th December 1877.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[Third publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 19th December 1877, and was referred to a Select Committee:—

No. 22 OF 1877.

THE INDIAN ARMS BILL, 1877.

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SECTIONS.

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THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

A Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to arms, ammunition and military stores; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

I.—Preliminary.

1. This Act may be called "The Indian Arms Act, 1877"; and it extends to the whole of British India.

But nothing herein contained shall apply to—

(a) arms, ammunition or military stores on board any vessel and forming part of the ordinary armament or equipment of such vessel, or

(b) the manufacture, repair, sale, import, export, transport, bearing or possession of arms, ammunition or military stores by order of the Government, or by a public servant or a volunteer enrolled under the Indian Volunteers Act, 1869, in the course of his duty as such public servant or volunteer.

2. This Act shall come into force on such day as the Governor General in Council by notification in the *Gazette of India* appoints.

3. On and from that day the enactments mentioned in the first schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed to the extent specified in the third column of the said schedule. But all authorities and permissions given, licenses and exemptions granted, orders and appointments made, notifications published, and rules, conditions and forms prescribed under any enactment hereby repealed shall be deemed to be respectively given, granted, made, published and prescribed under this Act.

4. In this Act and the second schedule hereto annexed, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context—

"Cannon" includes also howitzer, mortar, mitrailleuse and other ordnance:

"Arms" includes also cannon and parts of arms, and machinery for manufacturing the same:

"Ammunition" includes also rockets, gun-cotton, fulminating material, gunflints, gunwads, percussion caps, fuses, and parts of projectiles and cartridges, and machinery for manufacturing the same, but does not include lead, sulphur or saltpetre:

"License" means a license granted under this Act, and "licensed" means holding such license:

"Military stores" in any section of this Act means any military stores to which the Governor

General in Council may from time to time extend such section, and includes also all lead, sulphur, saltpetre and other material to which the Governor General in Council may from time to time extend such section.

II.—*Manufacture, Repair and Sale.*

5. No person shall manufacture, repair or sell, or keep, offer or expose for sale, any arms, ammunition or military stores except under a license and in the manner and to the extent permitted by such license.

Unlicensed manufacture, repair and sale prohibited.

Nothing herein contained shall prevent any person from repairing any arms which he lawfully possesses for his own private use, or from selling any arms or ammunition which he so possesses to any person who is not by any enactment for the time being in force prohibited from possessing the same; but every person so selling arms or ammunition shall, without unnecessary delay, give to the officer in charge of the nearest police-station notice of the sale and of the purchaser's name and address.

III.—*Import, Export and Transport.*

6. No person shall import or export by sea or by land into or out of British India any arms, ammunition or military stores except under a license and in the manner and to the extent permitted by such license.

Unlicensed importation and exportation prohibited.

Nothing in the first clause of this section extends to arms or ammunition imported or exported in reasonable quantities for his own private use by any person lawfully entitled to possess such arms or ammunition; but the Collector of Customs or any other officer empowered by the Local Government in this behalf may at any time detain such arms or ammunition, until he receives the orders of the Local Government thereon.

Explanation.—Arms, ammunition or military stores taken from one part of British India to another by sea or across intervening territory not being part of British India are exported and imported within the meaning of this section.

7. In lieu of the duties imposed by the Indian Tariff Act, 1875, upon the articles imported by sea and mentioned in the second schedule hereto annexed, there shall be levied and collected, in every part of British India, upon the same articles the duties specified in the same schedule.

8. The Governor General in Council may from time to time by notification in the *Gazette of India*—
(a) prohibit the transport of any description of arms, ammunition or military stores over British India or any part thereof, either altogether or except under a license and to the extent and in the manner permitted by such license, and

Power to prohibit transport.

(b) cancel any such notification.

Explanation.—Arms, ammunition or military stores transhipped at a port in British India are transported within the meaning of this section.

Transhipment of arms.

9. Any person found carrying or conveying any arms, ammunition or military stores, whether covered by a license or not, in such manner or under such circumstances as to afford just grounds of suspicion that the same are being carried by him with intent to use them, or that the same may be used, for any unlawful purpose dangerous to the public peace, may be apprehended without warrant by any other person and detained in custody in order that he may be dealt with according to law.

Arrest of persons conveying arms, &c., under suspicious circumstances.

Any person so apprehended by a person not being a Magistrate or Police-officer shall be delivered over as soon as possible to a Police-officer.

Procedure where arrest made by person not a Magistrate or a Police-officer.

All persons apprehended by, or delivered to, a Police-officer under the provisions of this section shall be taken without unnecessary delay before a Magistrate.

IV.—*Going armed and possessing Arms, &c.*

10. No person shall go armed with any arms except under a license and to the extent and in the manner permitted by such license.

Prohibition of going armed without license.

Any person so going armed without a license or in contravention of its provisions may be punished by any Magistrate or Police-officer.

11. No person shall have in his possession or under his control any arms, ammunition or military stores except under a license and in the manner and to the extent permitted by such license.

Unlicensed possession of arms, &c.

Nothing in this section shall apply during the three months next following the date on which this Act comes into force to the possession by any person of any arms not being cannon or of any ammunition or military stores in any place to which section 32, clause 2 of Act XXXI of 1860 does not apply at such date.

Any person having any such arms, ammunition or military stores in his possession in any such place within the said period of three months may, and any person having any such arms, ammunition or military stores in his possession in any such place at the expiry of the same period, shall, deposit the same with the officer in charge of the nearest police-station.

V.—*Licenses.*

12. The Governor General in Council may from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, make rules to determine the officers by whom, the form in which, and the terms and conditions on and subject to which, any license shall be granted; and may by such rules among other matters—

Power to make rules as to licenses.

(a) fix a fee payable by stamp or otherwise in respect of such license;

(b) fix the period for which such license shall continue in force;

(c) direct that the holder of such license shall give notice to an officer of Government of anything done thereunder, or keep a record or account of anything so done and exhibit such record or account when called upon by an officer of Government to do so;

(d) empower any officer of Government to enter and inspect the business premises of any person holding a license of the description referred to in section 5 or 6 ;

(e) direct that any such person shall exhibit the entire stock of arms, ammunition and military stores in his possession or under his control to any such officer of Government, and

(f) require the person holding any license or acting under any license to produce the same when called upon by an officer of Government to do so.

Cancelling and suspension of license.

13. Any license granted under this Act may be cancelled or suspended—

(a) by the officer by whom the same was granted, or by any authority to which he may be subordinate, when, for reasons to be recorded in writing, such officer or authority deems it necessary for the security of the public peace to cancel or suspend such license ;

(b) by any Judge or Magistrate before whom the holder of such license is convicted of an offence against this Act, or against the rules made under this Act ; or

(c) by the Local Government at its discretion by a notification in the official Gazette cancelling or suspending all licenses of that description throughout the whole or any portion of the territories under its administration.

14. Any person possessing arms, ammunition or military stores, the possession whereof by him has, in consequence of the cancellation of a license under section thirteen become unlawful, shall deposit the same without unnecessary delay with the officer in charge of the nearest police-station.

Arms for which license cancelled to be deposited at police-station.

VI.—Penalties.

For breach of sections 5, 6, 8, 10, 11 and 14. 15. Whoever commits any of the following offences (namely)—

(a) manufactures, repairs or sells, or keeps, offers or exposes for sale any arms, ammunition or military stores in contravention of the provisions of section five ;

(b) fails to give notice as required by the same section ;

(c) imports or exports any arms, ammunition or military stores in contravention of the provisions of section six ;

(d) transports any arms, ammunition or military stores in contravention of a prohibition issued under section eight ;

(e) goes armed in contravention of the provisions of section ten ;

(f) has in his possession or under his control any arms, ammunition or military stores in contravention of the provisions of section eleven ;

(g) fails to deposit arms, ammunition or military stores, as required by section eleven or section fourteen ;

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.

16. Whoever does any act mentioned in clause (a), (c), (d) or (f) of section fifteen, in such manner as to indicate an intention that such act may not be known to any public servant as defined in the Indian Penal Code, or any officer or servant of a Railway Company or any public carrier,

and whoever, on any search being made under section twenty-one, conceals or attempts to conceal any arms, ammunition or military stores,

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years, or with fine, or with both.

17. Whoever, in violation of a condition subject to which a license has been granted, does or omits to do any act shall, when the doing or omitting to do such act is not punishable under section fifteen or section sixteen, be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

18. Whoever knowingly purchases any arms, ammunition or military stores from any person not licensed to sell the same ; or sells any arms, ammunition or military stores to any person without previously ascertaining that such person is legally authorized to possess the same,

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

19. When any person is convicted of an offence punishable under this Act committed by him in respect of any arms, ammunition and military stores, it shall be in the discretion of the Court or Magistrate passing sentence on such person further to declare the whole or any portion of such arms, ammunition or military stores to be confiscated.

20. The Governor General in Council or the Local Government may, in making any rule under this Act, attach to the breach of it, in addition to any other consequences that may ensue from such breach, a punishment, on conviction before a Magistrate, of imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month, or of fine not exceeding two hundred rupees, or of both.

VII.—Miscellaneous.

21. Whenever a Magistrate has reason to believe that any person residing within the local limits of his jurisdiction has in his possession any arms, ammunition or military stores for any unlawful purpose,

or that such person cannot be left in the possession of any such arms, ammunition or military stores without danger to the public peace,

such Magistrate, having first recorded the grounds of his belief, may cause a search to be

Power to provide penalty for breach of rule.

Search and seizure by Magistrate.

made of the house or premises occupied by such person, or in which such Magistrate has reason to believe such arms, ammunition or military stores are or is to be found, and may seize and detain the same, whether covered by a license or not, in safe custody for such time as he thinks necessary.

*The search in such case shall be conducted by, or in the presence of, the Magistrate, or by or in the presence of some European officer, civil or military, to be especially empowered by the Local Government.

22. The Local Government may at any time seize any arms, ammunition or military stores in the possession of any person, notwithstanding that such person is licensed to possess the same, and may detain the same for such time as it thinks necessary for the public safety.

23. The Governor General in Council may from time to time by notification published in the *Gazette of India*—

(a) exempt any person by name or office or any class of persons, or withdraw any part of British India, from the operation of any prohibition contained in this Act;

(b) cancel any such notification and subject the person or part comprised therein again to the operation of such prohibition.

24. The Governor General in Council may from time to time delegate to any Local Government, absolutely or subject to conditions, all or any of the powers conferred by sections eight, twelve and twenty-three to be exercised by such Government within the territories under its administration by notification in its official Gazette.

25. Where an offence punishable under section 15, clause (f), has been committed within three months from the date on which this Act comes into force in any province, district or place to which section 32, clause 2 of Act XXXI of 1860 applies at such date, or where such an offence has been committed in any part of British India not being such a district, province or place, no proceedings shall be instituted against any person in respect of such offence without the previous sanction of the Magistrate of the district.

26. Where a search is to be made under the Code of Criminal Procedure in the course of any proceedings instituted in respect of an offence punishable under section 15, clause (f), such search shall, notwithstanding anything contained in the said Code, be made in the presence of some officer specially appointed by name or office by the Local Government in this behalf, and not otherwise.

27. No suit or other proceeding shall be commenced or prosecuted against any person for any thing done in pursuance of this Act, without giving him not less than one month's previous notice in writing of the intended proceeding and of the cause thereof, nor after the expiration of three months from the accrual of the cause of action or other proceeding.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

Number and year.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
XVIII of 1841	An Act for consolidating and amending the enactments concerning the exportation of Military Stores.	So much as has not been repealed.
XXX of 1854	An Act to provide for the levy of Duties of Customs in the Arracan, Pegu, Murtaban and Tenasserim Provinces.	In the preamble the words "and that the exportation of munitions of war from any of these Provinces into foreign States should be prohibited." Section 11.
XXXI of 1860	An Act relating to the manufacture, importation and sale of Arms and Ammunition, and for regulating the right to keep and use the same, and to give power of disarming in certain cases.	So much as has not been repealed.
VI of 1866	An Act to continue Act No. XXXI of 1860 (relating to the manufacture, importation and sale of Arms and Ammunition, and for regulating the right to keep and use the same, and to give power of disarming in certain cases), and for other purposes.	The whole.
III of 1872	The Santhal Parganas Settlement Regulation.	So much of the schedule as relates to Act XXXI of 1860 and Act VI of 1866.
IX of 1874	The Arakan Hills District Laws Regulation, 1874.	So much of the schedule as relates to Act XVIII of 1841.
XV of 1874	An Act for declaring the local extent of certain Enactments, and for other purposes.	So much of the first schedule as relates to Act XVIII of 1841.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

Duties on arms and military stores imported by sea.

	Rs. As.
Fire-arms other than pistols, for each ...	50
Barrels for the same, whether single or double, for each ...	30
Pistols for each ...	15
Barrels for the same, whether single or double, for each ...	10
Springs used for fire-arms, for each ...	8
Gun-stocks, sights, blocks and rollers, for each ...	κ

THE SECOND SCHEDULE—*continued*.

	Rs.	As.
Revolver-breeches, for each cartridge which they will carry ...	2	8
Extractors, nippers, heel-plates, pins, screws, tangs, bolts, thumb-pieces, triggers, trigger-guards, hammers, pistons, plates, and all other parts of a fire-arm not herein otherwise provided for, and all tools used for cleaning or putting together or loading the same, for each ...	1	8
Machines for making or loading or closing cartridges, for each ...	10	
Machines for capping cartridges, for each ...	2	8
Airguns, for each ...	50	
Apparatus for charging airguns, for each	20	
Bullet-moulds, for each ...	0	4
Punches for making gunwads, for each	0	4

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE law relating to arms, ammunition and military stores has long been felt to be in an unsatisfactory state. In some particulars it has been found defective, and on many points it presents difficulties of construction which might at any time prove embarrassing to the Government or entail hardship on innocent persons.

2. So far back as the year 1870 a Bill was introduced to remedy this state of things; but, owing in part to press of work and in part to other causes, it was allowed to stand over.

3. The present Bill is in the main a consolidation of the existing law, and a re-enactment of it in a simpler form with such improvements in points of detail as the experience of the working of the Arms Act of 1860 has shown to be desirable. On two points only does it propose to introduce changes of any importance.

4. The first of these points is dealt with in section 7, which, taken with the second schedule, imposes duties on the importation by sea of arms and parts of arms, &c. Those duties, it will be observed, are fixed without reference to the value of the articles on which they are imposed, and they are so fixed and are pitched, at what may seem at first sight to be high rates, expressly with a view to check the importation of a cheap class of arms, the importation of which has of late years largely increased.

5. Such arms cannot, from their inferior make, be intended for sporting purposes, and there is reason to suspect that a considerable proportion of them finds its way into the hands of the criminal classes in the interior of the country or of the hostile tribes on our frontiers. It has been found very difficult to prevent the transit of such arms from the seaports into the interior of the country and towards the frontiers when once they are imported, and it is believed that the simplest method of checking their importation, and the method least calculated to interfere with the

legitimate trade in arms of a superior class, is to impose an uniform duty of the nature proposed.

6. The other point on which the Bill goes to introduce a material change in the existing law is that of the possession of arms. At present the mere possession of arms is prohibited only in certain provinces, which, to use the language of Act XXXI of 1860, have been "disarmed." Throughout the rest of the country, though no person can go armed or carry arms except under a special exemption or by virtue of a license, the mere possession of arms other than cannon is not restricted.

7. Now there is good reason to believe that this complete absence of restriction in the districts which have not been disarmed has led to the law prohibiting the transport of arms and the export of arms across the frontiers being extensively evaded. As long as all persons indiscriminately may have arms in their possession to any amount they please in the districts which have not been disarmed, it is practically impossible to prevent such arms being passed on to the disarmed districts, to the predatory classes in Native States, and to the hostile tribes on our frontiers.

The only remedy seems to be to place the possession of arms throughout the whole of British India under control, and this it is proposed to do by section 11 of the Bill, which requires all such possession to be under a license.

8. It will, however, be observed that ample safeguards are provided to prevent this prohibition pressing unfairly against respectable persons desiring to possess arms for legitimate purposes. Section 11 allows a period of three months after the Bill becomes law within which the possession of arms in the districts not hitherto disarmed will not be illegal, and during which any person in such districts can apply for a license; section 25 enacts that in these districts no person shall be prosecuted for possessing arms without the previous sanction of the Magistrate of the District; section 26 imposes special and very stringent conditions on searches for arms; and lastly, under section 23, the Government may exempt any class of persons from the operation of the prohibition altogether.

9. On the whole it may be safely affirmed that, with a system of licenses granted either without charge or on the payment of small fees, and in cases where it is safe so to grant them for reasonably long periods, the Bill will not, as regards the possession of arms, materially affect the position of any persons to whom the right to possess arms can, with a due regard to the public peace and safety, be conceded.

10. It need only be added that section 3 of the Bill maintains in force all exemptions granted under the present law.

E. C. BAYLEY.

CALCUTTA;

The 12th December 1877.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[Second Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 27th December 1877:—

No. 23 of 1877.

A Bill for the licensing of trades and dealings in the Panjáb, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

WHEREAS, in order to provide means for defraying the public expenditure from time to time incurred and to be incurred for the relief and prevention of famine in British India, it is necessary to effect a permanent increase of the revenue available for provincial purposes; and it is therefore expedient that persons carrying on trades and dealings in the territories and provinces respectively administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb, the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, should take out licenses and pay for the same; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Northern India License Act, 1878."

Local extent.

It extends to the territories under the administration of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb, the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, respectively; but nothing herein contained applies to persons earning their livelihood solely by agriculture.

Commencement.

This Act shall come into force in any of the said territories on such date as the Governor General in Council by notification in the *Gazette of India* directs in that behalf.

Repeal of Act VIII of 1877.

2. When this Act comes into force in the territories under the administration of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, Act No. VIII of 1877 (*for the licensing of certain trades and dealings in the North-Western Provinces*) shall be repealed.

"Collector" defined.

3. In this Act "Collector" means the chief officer in charge of the revenue-administration of a district.

4. Every person who, on or after the first day of April 1878, falls, in any of the said territories, under any of the heads specified in the schedule hereto annexed, and carries on (whether on behalf of himself or any other person) his trade or dealing, shall take out a license under this Act, and shall pay for the same the annual fee mentioned in such schedule as payable by persons of the class and grade to which he belongs.

5. Every license under this Act shall be granted by the Collector of the District in which the person requiring such license carries on his trade or dealing: provided that, if such person carries on such trade or dealing in more than one district, the license shall be granted by the Collector of the district in which his principal place of business is situate.

Every such license shall be signed by the Collector granting it, or by such officer as he may appoint in this behalf.

Particulars to be specified in the license.

6. Every such license shall specify—
- (a) the date of the grant thereof;
 - (b) the name, father's name, caste and trade or dealing of the licensee;
 - (c) the class and grade to which he belongs;
 - (d) the fee paid for the license;
 - (e) the place or places where the licensee intends to carry on his trade or dealing for the ensuing year; and
 - (f) the term for which the license shall remain in force,

and shall be received in evidence as *prima facie* proof of all matters contained therein.

7. Every such license shall have effect and continue in force from the day of the date thereof till the first day of January next after the date of the grant thereof.

8. Every person to whom any such license has been granted, and who desires to continue to carry on his trade or dealing after the expiration of such license, shall take out a fresh license for that purpose for the following year, to expire on the day appointed in the last preceding section, and shall renew the same so long as he desires to continue to carry on such trade or dealing.

List of Licensees.

9. As soon as may be after the first day of April 1878 and the first day of January in every subsequent year, the Collector shall prepare a list of the persons to be licensed under this Act in his district. Such list shall state—

- (a) the trade or dealing of each of the persons therein named;
- (b) the class and grade under which he is charged; and
- (c) the fee to be paid for his license.

Such list shall be in the language of the district, shall be filed in the office of the Collector, and shall be open to public inspection at all reasonable times without any payment.

10. The Collector shall, from time to time, determine under which of the classes and grades mentioned in the said schedule every person to whom a license may be granted by him as aforesaid shall be charged, and shall amend the said list accordingly.

The list or such part or parts thereof as the Collector thinks fit shall be published in the principal muballas or ganjes of all towns, and in the chaupál, or other public place, in all villages concerned, together with a notification that if any person mentioned in such list continues his trade or dealing, payment of the amount specified in the list as payable by him must be made in the year 1878 within thirty days of such publication in that year and within thirty days next after the first day of January in each succeeding year.

11. The Collector may, by a notice in writing, require the occupier of any house to forward to him a statement in writing signed by such occupier of the names of all persons residing in such house at the date of the notice and of their respective callings.

12. Any person mentioned in the list referred to in sections nine and ten and objecting to the class or grade under which he is charged may, within thirty days after such publication, or within such further time as the Collector may in each case think fit, apply by petition to the Collector in order to establish his right to have his name transferred to another class or grade, or altogether removed from the list.

13. The Collector shall fix a day for the hearing of the petition, and on the day so fixed, or on such subsequent day as he may from time to time direct, shall hear the same and pass such order thereon as he thinks fit:

Provided that if, in his judgment, the petitioner is able to shew that the fee which has been charged exceeds two per cent. upon his annual net earnings, such excess shall, for the purpose of section twelve, be deemed a valid objection.

Provided also that the Collector shall not, in the course of any proceedings under this section, call for any evidence except at the instance of the petitioner, or in order to ascertain the correctness of facts alleged by him.

14. Any person dissatisfied with such order may within fifteen days from the date thereof present a petition of appeal to the Commissioner of Revenue of the Division, whose decision upon such appeal shall be final.

Every petition presented under this section shall be accompanied by a copy of the petition to the Collector, a copy of his order thereon, and all other documents (if any) connected with the case.

15. The Collector may in his discretion remit the whole or any part of the fee payable under this Act by any person who has carried on his trade or dealing for a portion of the year only.

16. A person or firm coming under more than one of the designations in the said schedule shall be chargeable only under one of the said designations at the discretion of the Collector; and in the case of a firm, payment by any one of the partners shall, for the purposes of this Act, be considered payment by the firm.

17. If, after expiry of the period mentioned in the notification published under section ten, for payment of the amount specified therein, any person (whether he is or is not mentioned in the said list) carries on his trade or dealing without having taken out a license as required by this Act, he shall be liable, by order of the Collector, to pay a fine not exceeding thrice the amount payable by him in respect of such license, exclusive of the amount so payable; and on receipt of such payment the Collector shall grant him a license.

All sums due under this section and all fees payable under this Act shall be recoverable as if they were arrears of land-revenue.

18. Every person holding a license under this Act shall produce and show such license when required so to do by an officer generally or specially empowered in writing by the Collector to make such requisition.

But no person shall be proceeded against for neglect or refusal to produce such license except at the instance of the Collector.

19. Courts of Wards and receivers and managers appointed by any Court in British India, shall be chargeable under this Act in respect of any trade or dealing of which the income is officially in their possession or under their control.

20. When any trustee, guardian, curator, committee or agent is charged under this Act in such capacity, or when any Court of Wards or Receiver or manager appointed by any Court is charged under this Act, every person and Court so charged may, from time to time, out of the money coming to his or its possession as such trustee, guardian, curator, committee or agent, or as such Court of Wards, Receiver or manager, retain so much as is sufficient to pay the fee charged.

Every such person or Court is hereby indemnified for every retention and payment made in pursuance of this Act.

Municipalities.

21. The Collector of the District may require any Municipal Committee to furnish, within a period to be specified under the orders of the Local Government, returns showing the names and numbers of persons chargeable under this Act resident within the limits of such Municipality, together with the class and grade to which they respectively belong and the fees payable by them respectively.

If the Municipal Committee fails within the period prescribed to make such returns, or if it make such returns but the Collector of the District has reason to doubt their accuracy, he may at any time cause a return showing the names, numbers, classes and grades aforesaid to be prepared in such manner as may be prescribed by the Local Government.

22. When the return mentioned in section 21 has been furnished or prepared, notice shall be served on the Municipality, calling on it to pay to the Collector of the District, within a period to be specified in the notice, a sum calculated on such return in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

Any Municipality may appropriate any part of its revenues to the payment of the sum leviable from it under this section, or raise such further sums in addition to its existing revenue as may be needful for such payment: provided that such further sums be raised in accordance with the Act under which such Municipality is constituted.

Miscellaneous.

- 23. All fees and penalties paid or recovered under this Act shall be carried to the credit of the Local Government.

The amount so credited shall be applied, in such manner as the Governor General in Council thinks fit, for the purpose of defraying expenditure incurred or to be incurred for the relief and prevention of famine in the territories administered by such Local Government, or, if the Governor General in Council so directs, in any other part of British India.

24. All or any of the powers and duties conferred and imposed by this Act on a Collector may, subject to the orders of the Collector of the District, be exercised and performed by an Assistant Collector or such other officer as the Local Government from time to time appoints in this behalf.

25. Every person shall be legally bound to furnish information to any officer exercising any of the powers of a Collector under this Act when required by him to do so.

26. The Local Government may, from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council,—

(a) exempt any portion of the territories administered by such Government, or any persons or class of persons in such territories, from the operation of this Act;

(b) exempt from the operation of this Act any persons whose respective net annual earnings are less than such sum as the Local Government may, from time to time, direct in this behalf;

(c) make rules consistent with this Act, (1) for regulating the time and manner of collecting the fees charged under this Act, (2) for providing in any case or class of cases for serving notices on persons charged under this Act, (3) for determining the mode in which persons belonging to any class shall be distributed into grades, and (4) generally for the guidance of officers in matters connected with the enforcement of this Act.

THE SCHEDULE.

See section 4.

CLASS I.

Fee payable
by licensees.

Companies registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1866	...	...
Bankers	...	...
Professional money-lenders	...	...	Rs.
Owners of cotton-screws	...	First grade	200
Persons keeping shops for the sale of European goods	...	Second grade	100
	...	Third grade	15
Hotel-keepers	...	...
Wholesale-dealers	...	...
Dealers in precious stones	...	...
Sugar Refiners	...	...
Indigo Manufacturers	...	...

CLASS II.

Cloth-sellers	...	
Metal-vessel-sellers	...	
Fuel-sellers (talwālas)	...	
Chaudhris	...	
Letters-out of conveyances and cattle	...	
Contractors (thskadārs)	...	
Printers and publishers	...	First grade
Manufacturers of lac	...	Second grade
Commission-agents	...	Third grade
Brokers	...	Fourth grade
Bill-brokers	...	
Pawn-brokers	...	
Money-changers	...	
Dealers in gold and silver lace	...	
Druggists	...	
Harness-makers	...	
Dealers in metals, not being merely artisans	...	

CLASS III.

Artizans, traders, and dealers not above specified	First grade	5
	Second grade	2
	Third grade	1

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

In the Financial Statement for 1877-78, attention was drawn to the necessity imposed upon the Government of India of bringing the public Revenues and Expenditure into a condition of proper equilibrium. The events that have occurred since that time have shown that the urgency of the case has become greater with each succeeding month of the prolonged crisis through which the country has been passing.

After the Famine of 1874 in Northern Bengal, the Government of Lord Northbrook declared that such calamities could no longer be treated as abnormal or exceptional, and that sound financial principles required that the grave obligations entailed by Famine upon the Government should be explicitly recognised and provided for among the ordinary charges of the State.

The Secretary of State agreed with Lord Northbrook's Government, that the periodical occurrence of Famine ought to enter into the calculation of the Government of India when making provision for its ordinary wants from year to year, and that such a surplus should be provided in each year as would make a sensible impression on the debt incurred in times of Famine. Her Majesty's Government have recently reaffirmed this principle.

To enable the Government to discharge the obligations placed upon it to meet these requirements, additional taxation has been deemed necessary. To provide for a portion of this in a manner suited to the condition of the country and the special circumstances of the case, the present measure is proposed.

JOHN STRACHEY.

CALCUTTA,
The 27th December 1877.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[Second Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 27th December 1877 :—

No. 24 of 1877.

A Bill for the levy of Additional Rates on Land in the North-Western Provinces.

WHEREAS, in order to defray the expenditure incurred and to be incurred for the relief and prevention of famine, it is necessary to make a permanent increase to the annual revenues available for provincial purposes, and it is therefore expedient to provide, in the territories administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, for the levy on land of additional rates to be applied to local purposes; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. This Act may be called “The North-Western Provinces Local Rates Enhancement Act, 1878,” and it shall come into force on such date as the Governor General in Council by notification in the *Gazette of India* directs.

2. On and from such date Act No. VII of 1877 (to amend the law relating to assignments from the General Provincial Fund established under the North-Western Provinces Local Rates Act, 1871) shall be repealed.

3. In section three of the North-Western Provinces Local Rates Act, 1871, after the proviso the following shall be inserted, that is to say—

“Every estate situate in a district of which the land-revenue is liable to periodical revision, shall be liable, in addition to any rates levied under the foregoing portion of this section, to the payment of such further rate, not exceeding one per cent. on its annual value, as the Lieutenant-Governor from time to time imposes.

“Such further rate shall be paid by the landlord independently of, and in addition to, any land-revenue assessed on the estate.”

4. To section four of the same Act the following clause shall be added, that is to say :—

“The Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time impose upon any such estate, in addition to any rate imposed under the first clause of this section, a further rate of such amount not exceeding half an anna for each acre as aforesaid as he thinks fit.”

5. In sections five, seven, and eight of the same Act, after the word “rate” wherever it occurs, the words “or further rate” shall be inserted.

6. For section ten of the same Act, the following section shall be substituted :

“10 (a). From such fund the Lieutenant-Governor shall in each year appropriate such amount, not exceeding the proceeds of the further rates assessed in such year under sections three and four, as the Governor General in Council may direct, for the purpose of defraying expenditure incurred or to be

incurred for the relief and prevention of famine in the said territories.

“Provided that the whole or any portion of such amount may, if the Governor General in Council so directs, be expended for the relief and prevention of famine in any other part of British India.

“(b). The Lieutenant-Governor may, from time to time, assign from such fund such amount as he thinks fit, to be applied in payment of charges incurred or to be incurred on account of such canals and railways as he, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may declare to be works of general provincial utility.

“Provided that the amounts so assigned in any year shall not exceed one-tenth of the proceeds of the rates assessed in such year under the first clause of section three and the first clause of section four.

“(c). Subject to the appropriation directed by clause (a), the Lieutenant-Governor shall from time to time allot from such fund such amounts as he thinks fit to be applied in each district for expenditure on all or any of the following purposes :—

“(1.) The construction, repair, and maintenance of roads and other means of communication;

“(2.) The maintenance of the Rural Police and District-post;

“(3.) The construction and repair of school-houses, the maintenance and inspection of schools, the training of teachers, and the establishment of scholarships;

“(4.) The construction and repair of hospitals, dispensaries, lunatic asylums, markets, wells and tanks; the payment of all charges connected with the purposes for which such buildings or works have been constructed, and any other local works likely to promote the public health, comfort or convenience.

“Provided that the amounts so allotted in any year for any district shall not be less than nine-tenths of the proceeds of the rates assessed under the first clause of section three and the first clause of section four in such district in such year.”

7. In section eleven of the same Act, for the word “assignments” the word “allotments” shall be substituted.

In section twelve of the same Act, for the word “assignment” in each of the places where it occurs, the word “allotment” shall be substituted, and for the word “reassigned” the word “re-allotted” shall be substituted.

And in section thirteen of the same Act, for the word “assignment” the word “allotment” shall be substituted.

And in section fourteen of the same Act, for the word “amount” in each of the places where it occurs, the word “allotment” shall be substituted.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

In the Financial Statement for 1877-78, attention was drawn to the necessity imposed upon the Government of India of bringing the public Revenues and Expenditure into a condition of proper equilibrium. The events that have occurred since that time have shown that the urgency of the case has become greater with each

succeeding month of the prolonged crisis through which the country has been passing.

After the famine of 1874 in Northern Bengal, the Government of Lord Northbrook declared that such calamities could no longer be treated as abnormal or exceptional, and that sound financial principles required that the grave obligations entailed by famine upon the Government should be explicitly recognised and provided for among the ordinary charges of the State.

The Secretary of State agreed with Lord Northbrook's Government, that the periodical occurrence of famine ought to enter into the calculation of the Government of India when making provision for its ordinary wants from year to year, and that such a surplus should be provided in each year as would make a sensible impression on the debt incurred in times of Famine. Her Majesty's Government have recently re-affirmed this principle.

To enable the Government to discharge the obligations placed upon it to meet these requirements, additional taxation has been deemed necessary. To provide for a portion of this in a manner suited to the condition of the country and the special circumstances of the case, the present measure is proposed.

JOHN STRACHEY.

CALCUTTA,
The 27th December 1877. }

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[Second Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 27th December 1877 :—

No. 25 OF 1877.

A Bill for the levy of Additional Rates on Land in Oudh.

WHEREAS, in order to defray the expenditure incurred and to be incurred for the relief and prevention of famine, it is necessary to make a permanent increase to the annual revenues available for Provincial purposes; and it is therefore expedient to provide, in the territories administered by the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, for the levy on land of additional rates to be applied to local purposes; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. This Act may be called "The Oudh Local Rates Enhancement Act, 1878;" and it shall come into force on such date as the Governor General in Council by notification in the *Gazette of India* directs.

2. In section three of the Oudh Local Rates Act XVII of 1871, section 3, amended. Act (No. XVII of 1871), for the word "one" the word "two" shall be substituted.

3. For section ten of the said Act the following shall be substituted for section 10 of the same Act :—

"10 (a). From such fund the Chief Commissioner shall in each year appropriate such amount, not exceeding four-ninths of the proceeds of the rate

assessed in such year under this Act, as the Governor General in Council may direct, for the purpose of defraying expenditure incurred or to be incurred for the relief and prevention of famine in the said territories :

"Provided that the whole or any portion of such amount may, if the Governor General in Council so directs, be expended for the relief and prevention of famine in any other part of British India.

"(b.) Subject to such appropriation, the Chief Commissioner shall from time to time allot from the said fund such amounts as he thinks fit to be applied in each district for expenditure on all or any of the following purposes :—

"(1.) The construction, repair, and maintenance of roads and other means of communication;

"(2.) The construction and repair of school-houses, the maintenance and inspection of schools, the training of teachers, and the establishment of scholarships;

"(3.) The construction and repair of hospitals, dispensaries, lunatic asylums, markets, wells and tanks; the payment of all charges connected with the purposes for which such buildings or works have been constructed, and any other local works and undertakings of public utility, likely to promote the public health, comfort or convenience.

"Provided that the amounts so allotted in any year for any district shall not be less than five-ninths of the proceeds of the rate assessed in such district in such year."

4. In sections eleven and twelve of the same Act, for the word "assignment," in each of the places in which it occurs, the word "allotment" shall be substituted, and for the word "re-assigned" the word "re-allotted" shall be substituted.

5. In section thirteen of the same Act, for the words "mentioned in" the words "allotted under" shall be substituted.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

In the Financial Statement for 1877-78, attention was drawn to the necessity imposed upon the Government of India of bringing the public Revenues and Expenditure into a condition of proper equilibrium. The events that have occurred since that time have shown that the urgency of the case has become greater with each succeeding month of the prolonged crisis through which the country has been passing.

After the Famine of 1874 in Northern Bengal, the Government of Lord Northbrook declared that such calamities could no longer be treated as abnormal or exceptional, and that sound financial principles required that the grave obligations entailed by Famine upon the Government should be explicitly recognised and provided for among the ordinary charges of the State.

The Secretary of State agreed with Lord Northbrook's Government, that the periodical occurrence of Famine ought to enter into the calculation of the Government of India when making provision for its ordinary wants from year to year, and that such a surplus should be provided in each year as would make a sensible impression on the debt incurred in times of Famine. Her Majesty's Government have recently re-affirmed this principle.

To enable the Government to discharge the obligations placed upon it to meet these requirements, additional taxation has been deemed necessary. To provide for a portion of this in a manner suited to the condition of the country and the special circumstances of the case, the present measure is proposed.

JOHN STRACHEY.

CALCUTTA,
The 27th December 1877. }

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[Second Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 27th December 1877 :—

No. 26 of 1877.

A Bill for the levy of Additional Rates on Land in the Panjáb.

WHEREAS, in order to defray the expenditure incurred and to be incurred for the relief and prevention of famine, it is necessary to make a permanent increase to the annual revenues available for provincial purposes, and it is therefore expedient to provide, in the territories administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb, for the levy on land of additional rates to be applied to local purposes ; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. This Act may be called "The Panjáb Local Rates Enhancement Act, 1878."

And it shall come into force on such date as the Governor General in Council by notification in the *Gazette of India* directs.

2. On and from such date the following portions of the Panjáb Local Rates Act, 1871, shall be repealed, that is to say—

(a). in section three, the words and figures following, namely, "shall be computed as from the first day of April 1871 and :"

(b). in section four, the illustration.

3. In section three of the said Act, for the word "six" the word "eight" shall be substituted.

4. For section six of the said Act the following shall be substituted :—

"6. (a). From the sums so credited, the Lieutenant-Governor shall in each year appropriate such amount as the Governor General in Council may direct for the purpose of defraying a due proportion of the expenditure incurred or to be incurred for the relief and prevention of famine in the said territories :

"Provided that the whole or any portion of such amount may, if the Governor General in Council so directs, be expended for the relief and prevention of famine in any other part of British India.

"(b). Subject to such appropriation, the Lieutenant-Governor shall from time to time allot from the said sums such amount as he thinks fit to be

applied in each district for expenditure on all or any of the following purposes :—

"(1). The construction, repair, and maintenance of roads and other means of communication ;

"(2.) The construction and repair of school-houses, the maintenance and inspection of schools, the training of teachers, and the establishment of scholarships ;

"(3.) The construction and repair of hospitals, dispensaries, lunatic asylums, wells, and tanks, the payment of all charges connected with the purposes for which such buildings or works have been constructed, the planting and preservation of trees, and any other local works likely to promote the public health, comfort, or convenience.

"Provided that the amounts so allotted in any year for any district shall not in the aggregate be less than three-fourths of the proceeds of the rate assessed in such district in such year."

5. In sections seven, eight and nine of the same Act, for the words "assignment" and "assignments" wherever they occur, the words "allotment" and "allotments" shall be respectively substituted ; and in section eight of the same Act, for the word "re-assigned" the word "re-allotted" shall be substituted.

6. In section ten of the said Act, for the words "mentioned in" the words "allotted under" shall be substituted.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

In the Financial Statement for 1877-78, attention was drawn to the necessity imposed upon the Government of India of bringing the public Revenues and Expenditure into a condition of proper equilibrium. The events that have occurred since that time have shown that the urgency of the case has become greater with each succeeding month of the prolonged crisis through which the country has been passing.

After the Famine of 1874 in Northern Bengal, the Government of Lord Northbrook declared that such calamities could no longer be treated as abnormal or exceptional, and that sound financial principles required that the grave obligations entailed by Famine upon the Government should be explicitly recognised and provided for among the ordinary charges of the State.

The Secretary of State agreed with Lord Northbrook's Government that the periodical occurrence of Famine ought to enter into the calculation of the Government of India when making provision for its ordinary wants from year to year, and that such a surplus should be provided in each year as would make a sensible impression on the debt incurred in times of Famine. Her Majesty's Government have recently re-affirmed this principle.

To enable the Government to discharge the obligations placed upon it to meet these requirements, additional taxation has been deemed necessary. To provide for a portion of this in a manner suited to the condition of the country and the special circumstances of the case, the present measure is proposed.

JOHN STRACHEY.

CALCUTTA,
The 27th December 1877. }

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[Second Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 27th December 1877 :—

No. 27 of 1877.

A Bill for the levy of Additional Rates on land in the Central Provinces.

WHEREAS, in order to defray the expenditure incurred and to be incurred for the relief and prevention of famine, it is necessary to make a permanent increase to the annual revenues available for provincial purposes; and it is therefore expedient to provide, in the territories administered by the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, for the levy of additional rates on land to be applied to local purposes; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. This Act may be called "The Central Provinces Additional Rates Act, 1878."

It extends only to the territories administered by the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces;

And it shall come into force on such date as the Governor General in Council by notification in the *Gazette of India* directs.

2. Every estate shall be liable, in addition to the rates and cesses payable under any settlement for the time being in force, to the payment of such further rate not exceeding one per cent. on its annual value, as the Chief Commissioner, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, from time to time imposes.

"Annual value" means

(1). in cases in which the settlement of the land-revenue is liable to periodical revision, double the amount of the land-revenue for the time being assessed on an estate;

(2). in cases in which such settlement is not liable to such revision, or in which the land-revenue has been, wholly or in part, released, compounded for, redeemed or assigned, double the amount which, if the settlement were liable to such revision, or an assessment at full rates were to be made, would be assessable as land-revenue on the estate.

All sums due on account of any rate imposed under this Act shall be recoverable as if they were arrears of land-revenue due on the land on account of which the rate is payable.

4. The proceeds of all rates levied under this Act shall be carried to the credit of a general provincial fund.

5. From such fund the Chief Commissioner shall from time to time appropriate such amount as the Governor General in Council may direct, for the purpose of defraying a due proportion of the expenditure incurred or to be incurred in the said territories for the relief and prevention of famine:

Provided that the whole or any portion of such amount may, if the Governor General in Council so directs, be expended on the same objects in any part of British India.

Subject to such appropriation, any portion of the fund may be applied by the Chief Commissioner to such local works likely to promote the public health, comfort or convenience as he thinks fit.

6. The Chief Commissioner, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may by notification in the *Local Gazette* from time to time—

(a) determine by what instalments and at what times such rate shall be payable, and by whom it shall be assessed, collected and paid;

(b) make rules consistent with this Act for the guidance of officers in matters connected with its enforcement;

(c) exempt any portion of the territories under his government from the operation of this Act, or exempt any estate from liability to pay the whole or any part of any rate under this Act;

(d) direct fresh measurements of estates liable to pay rates under this Act, and vary the assessments accordingly.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

In the Financial Statement for 1877-78, attention was drawn to the necessity imposed upon the Government of India of bringing the public Revenues and Expenditure into a condition of proper equilibrium. The events that have occurred since that time have shown that the urgency of the case has become greater with each succeeding month of the prolonged crisis through which the country has been passing.

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The Secretary of State agreed with Lord Northbrook's Government, that the periodical occurrence of Famine ought to enter into the calculation of the Government of India when making provision for its ordinary wants from year to year, and that such a surplus should be provided in each year as would make a sensible impression on the debt incurred in times of Famine. Her Majesty's Government have recently re-affirmed this principle.

To enable the Government to discharge the obligations placed upon it to meet these requirements, additional taxation has been deemed necessary. To provide for a portion of this in a manner suited to the condition of the country and the special circumstances of the case, the present measure is proposed.

JOHN STRACHEY.

CALCUTTA,
The 27th December 1877.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

2. The imports of grain by rail amounted to 888 tons or 308 tons more than in the preceding week. The imports were from the following quarters:—

	Tons.
From Madras	687
„ Bepore	29
„ Tanjore and Nagapatam	67
„ other places	105
Total ...	888

From Bangalore 878 tons, or 117 tons less than last week, were exported to the following quarters, as shewn by the octroi returns:—

	Tons.
Túmkúr	204
Bellary ... ..	...
Mysore	476
Usur (Salem District)	84
Round Bangalore	114
Total ...	878

3. Prices have remained nearly stationary except in Mysore, where they have fallen. The following statement gives the maximum and minimum prices in lbs. per rupee for each district:—

	Maximum in lbs. per Rupee. 2nd sort rice.	Bagl.	Minimum in lbs. per Rupee. 2nd sort rice.	Bagl.
Bangalore District ...	18	26	15	18
Kolar „ ...	16½	22½	13	16
Túmkúr „ ...	16	22	12½	16½
Mysore „ (for 6 taluks) ...	18	23	12	14
Hassan „ ...	18	20½	13½	12½
Kadur „ (for 5 taluks) ...	17	26½	11	12
Shimoga „ ...	18	33	12	20
Chitaldrug „ ...	14	32	12	22

4. The number of labourers on civil relief works was 13,303, or 4,175 less than for last week, due to the exclusion of ordinary small civil works, the control of which has been transferred to the General Department, from the returns, and to transfers of labourers in the Bangalore and Túmkúr Districts from Civil to Professional Officers, as well as to the return of people to their houses.

5. Under the Public Works Department, 45,163 labourers were employed on famine relief works or a decrease of 913. The following is a list of works on which are employed 500 labourers and upwards:—

District.	Work.	No. employed.
Bangalore	{ State Railway	20,681
	{ Bangalore Water-supply	2,973
	{ Bangalore-Bellary (via Devanahalli) Road	1,624
	{ Mallappa Chetti's Tank	1,255
	{ Bhadrani Tank	1,965
Túmkúr	{ Nalamangala-Túmkúr Road	2,324
	{ Túmkúr-Shimoga Road	2,371
	{ Túmkúr-Bellary Road	2,191
	{ Túmkúr-Maddagiri Road	2,193
Mysore	{ Mysore Water-works	2,446
	{ Maddur Ane Channel	623
Hassan	{ Mendigiri Channel	516
Kadur	{ Devanurkerosante Channel	769
Chitaldrug	{ Timmenhalli Tank	938
Total	...	42,768

6. The number fed gratuitously in relief camps amounted to 15,493, or a decrease of 2,878, as under:—

District.	Past week.	Present week.	Increase.	Decrease
Bangalore District ...	3,889	3,214	...	675
Do. Municipality ...	3,791	3,117	...	674
Kolar District ...	785	637	...	148
Túmkúr „ ...	3,223	2,741	...	482
Mysore „ ...	853	716	...	137
Do. Municipality ...	1,045	1,029	...	16
Hassan District ...	1,389	1,251	...	138
Kadur „ ...	540	448	...	92
Shimoga „ ...	192	221	29	...
Chitaldrug „ ...	2,664	2,119	...	545
Total ...	18,371	15,493	29	2,907
			Deduct Increase	29
			Net Decrease	2,878

7. The number on civil and professional works amounted to 54,258 compared with 15,493 gratuitously fed. The following table gives the numbers relieved since the last week in August :—

Week ending—	C. W.	P. W. D.	Total.	Charitable.	Grand Total.
1st September ...	29,295	+ 24,206	= 53,501	+ 227,067	= 280,568
8th " ...	28,754	+ 24,847	= 53,601	+ 221,176	= 274,777
15th " ...	28,803	+ 24,942	= 53,745	+ 208,683	= 262,428
22nd " ...	31,280	+ 25,271	= 56,551	+ 161,892	= 218,443
29th " ...	31,038	+ 27,655	= 58,693	+ 126,204	= 184,897
6th October ...	27,009	+ 35,497	= 62,506	+ 103,750	= 166,256
13th " ...	32,461	+ 39,741	= 72,202	+ 88,757	= 160,959
20th " ...	30,275	+ 48,213	= 78,488	+ 73,838	= 152,326
27th " ...	31,167	+ 52,274	= 83,441	+ 61,148	= 144,589
*3rd November ...	33,335	+ 43,870	= 77,205	+ 51,328	= 128,533
*10th " ...	34,209	+ 46,953	= 81,162	+ 42,331	= 123,493
*17th " ...	29,940	+ 50,080	= 80,020	+ 31,370	= 111,390
*24th " ...	24,886	+ 48,191	= 73,087	+ 21,458	= 94,545
* 1st December ...	21,307	+ 44,970	= 66,277	+ 19,480	= 85,757
* 8th " ...	17,478	+ 46,076	= 63,554	+ 18,371	= 81,925
*15th " ...	13,303	+ 45,163	= 58,466	+ 15,493	= 73,959

8. The average cost of feeding per head is returned as follows :—

	Cost per head.		
	Rs.	A.	P.
Bangalore District ...	...	...	...
Do. Municipality ...	0	14	3
Kolar District ...	...	...	...
Tumkūr " ...	0	12	7
Tumkūr " ...	0	12	4
Mysore " ...	1	6	3
Mysore " ...	1	0	0
Do. Municipality ...	0	8	8
Haasan District ...	0	13	8
Kadur " ...	0	12	9
Shimoga " ...	1	14	4
Chitaldrug " ...	1	0	7

or an average cost per head of 15 annas 2 pies compared with fifteen annas and eight pies for the preceding week.

By Order,

A. WINGATE,

Addl. Secretary.

BANGALORE, }
22nd December 1877. }

* Exclusive of about 9,000 labourers employed on the ordinary public works.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENTS OF IRRIGATION AND RAINFALL IN GUZERAT
AND DECCAN FOR THE YEARS 1875-76 AND 1876-77.

No. 5847, dated 26th September 1877.

Memorandum—By J. H. E. HART, Esq., C.E., Acting Chief Engineer for Irrigation, Poona.

The accompanying comparative statements of irrigation and rainfall on our new irrigation works in Guzerat and Deccan for the years 1875-76 and 1876-77, are submitted for the information of Government.

2. The figures may be thus re-capitulated :—

			1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.
Area commanded ... ..			.....	179,249	185,799
Area irrigated.	Kharif ... ..	...	2,833	3,459	5,982
	Increase over previous year ... ..	...	.....	626	2,523
	Rabi ... ..	...	2,154	3,610	10,864
	Increase over previous year ... ..	...	.....	1,456	7,254
	Total ... ..	...	4,987	7,069	16,846
Increase over previous year ... ..			.....	2,082	9,777

The increase in area irrigated is particularly satisfactory. Attached will also be found a statement giving the areas irrigated each year for the last eleven years. The figures are as follows :—

YEAR.	Number of Works open.	Area commanded.	Area irrigated.	Percentage of column 4 to column 3.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1866-67	3	31,635	1,136	3·6	The area under command is over-stated in these earlier years, precise information not being available. The area irrigated is exact.
1867-68	3	31,635	1,195	3·8	
1868-69	5	58,971	1,825	3·1	
1869-70	8	86,226	2,358	2·7	
1870-71	9	87,878	2,920	3·3	
1871-72	11	104,359	6,299	6·0	
1872-73	12	108,893	4,330	4·0	
1873-74	16	166,585	5,453	3·2	
1874-75	18	171,295	4,987	2·9	
1875-76	19	179,249	7,069	3·9	
1876-77	19	185,799	16,846	9·07	

Considering how short a period the majority of the works have been opened, and how entirely new irrigation is to the people whose apathy and indebtedness and consequent indifference to their best interests are notorious, it is satisfactory that 9 per cent. of the whole area under command was irrigated last year.

Table showing area irrigated on new works of Irrigation in the Deccan and Guzerat.

No.	Name of Work.	1865-67.		1867-68.		1868-69.		1870-71.		1871-72.		1872-73.		1873-74.		1874-75.		1875-76.		1876-77.		1877-78.	
		Kharif.	Rabi.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Kharif.	Rabi.
1	Háhmatti Canal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Hartáa Tank	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Jánda Canal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Palkher Canal	611	640	...	...	856	...	333	1,232	...	...	265	...	171	186	337	188	115	240	389	1,141	1,530	...
5	Wadáli Canal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	53	86	16	45	340	35	474	509	...
6	Ojhar Tambat Canal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97	16	113	...	5	82	26	167	193	...
7	Ojhar Canal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Lákh Canal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Bhatodi Tank	...	...	...	...	124	...	20	728	...	...	153	...	66	50	116	14	12	81	363	1,018	1,391	...
10	Mutha Canal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	351	...	45	152	197	110	82	232	56	1,148	1,204	...
11	Káurdi Tank	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Ekruk Tank	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Bewari Canal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Yerla Canal	316	337	...	...	527	...	435	537	...	...	381	...	91	299	498	256	207	313	288	1,745	2,033	...
15	Gondowli Canal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Mayni Tank	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Chickhli Canal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Krishna Canal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Madag Tank	179	218	...	...	237	...	297	270	...	...	255	...	176	114	290	181	254	159	300	146	446	...
Total		1,136	1,195	1,825	2,358	2,920	6,299	4,330	3,310	2,143	5,453	2,833	2,154	4,987	3,458	3,611	7,069	5,982	10,864	16,840	...	...	...

POONA,

The 26th September 1877.

J. H. E. HART, C.E.,
Acting Chief Engineer for Irrigation.

Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rainfall

No.	Collectorate.	Name of Work.	Area under command in acres.	AREA					
				FASL KHARIF.			FASL RABI.		
				Total acres.	In comparison with 1874-75.		Total acres.	In comparison with 1874-75.	
1	2	3	4	5	Increase.	Decrease.	8	Increase.	Decrease.
					6	7		9	10
1	Ahmedabad	Háthmati Canal	34,008	54	...	15	609	669	...
2	Khandesh	Hartála Tank	584	13	13	...	6	...	294
3	Do.	Jámda Canal	25,600	115	...	73	240	43	...
4	Násik	Palkher Canal	20,000	45	29	...	360	49	...
5	Do.	Wudáli Canal	3,336	5	5	...	82	...	21
6	Do.	Ojhar Tambat Canal	1,370	3	3	...	65	6	...
7	Ahmednagar	Ojhar Canal	4,408	...	...	7	185	184	...
8	Do.	Lákh Canal	24,000	12	...	2	81	25	...
9	Do.	Bhátodi Tank	4,961	82	...	18	232	...	56
10	Poona	Mutha Canal	5,190	207	162	...	313	229	...
11	Do.	Kásurdi Tank	585	30	4	...	52	...	19
12	Sholápur	Ekrak Tank	11,796	361	105	...	272	80	...
13	Sátara	Rewari Canal	5,341	268	34	...	159	63	...
14	Do.	Yerla Canal	5,848	176	74	...	65	37	...
15	Do.	Gondowli Canal	2,761	80	33	...	40	...	18
16	Do.	Máyni Tank	4,459	153	153	...	195	195	...
17	Do.	Chickhli Canal	1,652	127	28	...	84	56	...
18	Do.	Krishna Canal	20,823	1,474	25	...	351	204	...
19	Dharwar	Madag Tank	2,467	254	73	...	159	24	...
TOTAL			179,249	3,459	626	...	3,610	1,456	...

NOTE - Black figures in columns 14 and 17 give percentage of decrease in contradistinction

POONA,
The 26th September 1877. }

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, JANUARY 5, 1878.

on Canals in the Deccan and Guzerat for 1875-76.

IRRIGATED.

WHOLE YEAR 1875-76			Percentage of Increase or Decrease.	RAINFALL.		Percentage of Increase or Decrease in 1875-76.	REMARKS.	
Total acres.	In comparison with 1874-75.			1874-75.	1875-76.			
	Increase.	Decrease.						
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
723	654	...	948	K. 29.81 R. 0.00 T. 29.81	20.77 0.00 20.77	28	} Owing to accident to weir there was no rabi in 1874-75.	
10	...	281	93	K. 26.31 R. 0.15 T. 26.46	37.06 0.98 38.04	...		Supply failed.
355	...	30	7	K. 25.53 R. 1.00 T. 26.53	28.90 1.99 30.98	44		
405	78	...	23	17	Supply ran short.	
87	...	16	15		Failure of supply.
68	9	...	15	...	...	...
185	177	...	2,212	K. 25.67 R. 1.20 T. 26.87	15.47 3.43 38.90	...		
93	23	...	33	K. 23.35 R. 1.32 T. 24.67	22.54 3.70 26.24	44	Not open in 1874-75.	
314	...	71	19	K. 28.61 R. 6.27 T. 34.88	33.19 1.59 34.78	6		
520	391	...	303	K. 9.64 R. 0.75 T. 10.39	8.60 4.30 12.90	8		
82	...	15	15	K. 29.28 R. 2.39 T. 31.67	19.70 4.26 24.06	24		
633	185	...	41	K. 33.18 R. 5.58 T. 38.76	31.16 1.96 33.12	24		
427	97	...	29	K. 31.73 R. 5.02 T. 39.75	31.34 3.97 35.31	14		
241	111	...	85	K. 28.57 R. 1.32 T. 29.89	20.93 4.21 25.14	11		
120	15	...	14	K. 28.60 R. 4.58 T. 33.18	24.75 3.27 28.02	16		
348	348	...	...	K. 23.94 R. 8.81 T. 32.75	31.20 1.63 32.83	15
211	84	...	66	K. 24.08 R. 13.02 T. 37.10	29.48 2.17 31.65	2		
1,825	229	...	14	K. 23.20 R. 16.71 T. 39.91	25.22 6.50 31.72	14		
413	97	...	30			20		
7,000	2,002	...	4,108					

to those in ordinary type in the same columns which show percentage of increase.

J. H. E. HART, C.E.,
Acting Chief Engineer for Irrigation.

Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rainfall

No.	Collectorate.	Name of Work.	Area under command in acres.	AREA					
				FALL KHARIF.			FALL RABI.		
				Total acres.	In comparison with 1875-76.		Total acres.	In comparison with 1875-76.	
1	2	3	4		Increase.	Decrease.		Increase.	Decrease.
5	6	7	8	9	10				
1	Ahmedabad ...	Háthmati Canal ...	34,068	191	187	...	1,210	541	...
2	Khandesh ...	Hartála Tank ...	584	5	...	8	29	23	...
3	Do. ...	Jámda Canal ...	25,600	389	274	...	1,141	901	...
4	Násik ...	Palkher Canal ...	20,000	35	...	10	474	114	...
5	Do. ...	Wadáli Canal ...	3,336	26	21	...	167	85	...
6	Do. ...	Ojhar Tambat Canal ...	1,370	1	...	2	48	...	17
7	Ahmednagar ...	Ojhar Canal ...	4,408	363	363	...	1,018	833	...
8	Do. ...	Lákh Canal ...	24,000	56	44	...	1,148	1,067	...
9	Do. ...	Bhátodi Tank ...	4,961	121	42	...	215	...	17
10	Poona ...	Mutha Canal ...	11,740	288	81	...	1,745	1,432	...
11	Do. ...	Kásurdi Tank ...	585	60	30	...	63	11	...
12	Sholápur ...	Ekrak Tank ...	11,796	476	115	...	1,170	898	...
13	Satara ...	Rewari Canal ...	5,341	293	25	...	275	116	...
14	Do. ...	Yerla Canal ...	5,848	181	5	...	14	...	51
15	Do. ...	Gondowli Canal ...	2,761	61	...	19	...	...	40
16	Do. ...	Mayni Tank ...	4,459	441	288	...	241	46	...
17	Do. ...	Chickhli Canal ...	1,652	162	35	...	7	...	77
18	Do. ...	Krishna Canal ...	20,823	2,530	1,056	...	1,733	1,402	...
19	Dharwar ...	Madag Tank ...	2,467	300	46	...	146	...	13
TOTAL			185,799	5,982	2,523	...	10,804	7,254	...

Note.—Black figures in columns 14 and 17 give percentage of decrease in contrast to distinction

POONA,
The 26th September 1877. }

on Canals in the Deccan and Guzerat for 1876-77.

WHOLE YEAR 1876-77.				RAINFALL.		Percentage of Increase or Decrease in 1876-77.	REMARKS.
Total area.	In comparison with 1875-76.		Percentage of Increase or Decrease.	1875-76.	1876-77.		
	Increase.	Decrease.					
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1,401	678	...	93	K. 20.77 R. 0.00	25.32 0.00		
34	15	...	79	T. 20.77	25.32	22	
1,530	1,175	...	331	K. 37.06 R. 0.98	21.60 1.53	...	Rainfall statistics not available.
				T. 38.04	23.13	39	
509	104	...	25	K. 28.99 R. 1.99	12.98 0.19		
				T. 30.98	13.17	57	
193	106	...	122	.....	.....	...	Rainfall statement not available; may be taken same as Palkher.
49	...	19	28	.....	.....	...
1,381	1,196	...	647	.....	.....	...	Rainfall statistics not available; may be taken same as Lakh Canal.
1,204	1,111	...	1,194	K. 35.47 R. 3.43	10.56 1.86		
				T. 38.90	12.42	68	
339	25	...	8	K. 22.54 R. 3.70	15.24 0.29		
				T. 26.24	15.53	40	
2,033	1,513	...	291	K. 39.19 R. 1.59	14.28 0.52		
				T. 34.78	14.80	57	
123	41	...	50	K. 8.60 R. 4.30	8.10 0.12		
				T. 12.90	8.22	36	
1,646	1,013	...	160	K. 19.70 R. 4.36	8.55 0.26		
				T. 24.06	8.81	63	
508	141	...	33	K. 31.16 R. 1.96	21.07 0.02		
				T. 23.12	21.09	36	
195	...	46	19	K. 31.34 R. 3.97	9.21 0.01		
				T. 35.31	9.22	73	
61	...	59	49	K. 20.93 R. 4.21	8.24 0.58		Water-supply failed in October.
				T. 25.14	8.82	65	
682	334	...	96	K. 24.75 R. 3.27	8.35 0.00		
				T. 28.02	8.35	78	Water-supply only just sufficient for area irrigated.
169	...	42	20	K. 31.20 R. 1.63	14.57 0.05		
				T. 32.83	14.62	55	Water-supply failed in October.
4,283	2,458	...	134	K. 29.48 R. 2.17	15.57 0.02		
				T. 31.65	15.59	50	
446	33	...	8	K. 25.22 R. 6.50	19.32 0.00		
				T. 31.72	19.32	39	
16,846	9,777	...	138	.....	.....

to those in ordinary type in the same columns which show percentage of increase.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

MOVEMENT OF FOOD-GRAINS ON THE SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY.

Movement of Food-Grains for the week ended the 15th December 1877.

From	To Tanjore District.	To Trichinopoly District.	To Madura District.	To Tinnevely District.	To Coimbatore District.	To MADRAS RAILWAY.			To Chingleput District.	To South Arcot District, including Chittoor District.	Total.
						East of Erode, excluding Bangalore.	West of Erode.	Bangalore.			
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Negapatam	262	183	...	...	71	11	...	52	...	...	579
Tuticorin	...	...	20	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	104
Tanjore District	49	77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	126
Trichinopoly District...	1	1	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	13
Tinnevely District	...	...	178	69	...	...	...	...	...	...	247
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	165	...	165
Other Stations	...	4	6	...	17	11	8	...	1	24	66
TOTAL	312	265	204	153	99	22	3	52	166	24	1,300

MADRAS, }
The 24th December 1877.

J. SHAW-STEWART, Col., R.E.,
Consulting Engineer for Railways.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

WEEKLY CONDITION REPORT OF THE DISTRESSED DISTRICTS OF THE
MYSORE PROVINCE.

PROVINCE OF MYSORE.

(No. 46.)

Special Famine Report for the Week ending 22nd December 1877.

Statement No. 46, regarding Famine Relief Operations in the Province of Mysore for the Week ending the 22nd December 1877.

During the week ending the 22nd December there was no rain, but colder weather and a clearer sky than before, with heavy dews which are good for the crops. The showers of the preceding week also did some good, but there is a general agreement now that the crop which is partly cut and partly on the ground is a much poorer one than was at first anticipated. Its sudden and surprising revival in September, when it had been so nearly lost in the drought of July and August, led people to think of it as very good, where as it was in reality only just saved it has suffered since then from a plague of caterpillars; and in the Eastern Districts, where the loss of cattle and of population has been greatest and hardly more than half the usual area has been cultivated, there is reason to doubt whether there is food enough on the ground to feed the population till the next crop comes in.

2. The Chief Commissioner has been led by this consideration to review the question of the collection of land revenue, to put off the first instalment from the 20th December to the 20th January, and to decide that, although no remissions of revenue can be granted, the demand shall be postponed till next year in the case of all ryots who have only dry lands, and have not cultivated half of their usual area.

3. The effect of the shortness of the crops is to be seen in the prices which still rule high and have if anything risen a little since last week, especially in Mysore; and in the imports by rail which amount to 1,279 tons against 888 the week before. The exports from Bangalore also to the outlying districts continue to be brisk, and stand at almost the same figure as last week, 895 tons.

4. The Civil Relief Officers have been mainly engaged during the week in carrying out the preliminary census, in preparation for the 19th January and in distributing the funds allotted to them from the Mansion House Subscription. But several of them have suffered from the severe and unusual type of fever now prevalent; three officers have had to leave their posts, while others have been partially disabled.

5. The number of persons employed on civil relief works appears as 6,357 against 13,303 in the previous week. This decrease is mainly due to the steps taken in the Bangalore and Tûmkûr Districts to transfer the labourers from roads supervised by the civil agency to works under professional superintendence: only a small proportion however have accepted the change, the distance test being a great stumbling-block to those who have any crops on the ground or any property in their houses, and the severer task-work exacted being a bug-bear to the idle and weak.

6. On works conducted by professional agency, there has been a slight increase, the numbers being 45,286 against 45,163: the increase has been almost entirely in the Tûmkûr District, where the operations of the Department have been considerably extended: on the

Railway and other works near Bangalore there is a falling off. The following is a list of the more important works, employing 500 labourers and upwards :—

	Present week.	Previous week.
State Railway... ..	20,107	20,681
Bangalore Water-Works ...	2,480	2,073
Bangalore- Devanahalli Road ...	1,571	1,624
Mallappa Chetti's Tank ...	1,440	1,255
Bhadram Tank ...	1,793	1,965
Bangalore-Túmkúr Road...	2,596	2,324
Túmkúr-Shimoga Road ...	2,908	2,271
Túmkúr-Dellary Road ...	2,253	2,191
Túmkúr-Maddagiri Road...	2,591	2,193
Mysore Water-Works ...	2,272	2,446
Ana Channel ...	622	623
Mandigiri Channel ...	522	515
Devanur Channel ...	736	769
Timanahalli Tank ...	938	938
Chitaldrug-Chellakere Road ...	592	...
Total...	43,421	42,768

7. The numbers on gratuitous relief amounted to 13,223, a decrease of 2,270 as compared with 15,493 in the week before. Of these, 2,605 received grain doles in their villages, being old, bed-ridden, cripples, &c., against a return of 1,137 such cases in the previous week ; but the returns of these numbers for both weeks have been incomplete. This mode of relief is now being put a stop to, the famine not being sufficiently severe to require it. Looking at the relief camps alone, the numbers have fallen from 14,356 to 10,618 : of these 4,170 were sick in hospital, leaving only about 6,500 as the ordinary inmates of the relief camps, out of whom again probably 1,500 are establishment. The actual number of paupers fed at Government expense is now extremely small, and it is hoped that before long this kind of relief will be closed altogether. There are still however considerable numbers of new applicants for admission, but the figures required to illustrate this point have not been received from all districts and will be given in the next report. The cost per head of feeding the paupers was as follows :—

	Cost per head
Bangalore District	0 13 10
" Municipality	0 12 10
Kolar District	0 13 0
Túmkúr "	1 4 11
Mysore "	1 0 5
" Municipality	0 8 7
Hassan District	0 11 9
Kudur "	0 11 3
Shimoga "	1 7 3
Chitaldrug "	0 13 4

or an average cost per head of 14 annas 5 pies compared with 15 annas 2 pies for the preceding week.

BANGALORE,
29th December 1877. }

By Order,
A WINGATE,
Addl. Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

**ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR
GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING
LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF
THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.**

The Council met at Government House on Thursday, the 27th December 1877.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G.M.S.I.,
presiding.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Sir E. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I.

Colonel the Hon'ble Sir Andrew Clarke, R.E., K.C.M.G., C.B.

The Hon'ble Sir J. Strachey, K.C.S.I.

Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble Sir E. B. Johnson, K.C.B.

The Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble F. R. Cockerell.

The Hon'ble B. W. Colvin.

The Hon'ble Mahārājā Jotindrā Mohan Tagore.

The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Muntāz-ud-Daula Nawāb Sir Muḥammad Faiz Ali Khān
Bahādur, K.C.S.I.

The Hon'ble G. C. Paul.

The Hon'ble E. C. Morgan.

NORTHERN INDIA LICENSE BILL.

The Hon'ble Sir J. STRACHEY moved for leave to introduce a Bill for the licensing of trades and dealings in the Panjāb, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. He said—

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

MY LORD;—"In the Financial Statement for 1877-78, which I had the honour to present to your Excellency and this Council on the 15th of March last, I dwelt at some length upon the necessity imposed upon the Government of India of bringing the public Revenues and Expenditure into a condition of proper equilibrium, and I indicated that it would be our duty, at some future time, to propose further measures for accomplishing this object. The events that have occurred since that time will have prepared every one for the conclusion that the urgency of the case has become greater with each succeeding month of the prolonged crisis through which the country has been passing. The Government fully recognizes the fact that the community at large is not less interested in the measures that it has been deemed expedient to adopt than are the Members of the Government on whom devolves the responsibility for framing those measures, and your Excellency has, I may be allowed to say, wisely determined, therefore, to lose no time in introducing before the Council the Bills which are necessary for obtaining the requisite Legislative authority for carrying out its policy. This course will give ample time for that full consideration of our measures, which it might have been difficult to secure if we had waited till a later part of the season.

"I reminded the Council, at the time to which I have referred, that, after the famine of 1874 in Northern Bengal, the Government of Lord Northbrook declared that such calamities could no longer be treated as abnormal or exceptional, and that sound financial principles required that the grave obligations entailed by famine upon the Government should be explicitly recognized and provided for among the ordinary charges of the State. Within the previous ten years, three serious famines had occurred. The drought of 1866 led to famine in Bihār and Orissa. The failure of the rainy season in 1868 and 1869 caused severe distress over a great tract of country in Northern India; and in 1874 came the famine in Bengal. As it could not be doubted that India was liable to the periodical and not unfrequent occurrence of such calamities, Lord Northbrook most justly concluded that to attempt to meet them merely

by borrowing without a simultaneous increase of income would be financially ruinous: it was out of the question to think of meeting with borrowed money the charges which we should have to incur in future on their account. Whatever means, he said, we may take to obviate or mitigate them, it must, under present circumstances, be looked upon as inevitable that famines will from time to time occur.

"He therefore determined that, to enable the State to meet the serious obligation of preventing and relieving famine, it was necessary to secure, in prosperous times, a substantial surplus of Revenue over Expenditure in addition to that necessary margin which a prudent administration demands for the ordinary requirements of the State. Due provision would thus be made for meeting occasional expenditure upon famine. He argued that, if this surplus were devoted to the reduction of debt or to preventing the increase of debt for the construction of reproductive public works in years of ordinary prosperity, there would be no objection to the Public Expenditure exceeding the Public Revenue in occasional years of adversity, so that we might then without objection meet the charges on account of famine from borrowed funds, to the full extent to which our surplus had permitted the discharge of debt or prevented its increase.

"The Secretary of State agreed with Lord Northbrook's Government that the periodical occurrence of famine ought to enter into the calculation of the Government of India when making provision for its ordinary wants from year to year, and that such a surplus should be provided in each year as would make a sensible impression on the debt incurred in times of famine. Her Majesty's Government have recently re-affirmed this principle.

"I was authorized, in making my Financial Statement, to declare the entire concurrence of your Excellency's Government in this policy, the wisdom of which had again been painfully enforced upon us by the famine in Southern India, but which no sufficient steps had till then been taken to carry out. A careful examination of the accounts of the seven years ending on the 31st March 1876, a period long enough to illustrate fairly the state of our Finances, made it plain not only that we had, when I spoke, made no proper provision for the cost of famines, but that we possessed no true surplus of Revenue over Expenditure to cover the many contingencies to which a great country is exposed. As I then said, the financial administration of our predecessors had been most careful and economical. They acted in accordance with the facts which their experience appeared to supply, and with that reluctance to add to the public burdens which has always most properly characterized the action of the Indian Government. But our fuller information had made it manifest, beyond the possibility of dispute, that, whether by retrenchment of expenditure, or development of the existing sources of revenue, or fresh taxation, or by a combination of these means, a substantial improvement of our financial position was indispensable; and we only postponed the adoption of vigorous measures to this end until returning prosperity should enable the country to undertake fresh burdens with less difficulty, and allow the Local Governments more leisure to afford us their counsel and co-operation. Subsequent events have only served to show more clearly the urgency of our need. The year 1877 has been a year of gloom and difficulty to multitudes of the people, and of deep anxiety to the Government. In consequence of the delay in the coming of the summer rains, the distress in Southern India was prolonged much beyond the period which, it had been hoped, would terminate it. We had estimated the cost of the famine at five and a quarter millions, but this sum had subsequently to be raised to our present estimate of nine and a quarter millions. In addition to the scarcity in the south, a fresh danger arose in the north, from the very insufficient rainfall in that quarter. The autumn crops over a great part of Upper India were almost wholly lost, no such complete failure having occurred, in the North-Western Provinces, since 1837-38. The drought extended into Rājputāna and Central India; and there are few Provinces in India which did not suffer more or less loss. At one time there were imminent apprehensions that it would be impossible to sow the winter crops of Upper India, and that another famine of great severity was there impending. Happily, the rain in the

beginning of October saved India from this peril; abundant falls have already almost obliterated famine in our Southern Provinces, and the timely rainfall of the present month of December has removed our remaining anxiety for Northern India. We may reasonably hope that our long-continued adversity will now be succeeded by a season of national prosperity.

"I must not turn aside now to speak of the lessons for our future guidance which, I hope, will be derived from the dearly-bought experience of the recent famine. But I hope that, upon a retrospect of the famine campaign of 1876-77, it will be found that former experience was not thrown away; that there has been a better application of national resources; and that better fruits may be expected from the famine-expenditure than on former occasions. Doubtless, we are far from having completely learnt the most economical, or the most efficient, method of dealing with these calamities. However, it is not my present object to discuss these matters. What I have to do is, now that we are in a condition to face the question, to redeem the pledge I before gave, and to propose the measures which seem to the Government necessary in order to place the finances in a proper condition.

"To enable the Council and the country fully to understand the true position of affairs, it is necessary for me to state, with such precision as is possible, the actual cost of recent famines, in order that an estimate may be made of the amount of financial relief which must be obtained before the Treasury can permanently undertake this burden. The task is not so easy as might at first sight appear.

"I am not able to compute with certainty the cost of the famine of 1866 in Orissa; but it has been estimated at £1,700,000. From various causes, however, the measures of relief then taken fell so far short of what would now be deemed necessary, that we could not base upon them any calculations for the future. Even as regards the Bengal famine of 1874, and the famine in Southern India in 1876 and 1877, it will be obvious, on reflection, that it must be long before the accounts of the receipts and disbursements can be completed, and that, to the last, many of the component items must be estimates rather than facts. The main expenditure is, or ought to be, for the wages of labour upon public works: it must be always a matter of estimate how much of this expenditure is infructuous and a dead-weight famine-charge, and how much may be fairly reproductive. The extra expenditure in consequence of the famine upon the several services, Military and Civil, may be more precisely ascertained. On the other side, the Revenue lost under many Heads of Account, and the net Revenue gained upon the Railways, although real and important elements in the accounts of a famine, can never be exactly known: the Railway gains operate more or less as a set-off against the charges, but all the amounts will to the last be open to much doubt. Then we have loans or advances made to other Governments, public bodies, or individuals, which may or may not be repaid; and such large items as the provision of additional rolling-stock for Railways and the like, which may long be a cause of additional charge.

"Without troubling the Council with further details, I have said enough to show that the actual cost of a famine must, to the end, be the subject of estimate rather than account.

"The Bengal famine of 1874 is, in this way, estimated to have cost £6,750,000, and the famine in Southern India, which in March last was expected to cost £5,250,000, is now estimated to cost £9,250,000, making a charge of £16,000,000 for famine relief in the five years from 1873 to 1878.

"The serious character of such a fact can hardly be exaggerated; its gravity becomes more apparent when it is understood that, by the end of the current year, the public debt of India will be larger by at least £16,000,000, and the annual charge for interest by £640,000, than they would have been if there had been no famine in these five years. I make no attempt to estimate the vast waste of private capital due to the same causes.

"Happily, there are grounds for believing that this has been a period of exceptional disaster. Famines are, indeed, so far from being uncommon occurrences in India, that scarcely a year passes without distress in some part of the country; but their frequency, severity and extent during the last few

years have exceeded what past experience would lead us to expect hereafter. Moreover, we trust that we are constantly learning more of the best and most economical way of dealing with these calamities; that every famine wisely administered will leave behind it works which will tend to make similar future difficulties less serious and less costly; that the material improvements we otherwise continue to make will enable the country to bear the effects of drought more and more easily, and we may hope that the cost of famine relief will hence be less in the future than it has been in the past.

“Making all allowances for these considerations, I cannot now venture to estimate the yearly average cost of famines in loss of Revenue and actual expenditure at less than £1,500,000. This amount has necessarily been arrived at in a somewhat arbitrary manner, and it will be seen to correspond approximately with the sum that would be requisite to distribute the charges of the last five years over a period of ten years. It will remain for the Government in the future to reconsider, from time to time, the practical result of the assumption which we are now constrained to make on what are necessarily imperfect grounds, and to take all requisite steps in the way of correcting any error into which further experience may indicate that we have fallen, either in the one direction or the other.

“What, then, we have now to do is to improve our financial condition as it was at the beginning of the present year, by £1,500,000 a year on account of famine alone. This, however, is not all.

“Successive Secretaries of State have urged the Government of India to provide a margin on our annual estimates of from half-a-million to a million sterling, some such moderate surplus on the ordinary account being obviously necessary to enable us to meet those contingencies to which every great Government is always liable, and which cannot be foreseen, and to provide the means of carrying out administrative and other improvements. The latest injunction upon this subject was given in a Despatch of October 1877, reviewing the financial arrangements of the present year, which contained also the renewed recognition by Her Majesty's Government of the duty of making definite provision for the cost of famine. Inasmuch, therefore, as at the time when the present famine began, our income did little more than suffice to meet the charges, even if that was secured, I consider that our Revenues were on the whole about £2,000,000 a year short of what was necessary. We required £1,500,000 for famine, and, at the very least, £500,000 of ordinary surplus.

“In considering how to discharge its weighty responsibility for securing financial equilibrium in such circumstances, the Government of India first turned its attention to the possibility of effecting reductions in the Public Expenditure.

“Excluding famine relief and Public Works treated as Extraordinary, the yearly gross cost of the administration of British India is now between £18,000,000 and £49,000,000, and the net cost, after subtracting from those sums the amounts that may be more properly treated as deductions from charge than receipts of income, is between £37,000,000 and £38,000,000. These are large sums in themselves; but if we consider the vastness of the Empire, which includes a territory little less than the whole of Europe excluding Russia, the costliness of a foreign administration, especially of a foreign military equipment, in an uncongenial climate, and, what is more pleasant to contemplate, the growing intelligence, the growing civilization, and therefore the growing wants of the people, I do not think that the cost of the administration can be deemed extravagant.

“In the Minute attached to my Financial Statement, I calculated the true net expenditure upon the Army in each of the years 1876-77 and 1877-78 to be upwards of £17,000,000, or nearly 45 per cent. of the whole net expenditure of the Empire, excluding famine and Reproductive Works. Of the remaining £21,000,000, about £6,750,000 is for net interest on the public debt and on the capital of the Guaranteed Railways after setting off their net traffic earnings; and £3,750,000 is the net grant for ordinary Public Works. There remains net £10,500,000 for the general civil administration and government of our vast population, which amounts to 185 millions, excluding the people of

our feudatory States. No great saving can be expected in this part of the Public Expenditure.

“Nevertheless, as is well known to the Council, efforts to reduce the Civil charges have never been wanting. On the contrary, they have been made persistently again and again, and will certainly not now be abandoned. I had the satisfaction of showing, in March last, that excluding famine relief and Loss by Exchange—an element practically beyond our control—a reduction of the net Civil Expenditure had been effected in the seven years from 1869 to 1876, amounting to no less than £1,500,000 a year. This fact justifies me in asking the Council and the public to trust in the determination of the Government of India to spare no pains to keep down the demands upon the Public Treasury for the Civil Services.

“In giving effect to this policy in the past, the Government of India has found a powerful instrument in the system of Provincial Finance introduced by the Earl of Mayo in 1870, under which the Government of India renounced interference in the detailed administration of many services, granting the Local Governments a permanent but fixed income to cover their cost. The saving to the Imperial Treasury effected upon the first introduction of this scheme was £330,000 a year. Its further development this year has already produced an additional saving of £169,000. Thus, a positive saving to the taxpayer of nearly £500,000 has already resulted from this policy, and this will certainly be increased hereafter. Moreover, the demands from the Local Governments on account of these services, as I showed in March, had, till the change of system was adopted, been constantly growing; the cost of the services transferred in 1870 had risen from £5,100,000 in 1863-64 to upwards of £6,000,000 in 1869-70. All further increase of such demands has been stopped, if not for ever, at least to a great extent and for a long time to come.

“The public may very well be financially content with the arrangements thus made. Under them the greater part of the Civil Services proper, costing, as I have estimated, with ordinary Public Works, £14,250,000, either have already been, or will shortly be, entrusted, with fixed grants, to the Provincial Governments. In this branch of the public outlay, it is, I am satisfied, visionary to think of obtaining any important reduction. It is true that irresponsible persons find it easy to declaim as to the possibility of enforcing large economies. But I fearlessly challenge any one having a sufficient knowledge of the real requirements of the administration to indicate any branch of the Civil Services of which it would not be far easier to give substantial proofs that more money is required for it than the converse. No one, I think, can doubt that I personally should feel my task rendered infinitely lighter and more agreeable if I could see relief in this direction, or that I should have hesitated to seek it there, if it had been really practicable.

“As to that part of the Expenditure which arises from the payment of interest on ordinary debt, and on capital laid out on productive Public Works, as well as that which is required for the current demands for Public Works, a little consideration will show that, at all events, no reduction of charge can be looked for. The heavy burden of the recent famine has added not far from £400,000 to the charges on account of our ordinary debt. Further, so long as a policy prevails which requires of us the prosecution of works of internal improvement on a scale commensurate with the growing wants of the agriculture and commerce of the country,—a policy which we strongly hold,—we cannot, for the present at least, safely look for any diminution of charge for interest on this account. The charge for the Guaranteed Railways, at one time so onerous, has, of late years, it is true diminished rapidly, so that we have a good hope that in the current year it may disappear altogether. This last result, if it occurs, will no doubt be to some extent rather apparent than real, being attributable largely to the famine traffic, which is calculated to have added altogether about £600,000 to the Government share of the Net Traffic Earnings of the Railways, £300,000 of which falls into the current year. It would be too much, however, to expect that we shall be, as yet, finally emancipated from all burdens on account of these great undertakings; but we may confidently hope that the charge will continue to diminish and will

eventually disappear altogether: the fact is full of hope for India. At the same time, it must be remembered that we are constantly undertaking fresh and heavy burdens of this character, so that it is only prudent to reserve any margin which we may obtain from the income of our existing Public Works as security for the outturn of future works, which, however carefully devised, may sometimes disappoint expectations. Neither can any diminution be hoped for in the Ordinary Public Works Charges, which include the necessarily increasing burdens due to meeting the constantly increasing wants of our administration and demands for works of internal communication and irrigation, any falling off in the efficacy of which would instantly re-act on the public security and prosperity. The transfer of the bulk of this class of objects to provincial management provides the best, indeed the only possible, safeguard against the undue increase of charge on their account, while it gives due protection to the interests they are designed to subserve.

"Turning to the military expenditure, I examined in some detail in my Minute laid before the Council on the 15th March, the accounts of the Army. I showed that it now costs upwards of £17,000,000 a year; that its cost has increased by upwards of £1,000,000 since 1875-76; and that a large share of this increase is in the expenditure recorded in the Home Accounts.

"I need not recapitulate the details thus reviewed, but I will repeat the conclusion which I then stated as follows:—

"The Government of India must certainly endeavour to find the means of meeting the increased Military charges, some of which are apparently inevitable, by economies in other departments of the Military Service; this endeavour must be largely dependent for success upon the support of Her Majesty's Government. I do not assert that the whole of the additional expenditure on the Army has not been incurred for excellent objects, or that it could have been avoided; but, that the Indian Revenues are liable to have great charges thrown upon them without the Government of India being consulted, and almost without any power of remonstrance, is a fact the gravity of which can hardly be exaggerated."

"We have not neglected this matter during the year; it has been the subject of elaborate enquiry, the results of which have still to be considered. Whether we shall be able to carry out reductions which some high authorities have advocated, depends upon considerations, the effect of which on the ultimate conclusions of the Government I cannot now foresee. Judging from the past, we may esteem ourselves fortunate if further additions to the Home Military charges are not thrown upon us; but what is possible on our part to prevent such a result shall certainly be done. We know that we may rely upon the support of the Secretary of State in securing this object, and we may hope that some reconsideration of the burden thrown upon us on account of this branch of charge may be found possible, which shall lead to an arrangement more consistent with our own views of what is equitable to India. Meanwhile, for its immediate need, the Government of India can plainly not count upon any material saving in our military charges.

"Present reduction of expenditure thus appearing impracticable, we next examined carefully the prospects of our present sources of Revenue, but found no grounds for reckoning upon any certain material increase in their yield. The Revenue from Customs Duties, both on inland and sea-borne trade, so far from increasing, must rather be expected to diminish. How soon, and to what extent, we shall be able to carry out the important, and in my own opinion most necessary, reform in regard to the Cotton Duties which has now been enjoined upon us by Her Majesty's Government, supported by a unanimous vote of the House of Commons, and other reforms less disputed and not less urgent, I am now unable to foresee; but at least it is unlikely that the Government of India will be able to increase its Customs Revenues. The imposition of an Excise Duty on Indian cotton manufactures, has not appeared to us to call for serious attention. For though I might recognize the force of arguments in favour of such taxation if the Import duties on foreign cotton goods were to be maintained as a permanent part of our fiscal system, yet in the face of the repeated and plainly expressed views of Her Majesty's Government and Parliament, the matter presents itself in a totally different aspect.

"The measures which I shall presently propose for the equalization and better collection of the Salt Tax will, if sanctioned by the Council, doubtless yield us, for the time, an increase of Revenue; but, as I shall explain further

on, this increase cannot be looked on as permanent, and I must decline to reckon it among the permanent assets to be set against the liabilities for which we have now to provide. The eventual object of our policy as regards Salt is rather the reduction, than the enhancement, of the duty, and to enable the people to procure a full supply of salt at the cheapest rate consistent with our financial necessities.

"The greater part of the increase which is to be anticipated during the next few years from the normal growth of the Revenues under the Heads of Excise and Stamps, we have discounted in the arrangements for the administration by the Provincial Governments of these branches of the Revenue; and, though some further improvement in the Revenue from Stamps is expected to follow upon the consolidation and revision of the Law now under the consideration of this Council, the amount is uncertain, and not likely to be important.

"The increased Revenues which the Local Governments have undertaken to provide with effect from the beginning of this year amount already to £78,000 a year.

"The recent measures for extending the interests and responsibilities of the Provincial Governments in respect to the financial administration, will doubtless give considerable relief to the Imperial Exchequer. This great reform is not yet complete, and its precise results cannot yet be stated, but it may be expected in all to improve the balance sheet by a sum not far from £400,000, and no portion of this sum is derived from fresh taxation. This is irrespective of the £330,000 which was the first-fruit of Lord Mayo's original measure; and thus we shall have gained, without imposing any fresh burdens on the country, a virtual addition of about three-quarters of a million to our annual resources. Your Lordship and the Council will agree with me in thinking it highly satisfactory that such important financial advantages should have been produced by a policy from which we anticipate a great increase of administrative efficiency.

"Before proceeding further, I wish to refer to suggestions which have been made in England, that, upon occasions of urgent need, assistance should be given to British India from the public resources of the United Kingdom.

"When the humanity of our countrymen at home prompts them to offer charitable assistance to their suffering fellow-subjects here in the time of their distress, we welcome the generous impulse, because such liberality must tend to unite the people of India to those of Great Britain by the bonds of gratitude. It will be interesting to the Council to know that, besides large charities distributed through private channels, the Madras Famine Committee has already received, in this way, no less a sum than £700,000, which is expected ultimately to be increased to nearly £750,000. Of the sum already received, £600,000 came from the United Kingdom, and £80,000 from British Colonies. The Indian subscriptions have amounted to £23,000. As Englishmen, we are proud of such splendid national generosity.

"But for my own part, I am not prepared to say that I should welcome as enthusiastically a grant from the British Exchequer in support of our burdened Revenues. I appreciate the kindly spirit which prompted the thought, but shall not be sorry if Her Majesty's Government do not see their way to propose any such assignment.

"I believe that India is well able to bear her own burdens, and we should not be wise so far to sacrifice her financial independence as to accept assistance even from England. National self-reliance is essential for national self-respect, and whatever differences of opinion there may be as to the best way of meeting our difficulties, there will, I am confident, be perfect unanimity that they must be borne by ourselves, and not by our neighbours. I concur, then, with those friends of India who, at home, have deprecated the grant of such assistance; and would rather urge that, in dealing with questions which arise when the separate pecuniary interests of the two countries come into apparent conflict, as, for instance, in apportioning the cost of the British Army between England and India,—England should be strictly just, may I not even say that she should be generous, to this comparatively poor country. India may claim such generous justice without sacrificing her national self-respect; and I venture to believe that she will not claim it in vain.

"I will not detain the Council by detailing the several methods of taxation which we have considered in our present need only to reject them. We have thought of taxes on tobacco, of succession duties, of taxes on marriage expenses, and of other taxes which I will not now enumerate. Some of these appear to me to be in themselves open to little objection, but none of them would give us the increased Revenue which we require, and the Government has felt that a time when we are proposing to place fresh burdens on the people is not opportune for trying new experiments in taxation.

"One Tax remains of which I must necessarily speak. I refer to the Income Tax.

"I said last March that when the Income Tax disappeared, I regretted its loss, but that the Government of India had entertained no thought of restoring it. In spite of all the rumours that we have heard, this is still true. I anticipate no great dissatisfaction at the announcement I now make of the decision of the Government, that the re-imposition of the Income Tax shall not now be proposed. It will not be necessary, I think, for me to enter at any length on the grounds for this decision. Although an Income Tax has been advocated in many quarters, the Government has not had any idea of adopting such advice. And for myself I will add, that though I was a supporter of that Tax while it remained in force, and though I am far from saying that circumstances may not hereafter arise which will justify or compel its restoration, yet I have not failed to recognize the fact that at the present time such a course would neither be politic nor just. I think, however, that it should be remembered, that if the measures which I am about to propose to the Council be not approved, an Income Tax is the sole alternative that remains. I at least can see no other. Much more than the sum which we now require has been raised before by an Income Tax, and there can be no question that this could be done again.

"I have already briefly stated to the Council the reasons which have led the Government to the opinion that at the beginning of the present famine we required an improvement of about £2,000,000 a year in our financial position—£1,500,000 on account of famine and £500,000 as a margin to meet ordinary contingencies. A few more words of explanation may, perhaps, usefully be added.

"The accounts of the actual Revenue and Expenditure of the Empire during the seven years ending with 1875-76 show that, excluding the cost of famine relief, we had just managed to pay our way. These results having been based on the actual accounts of seven years, are far more valuable than any which we could draw from an examination of the figures for any particular year; but the estimates for the current year, which I laid before the Council last March, illustrate the same fact, that before the commencement of the present famine, our finances might be considered to be nearly in a condition of equilibrium. The estimates showed that, putting aside expenditure on famine, we expected to end the year with a surplus of about £900,000. But of this sum, £520,000 was provided by the measures taken at the beginning of the year for increasing our income, so that if there had been no such measures, there would have been an apparent surplus of only about £400,000. The famine, however, will probably lead to a permanent addition of nearly £400,000 a year to our annual charges on account of interest on debt, so that the apparent surplus of £400,000 vanishes. This result, however, has still to be further modified if we seek to arrive at the balance between the present normal or average annual income and charge from the estimates of this single year. Correcting the figures by making allowances for receipts which do not constitute such normal income and payments not having a character of normal charge, we should arrive at a deficit of about a quarter of a million for the current year, instead of any surplus. These figures, based on the estimates of a single year, are not worth very much; but I think they serve usefully to illustrate the fact which I desire to make plain to the Council, that, apart from the measures taken in March last, our annual receipts were hardly sufficient to cover our expenditure.

"I will now explain what we have done already towards providing the £1,500,000 for famine, and what we propose to do hereafter.

"The measures of financial decentralization taken during the present year will, as I have stated to the Council, give, when they are complete, a relief of some £400,000 a year without any addition to the burdens of the people. Thus, out of the £1,500,000, we have already provided £400,000 in the most satisfactory way possible, and we have only to provide the remaining sum of £1,100,000. It being, in our judgment, impossible to obtain any substantial portion of this amount by other means, it had to be raised by fresh taxation. There has, however, already been imposed in the current year, by the measures taken last March, additional taxation to the extent of £300,000 in the Bengal Presidency. This was the only part of India with which we then could deal, because famine was raging in Madras and Bombay. Thus, there now only remains for us to provide on account of famine about £800,000 by new taxation. I will now tell the Council how it is proposed to obtain this money, first speaking of the measures contemplated for the Bengal Presidency.

"When I endeavoured to explain to the Council nine months ago the measures taken by the Government at the beginning of the present financial year, I pointed out that the essential principles underlying the whole of the changes of system then made were these: we asserted the necessity of enforcing, so far as this was practicable, the responsibility of every great Province of the Empire for meeting its own local wants; we gave to the Local Governments largely increased powers; we gave them, for the first time, a direct interest in the development of the Revenues, and we gave them, at the same time, strong incentives to economy. And among the responsibilities thus transferred to the Local Governments, we included one, perhaps, the greatest and the most important of all, that of providing the means of protecting the people of their own Provinces against famine, and of meeting, to the full extent of what was possible, the cost of relief when famine actually occurred. To this policy we firmly adhere. It has received the cordial approval of Her Majesty's Government in its main outlines, and through its extension and development it is that we propose to apply the measures we now contemplate.

"The measures and the changes of system which the adoption of such a policy involved, were too large and too numerous to be carried out all at once, and with famine over a great portion of Southern and Western India, very much had to be left undone which might otherwise have been undertaken. A great step, however, was made. Irrigation works and railways are the principal material means by which famine can be prevented and relieved. The Government of India declared that each Province must, to the utmost of its power, pay for works of this kind, undertaken for its own protection, and we have made fair progress in the actual enforcement of this rule.

"In Bengal and in the North-Western Provinces, the whole responsibility for the cost incurred in the past and to be incurred in the future, on the construction of canals and railways of provincial utility, was imposed on the Local Governments and accepted by them with thorough and loyal approval. In those Provinces, our measures, so far as they relate to the provision of means for meeting the cost of public works, have been already carried out, and the time is not distant when they will be everywhere in operation.

"To prevent or to mitigate the worst effects of drought and so to remove within certain limits the risk of famine, by the construction of canals and railways, is a comparatively easy task. It is mainly a question of money. To relieve famines when they have actually come upon us (and in the present condition of India their occurrence from time to time is inevitable) is far more difficult and far more costly. How difficult and costly it is, we have unfortunately had of late years ample experience.

"The necessity of localizing, so far as may be practicable, the responsibility of the people in every part of India for providing the means of their own support in time of scarcity has, as the Council is aware, been repeatedly urged by the Secretary of State and acknowledged by the Government of India. To use the words of a despatch from Lord Salisbury relating to the Bengal famine,—'While we fully admit the obligation which rests upon the State of preserving the lives of the people, it cannot be doubted that the primary responsibility for providing for their own support ought to rest upon the people themselves. The duty of the State does not extend further than to see that the

needful means are supplied for giving effect to this principle, and for distributing the local burdens arising from its practical application in the manner which shall be most equitable, and least onerous to those who have to bear them.'

"This question of how local resources can best be made to meet local wants in time of famine, is obviously one of extreme difficulty. When I made my last Financial Statement, I said that the Government did not pretend to have solved it, and that we had, at best, only taken a step in the right direction by throwing upon each Province the responsibility for meeting the charges necessary for providing the public works required for the protection against famine of its own people. I said that we had thus given practical recognition to the principle on which the Secretary of State had insisted, and had obtained, to a certain extent, though far from completely, that safeguard for the Imperial Revenues which is so necessary. The Government has continued to give to this subject its anxious attention. The problem is still far from being fully solved, but I will now explain to the Council the further measures which we propose to take, by which, while re-affirming the principle of local responsibility, we hope, by degrees, to place the country in the best possible position to avert the extreme consequences of aggravated seasons of drought, while we obtain that safeguard for the Imperial Revenues of which I have just been speaking.

"If we were simply to lay down a rule that every Province shall meet, hereafter, from its own separate resources the cost of each particular famine by which it has been attacked, the rule would be one which it would be often impossible to enforce. What is necessary, therefore, is to establish some system of mutual assurance, as I may term it, under which all parts of the country, while primarily responsible for supplying the wants which arise within their own area, will contribute towards the relief of other parts on which famine may actually fall. In this spirit our present proposals are framed. Resources will be created from which the central authority will draw whatever sum is found to be requisite to discharge the obligations arising from what I may term the dead-weight of famine expenditure. We can hardly now anticipate that when this has been done our exigencies will be found to have left much margin; yet, so far as it may be obtained, the Provincial Governments will derive from it increased means for carrying out the new duties thrown upon them, of making financial provision for the works of improvement best suited to ward off the direct effects of scarcity, and dangers of ensuing famine.

"There is certainly no class in the whole community which might not equitably be made to contribute for such a purpose as this, and, if I were now advocating the imposition of a widespread Income Tax, from which no sort of property or income should escape, it would not be difficult to find excellent reasons for the proposal. The expediency or in expediency of an Income Tax is, however, a question which, as I have already said, I do not now think it necessary to discuss. It cannot, I think, be denied, even by the warmest supporters of such a tax, that there are, at the present time, special causes which would render its imposition undesirable, and the Government believes that the money which we want may be obtained with less objection in another way.

"When, in March last, the Government proposed to improve our financial position, it showed, by the measures which it introduced and which have since become law, that there were in its opinion two great classes of the community on which the duty of contributing for the prevention of famine more especially fell. The mere fact that the agricultural classes constitute by far the greater portion of the population, and, when famine occurs, form the great majority of those who require relief, is alone sufficient to show that these classes ought to pay their quota of the sum required for their own protection. To say that the people (to quote again the words of the Secretary of State) ought 'themselves to provide for their own support and well-being,' and then to say that the agricultural classes shall be exempted from payment, would be equivalent to saying that the principle laid down was to remain a dead letter. It would have really no meaning at all.

“The next very numerous class, although of course a small class compared to that of the agriculturists, is the class of traders and artisans. Although prosperous in ordinary times, this is a class on which, when famine occurs, pressure is the first to fall, and it ought to contribute for its own protection. Not only does it now contribute nothing for this purpose, but it is notorious that, throughout nearly the whole of India, although there is no class which benefits so greatly from our rule, there is none which bears so insignificant a share of the expenses of the State. Nor I think can we avoid the conclusion that there is hardly any part of India which does not in one shape or other, or at some time, either feel directly the pressure of the severe droughts to which the country as a whole is liable, or, by indirectly deriving benefits from the rise of prices consequent on local scarcity, does not render itself justly subject to contributing to the common insurance fund.

“The justice of imposing new burdens on the agricultural classes will possibly be more questioned than that of imposing them on the traders. I do not deny that there may be some parts of India where the land revenue is so high that it would be unwise to make fresh demands upon the land; but I confidently assert that this is not the case in those Provinces with which we are now proposing to deal. There is no greater, though no commoner, mistake than to suppose that, because the land in India yields two-fifths of the entire Revenues of the State, the part of the community that derives its support from agriculture contributes an unfairly large proportion of the public burdens. The ordinary misconceptions on this point arise from forgetfulness of the fact that the greater part of our land revenue is not taxation, but rent paid to the State as proprietor of the land, rent which, in European countries, would be absorbed by landlords with exclusive private rights of property, but which, in India, by immemorial custom, is enjoyed by the State as the sole proprietor, or as a joint proprietor with others. There are great differences of opinion among high economic authorities as to whether this state of things is good or bad; but such differences rather refer to its secondary results than to any question of the ultimate rights of property involved, which, like all other such rights, are essentially based on established custom. In my own belief, however, India is fortunate in deriving so large a portion of her Public Revenues from such a source. It spares her the necessity of heavy taxation, and, provided of course that we do not rack-rent the land, and provided that we give to private proprietors and tenants security of tenure and an ample and assured margin of profit, India will, I think, never regret the conditions under which her landed property is held.

“I am sure that there is no one in this Council who doubts the great and increasing prosperity of the agricultural classes in nearly all parts of Northern India, which I may speak of as the Bengal Presidency. I need not speak of the permanently-settled districts of Bengal proper, where the land revenue is so small that it has often become, I may say, without exaggeration, a hardly appreciable burden. In the temporarily-settled Provinces of Upper India, the revenue assessments were, even when they were originally made, almost everywhere moderate; and they have been made with an earnest and scrupulous desire to strengthen and preserve the rights of private property, to create a valuable property in the soil where none before existed, and to give to the agricultural classes, generally, security in their tenures and moderation in their rents.

“The demand of the State, which was originally light, has become far lighter since the settlements were made; pressure goes on diminishing as the country increases in prosperity. No class has benefited so immensely as the agricultural class from the great expenditure on the roads, railways, and canals, which have brought about a complete revolution in the condition of the country. As the Government of India wrote not long ago, communications of all kinds have been multiplied; markets have been created, enlarged, and rendered permanent; irrigation has ensured the produce and well-being of the people of wide tracts which in old times were periodically desolated by drought; prices at the same time have been continually rising, and, under our permanent or long settlements, the greater portion of the enhanced value of agricultural produce accrues to those who have an interest in the soil. There is certainly no reason, in the

condition of the agricultural classes, why they should not bear their share of any necessary fresh taxation for the purpose of protecting themselves and the country against famine.

"It is quite certain, I may add—and this is practically one of the most important facts of all—that we could not raise the sum of money required unless we make the agricultural classes contribute. We might of course levy our taxation upon them in a different form. We might, for instance, make a general increase to the Salt Tax. But this is a measure which I do not propose to discuss, and the Government considers it altogether out of the question. Or we might, as I before said, impose an Income Tax to which agricultural, like all other incomes, would be liable. Anyhow, there can, in my opinion, be no doubt that, in some shape or other, the land ought to pay a portion of the new burdens.

"I am quite aware of the objections which have been, and will no doubt continue to be, urged against the imposition of fresh taxation on the class interested in the land. In respect to the permanently-settled districts of Bengal, as well as to the temporarily-settled districts of Northern India, we have, for many years past, been familiar with the claims which have been made to the effect that the settlement of the land revenue has debarred the State from imposing any additional burdens on the land. It was on this ground that the zamindárs of Bengal objected to the application of the Income Tax to their profits; it was on similar grounds that they objected to the local road cess which was imposed a few years ago, and to the new cess which has lately been introduced in furtherance of the policy of localizing the responsibility for meeting the cost of works required for the protection of the country against famine.

"There is certainly no question which has been more completely argued out than this, and I am sure that the Council will not wish me to enter again into any long discussion regarding it. These questions have not only been completely and repeatedly settled by the Government of India, but they have been finally closed by the distinct and positive decision of Her Majesty's Government. That decision has been declared to the effect that the State has an undoubted right to impose on persons in possession of incomes derived from land, taxation separate and distinct from the ordinary land revenue, in order to meet the natural growth of the public requirements, local or otherwise. 'The levying of such rates,' the Secretary of State wrote, 'upon the holders of land irrespective of the amount of their land assessment, involves no breach of faith upon the part of the Government, whether as regards holders of permanent or temporary tenures.' I may add that, in the present case, the essential conditions which were laid down by Her Majesty's Government when the Duke of Argyll was Secretary of State, regarding the circumstances in which such rates as these may properly be levied, are completely fulfilled, and it would be difficult to suggest any purpose for which they could be more equitably imposed.

"One of the main conditions laid down by Her Majesty's Government was this, that when rates of this kind are levied at all, they ought, as far as possible, to be levied not only on the agricultural but on other classes also.

"If time allowed I should like to read to the Council some remarks on this subject which were made by my distinguished predecessor, Sir William Muir, when he was Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, in the debate in 1871, when the existing Local Rates Act became law. He was then justifying the imposition of local rates on the proprietors of land in the Benares districts, which are permanently settled, and he showed that this course was just, whether the revenue settlement was permanent or for a term of years, because other property than land was already taxed for similar purposes. He said that there were in the North-Western Provinces municipalities in all the large towns, and that they raised between them an income of some 17 lakhs of rupees a year. These municipalities defray the cost of their police, their roads, their drainage, and their sanitation, and they contribute for education, dispensaries, vaccination, poor-houses, &c. These obligations are precisely similar to those for which, under the existing law, rates are levied on the land, and Sir William Muir justly maintained that the condition laid down by the Secretary of State was thus substantially fulfilled, that such taxation as this, when levied

at all, should be imposed 'upon all holders of property equally, without distinction and without exemption;' and 'for the future,' Sir William Muir said, 'no further taxation on the land would be justified unless some corresponding additional burden were placed on other property likewise.'

"While Sir William Muir urged very strongly and wisely the necessity of maintaining the inviolability of our Revenue settlements, and declared that it would be a breach of the engagements of the State to step in and say to the landholders, 'Because,' to use his words, 'your profits are greater than they need be, you shall pay an extra cess,' he no less distinctly affirmed the liability of the land to future additional taxation, provided that such taxation were imposed in just proportion to additional burdens upon other property.

"This is the principle we are now affirming by the Bills which I shall lay before the Council. We hold with Sir William Muir (and exactly the same may be said in regard to the other provinces of Northern India) that the previously existing rates on the land in the North-Western Provinces are compensated and made equitable by a corresponding rate levied upon other classes of property. And when, therefore, we now impose additional taxation upon the country, acting on this just principle, we propose to place upon the land an obligation equivalent, so far as may be, to that which other kinds of property will have to bear. The same rule will be applied to Bengal by the measures which my honourable friend the Lieutenant-Governor proposes to take. They will impose upon the non-agricultural classes, so far as this is practicable, rates which will correspond with the rates already levied from the land.

"The form of our proposed new taxation on the land in Northern India will be similar in principle to that lately adopted in Bengal. We shall simply make an addition to the local rates already levied.

"In the case of the taxation which we propose to levy on the commercial and industrial classes, the assumption, as I shall presently explain, is that, under no circumstances, can the burden imposed fall at a heavier rate than 2 per cent. on a man's profits. In the Bills which I am about to lay before the Council, we apply a corresponding rate to the agricultural classes; but, following the precedent of the old Income Tax, we do this in a manner which will really be, as a general rule, favourable to them. The settlements of the land revenue throughout Northern India are based on the assumption that the State is entitled to one-half of the rental of the land; but the proportion which the Government actually takes has notoriously, in the majority of cases, become smaller than this. The existing local rates in Northern India do not vary very greatly in the different Provinces. In the North-Western Provinces, which may be taken as representing the general case, the total amount of the rates levied for local purposes was 5 per cent. on the gross annual rental of the land, and to this amount we now propose to make an addition of 1 per cent. Thus, under the assumption which I have just stated, that one-half of the rental goes to the State, the maximum rate at which the new tax will fall upon net annual profits will be 2 per cent. The burden on the two great sections of the community will then be approximately equalized, and we shall maintain the principle on which so much stress has justly been laid by the Secretary of State.

"In considering the equity of levying fresh taxation from the agricultural and commercial classes for the special purpose of meeting expenditure on account of famine, there are other points which ought not to be left out of sight. The late famine in Madras and Bombay has given us an admirable illustration of the fact that, with our present excellent system of communications, which goes on improving almost from day to day, serious and widespread famine in one portion of the Empire brings wealth and prosperity to a very large section of the agricultural and commercial communities in other Provinces.

"India is so vast, and the physical characteristics of its Provinces are so diverse, that famine has never visited, and, we may reasonably hope, never will visit, the whole country at once. If famine prevails in Bengal and Bihar, there are bountiful harvests in Burma, Madras, and the Panjab. If crops fail in Madras and the Dekkhan, the surplus food of Bengal, and Central India, and the North-West is at once poured into the afflicted country. Even in a famine-stricken

Province the irrigated lands furnish surplus food which the owners sell at a great profit.

"It has, I trust, now been accepted as one of the most certain and fundamental maxims of our policy in dealing with famine, that, except under circumstances the occurrence of which on a large scale is to the last degree improbable, the Government must abstain absolutely from all interference with trade, and that this is the only way in which we can feel confident that everything which it is possible to do to bring food to the starving population will be done. The Government of India has acted consistently upon this principle throughout the late famine. The result has been that, as the demand arose for an additional supply of food from without, the agriculturists and the traders of the most distant parts of the Empire, prompted by the hope of gain, hastened to pour their surplus stocks into the distressed Provinces of the south. Never in the history of India has such a spectacle been presented as that which we have seen during the last few months; railway stations in districts 2,000 miles away encumbered with grain awaiting the means of transport, and our ports filled with ships destined to bear to the starving millions the plenty of happier regions. My friend the Lieutenant-Governor will, I think, bear me out when I say that never has the Ganges or the port of Calcutta been the scene of such an active trade as it was during August and September last, when the grain traffic to Madras was at its height.

"There could hardly be a better illustration of the immense activity in the trade in grain during the late famine than that which is afforded by a comparison of the receipts on our Indian Railways during what I may call the famine year and the year which preceded it.

"The receipts on the whole of our Guaranteed and State Railways from 1st October 1875 to 30th September 1876 amounted to £8,700,000. In the corresponding period for 1876-77, they amounted to £12,000,000, and the increase has been spread over every one of the Lines without exception. I do not propose to dilate on the immense advantages which these Railways have conferred upon India during the late great calamity. This would be foreign to my present purpose. But having mentioned these Railways, I will ask you not to forget that at least four-fifths of the food imported into the famine country travelled over them, and I believe that the average journey made by each bag of grain was hardly less than 500 miles. When it is remembered that barely one quarter of this food could have reached the Famine Districts at all without the Railways, some idea may be formed of the millions of lives they have saved, and of the priceless boon they have conferred upon the country. A great Engineer, for whose services to India no one can have a higher esteem than I have, asserted, a short time ago, that the Railways were causing to India a loss of 3 millions a year. The facts that I have just given are a sufficient comment on such a statement, but it leads me to repeat, what I before mentioned, that we now have good grounds for hoping that the net earnings of our Railways during the year 1877 (including the receipts from the famine traffic) will suffice to pay the whole of the interest on the capital which has been expended on all the Guaranteed Railways, and that no burden on their account will be imposed on our Treasury.

"During the past year, more than a million-and-a-half tons of food have been carried into the famine districts from other parts of India. The profits on this great trade, after paying all expenses of carriage, have been estimated on what appear to be fair grounds at not less than 40 rupees a ton, and I believe that I am understating the fact if I estimate that the producing and trading classes have made a clear profit of 6 millions sterling on this business of supplying grain to the famine districts.

"Before leaving this part of my subject, I must add that, when the dark shadow of famine hung over the North-Western Provinces and the Panjáb in September last—a shadow which has been happily dispelled—there were many signs that all classes had learnt an important lesson from the history of 1877, and that they trusted the Government to act up to its avowed principles and leave the trade in grain unfettered. Not only traders, but people of all classes, rushed into the grain market and bought up food for future need or for future sale. In this way prices went up very suddenly, it is true; but high

prices are, at such times, the salvation of a country. Consumption not essential is sternly checked, and the reduction of stocks is lessened, until the rise of prices, with the accompanying prospect of profits to producers and traders leads to importations from without. Such were the effects at the time to which I refer, and they supplied by a perfectly natural process the first precautions which were called for. I know how difficult and tedious a work it is to eradicate from the minds of men and of Governments, which, after all, consist of men, false economical beliefs, and I will venture on no prophecies in regard to the future. But I can, for my part, conceive no stronger evidence than that which the late famine has given us of the ruinous impolicy, at such times, of interference by Government with the operations of private trade. Happily for India, all proposals to depart from this principle were rejected, and the event has shown that the supply of food has never failed.

"It is true that, in one instance, the Government somewhat departed from its resolution to leave trade absolutely free. It gave the traffic in grain consigned to the famine districts preference over all other traffic on the Railways, and complaint has been made that injury was thus caused to the export trade of the port of Bombay. I do not think it necessary to defend this decision, and I think that all disinterested persons will say that, so long as there appeared imminent risk of multitudes of people starving if food were not sent to them, the Government was right in saying that consignments of grain should take precedence of consignments of other commodities. But I cannot doubt that the temporary falling off during the late famine in the export trade of Bombay was mainly, if not entirely, due to general, rather than to any special causes. It was inevitable that an almost complete failure of crops throughout a great portion of the Dekkhan and Mahratha country which usually sends its surplus produce to Bombay should have its effect in reducing the exports from that port. The trade reports received from Bombay entirely corroborate this view, and indicate that the same causes had a very general operation; so that, speaking for myself, on the information at my command, which is possibly imperfect, I am forced to the conclusion that if the Government had not interfered at all, the ultimate results would not have been materially different from those that actually happened. And I see in this a complete confirmation of the wisdom of the principle of non-interference we have adopted, and an encouragement for the future to leave it on all similar occasions to its fullest operation.

"Let me add that the export of wheat from India to Europe was, during the famine year, larger than ever. During the year ending 30th September 1876, 198,000 tons of wheat were exported, while, in the year ending 30th September 1877, the quantity amounted to 394,000 tons. In Southern India the great mass of the people never eat wheat at all. This explains why, notwithstanding the demand for food in the famine country, the export of wheat from India to Europe could, during the year just passed, become, without difficulty, twice as large as it ever was before. The export of rice to Europe, on the other hand, has decreased, for rice is one of the staple foods of the population of Southern India.

"I will not apologize for this long digression. I have thought it necessary to refer prominently to the question of non-interference with private trade in time of famine, because it has an intimate connection with my argument in favour of throwing upon the agricultural and commercial classes the chief responsibility for meeting the charges required for the protection of the country against famine, and because the wisdom of the policy of non-interference has, during the past year, been proved by facts which are absolutely irrefutable.

"I am told, on the highest authority, that never perhaps within the memory of man has there been seen in Bengal anything like the general prosperity which now prevails among almost all classes; and this prosperity has been immensely stimulated by the influx of money, and the great demands on the produce and industry of the Province which have arisen from the famine in Madras. Agriculture, trade, and the industrial arts have alike benefited. But it is not to be overlooked that there is one class which does not share in this general prosperity, or which shares very little in it, the class which depends on fixed incomes for its support, or whose incomes are little affected by com-

petition: The small officials and others subsisting on wages the amount of which they are powerless to regulate, suffer in particular from the high prices which prevail, and which serve to enrich the producing and trading classes. There are, I think, other reasons which make it equitable that the obligation of providing for the relief of famine should fall as lightly as possible on the class of which I have just been speaking, and indeed on the professional classes generally. In times of serious famine no large proportion of these come upon the relief which the Government has to administer. The poorer field labourers in the villages, and the poorer members of the trading and industrial classes in the towns, are the first section of the population which suffers, and, even when famine is at its height, the mass of the people receiving relief are field labourers, petty ryots, and artisans. Very few priests, and lawyers, and schoolmasters, and people with fixed incomes, actually demand Government relief, although they may feel sorely the pressure of famine prices. This class with more or less fixed incomes, then, although we cannot relieve it, will have no fresh burdens imposed upon it by the measures which we now desire to take.

"The principle that it was on the agricultural and commercial and industrial classes that the main burden of providing for their own protection against famine must fall, was recognized and partially enforced by the legislative measures adopted at the beginning of the present financial year. So far as the agricultural classes are concerned, it was carried into effect in Bengal by the imposition of a cess upon land in order to enable the Government to meet the charges incurred on account of the Canals and Railways required for the protection of the Province against famine, and by making the demand in addition to the local rates it was shown clearly that the Government desired to enforce, and to bring home to the minds of the people, the special objects with which the new demand was made. The agricultural classes of Bengal are now paying about £280,000 a year for their protection against famine. The same principle was affirmed, although I can hardly say that practical effect has been given to it, in the North-Western Provinces, by the Act which was passed in March last (No. 7 of 1877) for enabling the Local Government to appropriate, on account of provincial Railways and Canals, a portion of the existing local rates upon land. That Act recognized the principle that the land throughout the whole Province ought to be made to contribute towards the prevention of Famine. The liability of the commercial classes to contribute for this purpose was, at the same time, declared in the North-Western Provinces by the License Tax upon trades which was imposed by Act 8 of 1877. In Bengal no similar law was enacted; but my Honourable friend the Lieutenant-Governor, when the land cess was under discussion in the Bengal Legislative Council, stated very plainly the probability that this measure would soon be followed up by a tax on the trading classes.

"We now propose to supplement the measures of March last. In Bengal we have got already our tax upon the land; we now desire to impose a corresponding tax on the commercial classes. In the North-Western Provinces we have got already a tax on the commercial classes; we propose to develop it and supplement it by a tax on the land. In the Panjáb, in Oudh, and in the other parts of India mentioned in the Bill which I am asking leave to introduce, there has been no fresh taxation; we now wish to impose similar new taxes in those Provinces, both on the commercial classes and on the land. The amount and incidence of these taxes must more or less vary according to the circumstances of different Provinces; but, if our measures receive the approval of the Council, the same principle will have been carried out in all parts of the Bengal Presidency.

"I shall not have to occupy much time in describing the details of the measures which we propose, for they are extremely simple. The License Tax introduced into the North-Western Provinces by Act 8 of 1877 has, so far as our short experience enables us to judge, worked very satisfactorily. It has given rise to no complaints of any importance, and, under the excellent administration of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and its officers, it promises, without the least pressure or harshness, to yield a good deal more revenue than was anticipated. We think, however, that the tax may be made more equitable and at the same time more profitable, by a few

changes, and those changes are moreover necessary to make the tax in the North-Western Provinces harmonise with the measures which we shall have to take elsewhere. Under the existing Act, a simple rate of license fee is fixed for each trade without any reference to the extent of the transactions which may be carried on. Thus every one called a Banker pays 16 Rupees a year, whether he deals with millions or carries on the business of a petty money-lender. We now propose to revert to the form of the Licensing Bill originally introduced for the North-Western Provinces, and to adopt a graduated scale of assessment. Thus, for instance, traders in the first class of the Schedule will, as the Council will see, be divided into grades, the highest grade paying Rs. 200 a year, and the lowest grade one rupee. The sums levied will, in all cases, be so moderate that, even when mistakes are made in the assessment, no great hardship can occur. The Collector will usually have little difficulty, in practice, in making a classification of the traders in each class. There must of course be a good deal of inequality in all taxes of this kind, and they are always open to the objection that they press relatively less heavily on the richer than on the poorer classes. This is one of the penalties to which we have to submit as the price of our desire to avoid all inquisitorial proceedings, and of the determination to have no Income Tax. I need not describe the details of the fees proposed for each class. The Council will find them in the Schedule of the Bill. The highest amount which under any circumstances any individual or company can ever be called upon to pay annually will be Rs. 200. The lowest fee of all is one Rupee. These will be the maximum and minimum rates in every Province; but the details of classification will necessarily vary. The Schedule of the Bill has been prepared in communication with the Local Governments, but it is possible that alterations may be suggested before the Council is asked to pass the Bill into law.

"There is a provision in the Bill similar to that contained in the existing Licensing Act, to the effect that any person dissatisfied with the amount of the fee charged against him may claim to be placed in a lower grade, or be exempted from payment altogether, if he is able to produce evidence to satisfy the Collector that the amount demanded will fall at a rate exceeding 2 per cent. on his annual profits. This provision is a useful safeguard, although I do not suppose that it will be very often applied. Notwithstanding our determination to have no enquiries which would make the tax resemble an Income Tax, it is obviously necessary to have some test to which an appeal can be made if a dispute arises regarding the grade in which a man ought to be included. This test, however we may disguise the fact, must depend, in the last resort, on the amount of his estimated profits, and, provided that we confine the application of the test to those cases only in which a person considering himself aggrieved chooses to demand its application, and we leave to him the choice of the evidence by which his claim is to be supported, we reduce to a minimum the difficulties which we cannot avoid altogether. It will be the duty of the Local Governments, subject to the approval of the Government of India, to lay down rules for the guidance of the Collectors in regard to this matter. Subject to the same approval, it is proposed that the Local Governments shall define, according to the circumstances of each Province, the conditions under which persons shall be exempted altogether from the tax, on account of their poverty and presumed inability to pay, without hardship, even the lower rate of license.

"The Bills which I am about to ask leave to introduce are designed to carry out the plans which I have described, throughout the North-Western Provinces, Oudh, the Panjáb, and the Central Provinces. For the Central Provinces, however, legislation is only necessary in regard to the land. The new burden to be imposed on the commercial classes can be levied under the existing law by an addition which the Executive Government is empowered to make to the Pandharí Tax. This being an impost which has existed from time immemorial, it will be much better to make a moderate addition to it, and not introduce similar taxation in another form unfamiliar to the people. There are some other parts of India, and especially British Burma, in regard to which I cannot now make any announcement, because we have not been able to consult the local authorities as fully as we desire.

"In regard to the measures proposed for introducing the License Tax into Bengal, I will not speak in any detail, because those measures will be carried out by the Local Government. The Government of India has been in communication with the Lieutenant-Governor; and the two Governments are in complete accord. As, however, the public in this great Province will naturally be anxious to know something more on the subject, I will, with your Excellency's permission, ask His Honour to give to the Council a sketch of the plans which it is his intention to propose. I will only say, myself, that the measures taken in Bengal will be the same in principle as those described in the Bills for Northern India which I am now asking leave to introduce, and the maximum and minimum fees will also be the same.

"Thus far I have spoken only of the Provinces of the Bengal Presidency. Passing now to Madras and Bombay, I have to remark that it appears to the Government that, so far as the commercial classes are concerned, there are no reasons for applying to them a different rule to that which will be applied to the rest of India. We propose, therefore, that a License Tax, similar in principle and in amount to that which I have described, shall also be levied in those Presidencies. I am not now able to say anything of the details of the plans to be adopted, because our communications with the Local Governments on the subject are incomplete. It will probably be the wish of those Governments that the necessary measures should be taken by the Local Legislatures, and not by this Council.

"We do not, however, propose to levy in Madras and Bombay any new direct taxation on the agricultural community, similar to that which has been proposed, and to a great extent already carried out, in the Bengal Presidency. I will state to the Council the reasons for this determination.

"But before I do this, it will be convenient if I indicate the financial results of the measures which I have been explaining. I am not able at the present time to give an estimate which would show in detail, with any accuracy, the amount which our new taxes will yield. I have, however, endeavoured, by a careful examination of all accessible facts, and especially of the statistics of the old License, and Certificate, and Income Taxes imposed at various times, to form as correct a judgment on this point as possible. My conclusion is that the new taxes may be expected to yield for the whole of India something short of £800,000 a year.

"I have already shown to the Council that at the beginning of the present year new taxes to the amount of about £325,000 were imposed. Thus the total addition made to our Revenue by new taxation since the commencement of the year will be about £1,100,000.

"I have also shown that the new arrangements under which the responsibilities of the Local Governments have been extended will give, without imposing any new burdens on the country, financial relief to the extent of nearly £400,000 a year. We shall thus provide the whole sum of £1,500,000 by which our position has to be improved, to enable us to make due provision for the prevention and relief of famine.

"After, however, all this has been done, there will not remain that margin of Income over Expenditure which, as I reminded the Council, is necessary to enable us to meet those contingencies which cannot be foreseen, but which are certain to occur. Independently of famine charges on the one hand, and of the improvement in our Revenues lately made, or now proposed, on the other hand, my conclusion was that our income, at the time which I have taken as our starting point, could not be regarded as supplying any surplus, and that there was reason to think that the balance was rather in the other direction. I said, following the views expressed by the Secretary of State, that the very smallest sum which we ought to provide in our estimates on this account as a surplus was £500,000 a year. We have still, therefore, at least this sum to make good. I will now explain the manner in which we think that this should be done, and in so doing I shall complete what has to be said regarding Madras and Bombay.

"When I made my Financial Statement, I spoke at some length on the urgent necessity for carrying into effect, with the least possible delay, a great measure of fiscal and administrative reform; perhaps the greatest reform of

the kind that remains to be accomplished in India. I mean the equalisation of the Salt Duties, and the abolition of the Inland Customs line, and with it of the transit duties on Sugar, the produce of our own territories. I will not dilate on these barbarous imposts. "*Non ragioniam di lor, ma guarda e passa.*" In order to bring under taxation the salt imported from Rájputána into Northern India, and to shut out salt taxed at a lower rate, this vast system of Inland Customs Lines "stretches its length, accursed of gods and men," some two thousand miles across the whole breadth of India. Committing, as I afterwards found, an unconscious plagiarism from Mr. Grant Duff, I described to the Council this huge barrier, which would reach from London to Constantinople, as comparable to nothing that can be named in the world except the great wall of China; a great impenetrable hedge of thorny trees, and evil plants, and stone walls, and ditches through which no man or beast can pass without being stopped and searched. Eight thousand men guard this unspeakable barrier. I have poured forth in times past such constant indignation against this abominable system, that it is difficult for me to find new terms of opprobrium. I now see, I think, the time at hand when we shall strive to banish from our recollection this anachronism and disgrace to British rule, and, if I may come back to my Poet, say of all these things "*Fama di loro il mondo esser non lassa.*"

"To get rid of these Inland Customs Lines, two things are necessary. We have to enter into arrangements with the Native States of Rájputána, which will enable us to levy our duties at the places of production, and we have to remove the great inequalities in the rates at which salt is taxed in different parts of India. Our negotiations with the Native States of Rájputána are not completed, but they are in active progress, and there is no doubt that they will, before long, be brought to a satisfactory conclusion. There will then remain the equalisation of the duties, which now vary from 1 rupee 13 annas a maund (82 lbs.) in Madras and Bombay, to 3 rupees a maund in Northern India, and 3 rupees 4 annas a maund in Bengal. As I stated to the Council in March, the Government of India has, for many years past, never lost sight of this question, and important and effectual measures were adopted by Lord Mayo and by Lord Northbrook towards the removal of the great evils which I have been describing. But for the steps which they took, the completion of our task would not now have been brought so nearly within our reach.

"Although the necessity for equalising the Salt duties has so long been recognised by the Government of India and by Her Majesty's Government, action has been till now in great degree prevented by the anxious desire that the object in view should be at least partially effected by a reduction of the Salt duties in the Bengal Presidency, and not only by an increase of those in Madras and Bombay. The state of our Finances has never in the past permitted, still less does it now permit, the sacrifice of Revenue which a simple measure of reduction would have involved. I said in March last that if it had been possible we should have been glad to see the rates of duties on this side of India reduced immediately to those in force in Madras and Bombay, but that I feared it would be found financially impossible to bring about the equalisation in this manner, and that we must in the first instance, and at least temporarily, increase the lower duties without reducing the higher to the full extent ultimately desired. Unfortunately, our financial difficulties continue, and although I still look forward hopefully to the time when we shall be able to relieve the people of the Bengal Presidency from the high Salt Duties which they have now to pay, it is clear that under present circumstances we can do this only to a limited extent. The object at which we aim is, as I have said before, to give to the people throughout India the means of obtaining, with the least possible inconvenience, and at the cheapest rate consistent with financial necessities, a supply of salt, the quantity of which shall be limited only by the capacity of the people for consumption.

"It is calculated that a general rate of about two rupees eight annas a maund throughout the whole of India would be necessary to produce an amount equal to the Salt Revenue which we now obtain, and whatever may be our anticipations for the future, we cannot now propose any measures which would reduce the total amount which the Salt Duties yield. For the present, there-

fore, what we aim at is such a general rate of two rupees eight annas a maund, or one anna a seer. This is something less than three farthings a pound, and it is not more than one-half of the duty levied on salt in France in 1876. The prospect of arriving at a lower rate than this is now too remote to be taken into practical consideration. The step we now propose, then, is an increase of the Salt Duties in Madras and Bombay to the extent I have named.

"A year ago the Government hoped to have soon carried out these measures for abolishing the Inland Customs line and equalising the Salt Duties; but the Famine made this impossible.

"It is true that the increase of annual taxation involved by raising the Salt Duty in Southern India to two rupees eight annas a maund would only be about two pence a head, and for the poorer classes the annual additional charge would be even less. It is true, also, that payment of the tax is distributed over the year by almost daily instalments, each of them infinitesimally small. It is also true that in the years 1859, 1860, and 1861, the Salt Duty was raised in Bengal by twelve annas a maund, and in the Upper Provinces by one rupee a maund, not only without occasioning discontent or reducing consumption, but that these measures hardly even attracted attention. The Government felt, however, that the objections to increasing the price of salt at a time of serious famine were insuperable.

"We were therefore then obliged to postpone this great reform. But the question has now been again forced on the consideration of the Government, by the necessity of providing means for meeting the great expenditure incurred in the past, and to be incurred in the future, for the prevention and relief of famine. The Presidencies of Madras and Bombay must of course bear their share of the common burden. There are no reasons of principle why taxes similar to those which we are proposing to levy in the Bengal Presidency should not also be imposed in Madras and Bombay; and, if we were now to levy those taxes, both on the commercial and on the agricultural classes, in those Presidencies, and, having done this, we were to equalise the Salt duties, it could hardly be said that we were doing anything unjust. It might be urged that there is no reason why the people of Southern and Western India, who in ordinary times are at least as prosperous as those of Bengal, should pay a lower duty on their salt, and it might be said that the existing inequality is aggravated by the fact that owing to the greater proximity of its sources of supply, salt in Madras and Bombay would, if the duty were everywhere the same, be, as a rule, considerably cheaper than in Bengal. We might be told that the necessity of increasing the Salt Duties in Madras and Bombay had been admitted and virtually resolved upon by the Government of India and by Her Majesty's Government long before any of these Famine questions arose, and that we ought not now to take into consideration the equalization of these duties in determining what amount of new taxes Madras and Bombay ought to pay on account of famine expenditure. The Government of India has decided otherwise. While it admits the necessity of making the burden of taxation as equal as possible in the different Provinces of the Empire, it does not think that it would now be right to impose fresh direct taxation on the agricultural classes in Madras and Bombay, and then make an increased demand upon them for the purpose of equalizing the Salt Duties throughout India. It is on these classes that an increase in the tax on salt will mainly fall, and, considering that these also are the classes which have had to bear the severest pressure of famine, the Government does not think that it would be expedient to levy upon them, at any rate at the present time, additional taxes similar to those which we are proposing to levy in the Bengal Presidency. Nor can we neglect the consideration of the fact that, in some parts of the Bombay Presidency, the land revenue is already so high that it would be a measure of very doubtful expediency to impose new direct taxation affecting the classes interested in the land. The Government has therefore decided that the increase of Revenue which it will derive from raising the Salt Duties in Madras and Bombay shall be held to obviate the necessity of imposing new direct taxation on the land.

"We had feared that, while raising the Salt Duties in those Presidencies to two rupees eight annas per maund, and foregoing the fresh taxation which will

be imposed in the Bengal Presidency, the state of our finances would not permit of any reduction being made in the Salt Duties of Bengal and Upper India. We find that we cannot safely estimate for a greater sum than £500,000 from the enhancement in Madras and Bombay. We are, however, most anxious to give an earnest of the sincerity of our determination to carry out the great policy which the Government of India and Her Majesty's Government have affirmed. That policy, as I have already said, aims at giving to the people throughout India an unlimited supply of salt at the cheapest possible cost. We desire to show that our main object in increasing the Madras and Bombay Salt tax is not the immediate profit to be derived from the measure. We have therefore determined to devote £200,000 out of the £500,000 to the reduction of the Salt Duties in Bengal and the Upper Provinces. We propose to reduce the Bengal rate by two annas, and that of the Upper Provinces by four annas a maund, and thus, while enhancing the cost of salt to some 47 millions of our subjects, to do something towards cheapening it to some 130 millions.

"With the small difference of four annas per maund duty in Bombay and the Central Provinces, we are enabled, without risk, to abolish the mileage rates now levied on all salt imported by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to the Central Provinces and Berar. These mileage duties, while necessitating the entertainment of customs establishments on the Railway to supervise the weighing and loading of every pound of salt put into the wagons, have the economic fault of enhancing the duties on the salt in direct proportion to the distance they are carried from the place of production, so that where salt is naturally dearest, it has to pay the highest duty. The effect of the abolition of this duty must be to stimulate the salt trade from Bombay by removing all restrictions and interference from it, while a sensible relief will be given to those of our subjects to whom salt is now dearer than anywhere in India.

"Notwithstanding its anxious desire to carry into effect this great measure of reform with the least possible delay, the Government of India felt that it still remained a serious question whether it was right, at the present time, when the distress which has fallen upon the people of Southern and Western India has hardly passed away, to adopt a measure which would increase, even in the smallest degree, the price of one of the first necessities of life.

"We felt that we exposed ourselves to the risk of misconception and misrepresentation; and that although it was true that the additional burden thrown on the peasant of Madras could not exceed more than a few pence a year for himself and his family, it would be thought that the time was not opportune for making any increase at all to the price of salt. The Government, however, considered that it would not be satisfactory, if it were compelled to confine the announcement of the measures which it proposed to take, to those only which were to be applied in the Bengal Presidency. It was obviously impossible to give any public notice beforehand of the intention of the Government to alter the rates of the duty upon Salt. Serious loss of Revenue and serious disturbance of trade would have been the inevitable result. When we alter duties like these, it is essential that the necessary measures should be passed through the Council at a single sitting. We might of course have postponed giving any information regarding the new taxation in Madras and Bombay; but my Statement would then have been incomplete, and doubt and excitement would have continued to exist regarding the measures to be taken in those Presidencies. We thought it right to leave to the decision of the Government of Madras the question whether the necessary steps should be taken contemporaneously with those in other Provinces; and whether, the eventual increase of the Salt Duties in that Presidency being inevitable, it could give its approval and support to their immediate adoption, or whether that Government saw valid reasons for delaying action for a few months. The decision of the Government of Madras was communicated to the Government of India in these terms, that the eventual increase being decided on, they were of opinion that the change should be simultaneous, universal, and prompt, and that there was no sufficient reason for, nor any benefit from, a few months' delay. The Government of Bombay has given its cordial approval of the measures which the Government of India has proposed to apply to that Presidency, and has concurred in the opinion that the increase in the Salt Duties should take place at once. The Government of

India feels no doubt that the Local Governments are right; and, fortified by the decided opinions which they have expressed, it has resolved to ask the Council to pass at once into law the Bill for increasing the Salt Duties in Madras and Bombay which the Hon'ble Mr. Hope is about on my behalf to ask leave to introduce.

"The objections felt to dealing with these duties at the beginning of the financial year would no doubt have been almost entirely sentimental, though they would not on that account have been less real or serious; and this is a truth of which we now have direct evidence of fact, in an ascertained large increase of consumption, both in Madras and Bombay, during the past eight months of very exceptional difficulty through which the population has had to pass. In no equal period of any previous year has the consumption of salt been so large in those Presidencies.

"In regard to the reduction of the duties proposed in the Bengal Presidency, the Government possesses, under the existing law, full power to do, by executive order, all that is required. If, therefore, the Council should approve the measures suggested for Madras and Bombay, no further legislative action will be necessary.

"From these explanations it will be seen that a sum of £300,000 will be provided from the increased Salt Duties, in aid of the addition to the Revenue I had shown to be still requisite to make it up to the amount that should furnish the surplus of £500,000 deemed necessary.

"But it will at the same time be perceived that, as the avowed policy of the Government is to equalize the Salt Duties by the reduction of these duties in the Bengal Presidency, this last named addition of £300,000 will not constitute a permanent item of Revenue. On the contrary, it is our intention, as soon as the improved position of the country will admit, to carry out the long deferred equalization of these duties, which will involve the sacrifice of the temporary increase of income which our present needs will not permit us to forego.

"It might thus appear that there still remains an uncovered deficiency for which no permanent provision has been made. The Council, however, will bear in mind that it has been established, I think beyond reasonable doubt, not only to my own satisfaction, but also to that of my predecessors in office, that we may rely on a steady increase to the general Revenues; and we have felt that it would not be right, when proposing fresh taxation, to neglect this aspect of the case. We have consequently determined to accept this normal growth of our income as a sufficient security for making good the £200,000 which would still be required to complete the desired surplus of £500,000, and as affording a probable means of accomplishing the complete equalization of the Salt Duties, and other desirable fiscal reforms, at no distant future. We are strengthened in this hope by the circumstance that our estimates of the produce of our new taxes have been prudently framed; but after all we have only estimates on which to work, and we must not disguise the fact that should our anticipations of our position at the end of the present financial year be disappointed, we may again have to come to the Council to ask for further aid in completing the task we have in hand, a task than which no weightier one ever rested on the Government of India.

"I have now, my Lord, finished my special task, and I will add only a few words of a more general character. The objects of the Government, it will have been gathered, are twofold, first, to obtain that addition to the public income which experience shows to be required to meet the charges that arise, directly or indirectly, in a series of years, by reason of scarcity and famine; and second, to secure a proper margin of ordinary surplus to meet those unforeseen irregularities in the Revenue and Expenditure, which necessarily lead to differences between the estimates of the year and the actual accounts.

"As to the first of these objects, I desire to say that the recognition by the Government of this new obligation, implies no suggestion of diminished public wealth or a decaying revenue. Rather, the very contrary is true, and it is the stronger perception of the generally advancing condition of the community, and of its requirements and capacities, that has induced this movement. It is the firm intention of the present Government to apply the funds now to be

provided for this special purpose, strictly to the exclusive objects which they were designed to secure. In such matters, no doubt, Governments cannot fetter their successors, and nothing that we could now say or do would prevent the application of this fund to other purposes. Without thinking of a future far removed from us, events might of course happen which would render it impracticable even for us, who have designed these measures, to maintain our present resolutions.

“So far, however, as we can now speak for the future, the Government of India intends to keep this million and a half as an insurance against Famine alone. In saying this I should explain that we do not contemplate the constitution of any separate statutory fund, as such a course would be attended with many useless and inconvenient complications, without giving any real security. Unless, then, it should be proved hereafter by experience that the annual appropriation of a smaller sum from our Revenues will give to the country the protection which it requires, we consider that the estimates of every year ought to make provision for religiously applying the sum I have mentioned to this sole purpose, and I hope that no desire to carry out any administrative improvement, however urgent, or any fiscal reform, however wise, will tempt the Government to neglect this sacred trust.

“The second of our objects, the maintenance of a substantial surplus, not liable to be found imaginary when our year's transactions are completed, we regard as the means for securing that continued amelioration of our fiscal and administrative systems, without which no true progress or real economy is

I will only further detain the Council to say that, if one fact has been more certainly established by experience than another, it is this, that, in carrying out really effectual and satisfactory measures of relief in time of famine, sound principles and good administration are far more important and far more efficient agents than the lavish expenditure of money. It would be easy to show that, during the late famine, the districts in which we find false principles, bad supervision leading to every sort of dishonesty and speculation, and reckless waste of the public funds, are the very places where the extremity of suffering has been reached and lamentable loss of life has occurred. On the other hand, in districts where the failure of the crops was quite as complete, and the difficulty of saving the people from starvation was as great, it has been shown that sound principles and good administration can make wise economy compatible with the most efficient system of relief. It is a truth which cannot be too distinctly recognized by the Government and by the Public, that it is not only by the expenditure of money, or by merely material means, by Railways, roads, and works of irrigation, that we can protect the people against famine; but that much progress in their social condition and increase of wealth, as well as improvements in the every-day administration of the country, are also conditions which must be fulfilled before complete and permanent protection against famine can be obtained. To fulfil these conditions a thoroughly sound financial position is an essential preliminary, and it is this that we seek to establish.”

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR said:—“My Lord, I have been invited by my hon'ble friend, Sir John Strachey, to explain the measures which it is proposed to adopt in Bengal with a view of carrying out the policy of the Government of India which he has just declared, and I will endeavour to do so as briefly as the circumstances will permit.

“I think it must have been generally anticipated, even before my friend made his able and comprehensive exposition of the present financial position of Government, that it was quite impossible that the administration of the country could be carried on without some increase of taxation.

“If only the country could be secured for a few years from famine, war, or other calamity, the finances of India would evidently be in a most flourishing condition. But such extraordinary calls as have been made upon it in the last few years to meet the expenditure of recurring famines, have plunged the country into difficulties from which it can only be relieved by such measures as shall provide a very considerable increase of revenue to the Imperial Government.

"I may, I think, say for the people of Bengal, that they have for some time past been prepared for a demand to bear, in common with the other provinces of the Empire, their share of the cost of meeting these extraordinary charges; and I feel that they will cheerfully accept the requisition which I shall be compelled to make upon them. I am sure that the action of the Government of India, in determining to save the lives of the people at any cost which it was possible for the country to bear, has the entire concurrence of the people of Bengal. In the early stages of the famine at Madras, many influential and leading men of the country expressed a wish that everything which could be done with this object should be done, and that the cost should be subsequently raised from them by taxation fairly distributed.

"I have under these circumstances felt no hesitation in expressing my readiness to accept the burden which it is proposed to throw on Bengal as its contribution towards the expenses of famine-relief, and I feel that I shall have the support of the Local Council and the public in the measures which I shall be compelled to lay before that Council in a few days to meet the call which has been made upon me.

"I should not, however, be dealing frankly with your Lordship if I did not say that the expressions which I have heard of the readiness of the people of Bengal to bear their share of the cost of famine have been qualified by a strong wish that, before imposing fresh taxation, the Government of India should thoroughly analyze the increasing charges of the Army with a view of applying to that branch of the public service the same rigid economy that has been applied to other branches of the service. I am not in a position to say how far this wish is reasonable, or how far compliance with it is possible; but I feel it my duty to say that I know it is a subject which is very much occupying the mind of educated Native gentlemen in connection with the question of fresh taxation, and that considerable agitation of the subject is going on. And it is therefore with sincere pleasure that I have heard that the question is receiving full consideration from the Government.

"I have much pleasure in saying that the general effect of the decentralization-system, in respect to the facilities which it has given to provincial administration, has been thoroughly satisfactory. In making the Local Governments responsible for expenditure, and giving them a direct interest in the development of various branches of the revenue, it has secured a careful scrutiny over the expenditure of all departments, and a deep interest in all improvable heads of revenue, which has extended to all grades of the service. District officers understand that the provincial Government cannot devote money to new works and schemes without an improving revenue, and they have cordially and loyally co-operated with the Government in suggesting such measures as appear likely to beneficially affect the revenue.

"The Local Government has been able, since the first introduction of the system in 1870-71, to carry out many measures of improvement on its own responsibility, which would, before the introduction of this system, have had to wait upon the requirements of other provinces. All friction with the Imperial Government has been obviated and much useless correspondence avoided.

"I think that, in adjusting taxation to the special circumstances of each province, and equalizing as far as possible the relative incidence of taxation upon the various classes of the community, leaving the details to be settled by the Local Government, the Government has acted most wisely. The circumstances and condition of the various provinces are very different, and the incidence of present taxation is also very different in one part of the country to what it is in another. It is, as has just been explained, proposed to levy in the North-Western Provinces a cess upon the land, while last year the deficiency of revenue was there made up by a license-tax on trades. But in Bengal we have already, in the last few years, imposed upon the land a charge of £600,000, of which £300,000 has been assigned to the Imperial Government as a permanent contribution, while our trading community has been left perfectly free of taxation. Though, therefore, I admit it is just and reasonable that the landed interest should, as in the North-Western Provinces, be called upon to share with the trading classes the incidence of taxation, I feel that it is quite impossible at the present time to ask the landed interests and the agricultural population of

Bengal to pay anything further; and feel, in common with nearly all the officials throughout the country who have been consulted on the subject, that the time has come when the trading and artizan classes should be called upon to bear their share of taxation from which they have hitherto been free.

"It may perhaps be considered right that I should take this opportunity of stating formally to the Council the measure which I propose to submit, under the sanction which I have received from your Excellency's Government, for the consideration of the Bengal Legislative Council, in order that I may be in a position to comply with the requirements of the Imperial Government.

"Last year, when introducing the public works cess on land, I observed that there appeared to be a very general opinion that something should be done to throw a portion of the incidence of taxation upon the non-agricultural classes. Time did not then admit of the elaboration of any measure for the purpose, but I promised that I would consult with the Commissioners of Divisions in Bengal, and would watch the working of the new license-tax in the North-Western Provinces with a view of considering whether we could not shift some portion of the burthen of fresh taxation upon classes not interested in the land.

"The result of the reference to Commissioners and local officers was to show that there is a large preponderance of opinion in favour of the feasibility of introducing and working a license-tax of the kind proposed. The events of the past year have, however, made it clear that, so far from our being able to relieve the classes interested in land by transferring a portion of their burden to the classes engaged in trade and commerce, we shall require, not only all that we now draw from the provincial public works cess, but a very considerable additional income to enable us to meet the liabilities which the supreme Government is compelled to impose upon us. The amount that we are now required to find to enable the Imperial Government to meet famine-expenditure is thirty lakhs of rupees nett; and we must therefore raise a sum of money sufficient to cover all costs of collection and to save us all risk of inability to meet the unpaid demand.

"With the approval of the Government of India, it has been determined to raise a sum estimated on this basis by a tax upon trades, dealings and industries throughout the Lower Provinces. Looking to the sums paid by the landed classes and the cultivators under the Road Cess and Public Works Cess Acts, it is clear that this is not too large a demand to make upon the commercial and industrial wealth of this great province. During the last few years Bengal has advanced rapidly in wealth. Its trade has received large developments, having profited generally by the misfortunes of other provinces, and by the gradual improvement of the agricultural classes at home. Its people are, on the whole, the most lightly taxed in all India.

"It having, then, been determined to levy a tax of this amount upon trade and commerce and industries other than agriculture, the question remained what shape the tax should take—should the money required be raised by imposing substantial rates upon the wealthier members of the trading and industrial classes, or by imposing a light general tax upon every class of trade and industry, or by a combination of those measures? To enable us to decide this point, the records of former taxes upon trade and industries were carefully scrutinized.

"We have most carefully examined the statistics of the various license-taxes, certificate-taxes, and income-taxes passed or proposed and discussed since 1861, and have endeavoured to apply the facts thus gleaned in such a manner as to be able to form a very rough approximate estimate of the yield of the modified license-tax which we now propose. On the whole, the conclusion which we came to on a review of the foregoing and other available facts, was that, if we levied a license-tax upon trade and industrial incomes of Rs. 200 and upwards, at the rates adopted in the Certificate Tax Act of 1868, we could not hope to realize much more than fifteen lakhs of rupees in all Bengal. There was, moreover, this objection to any tax based on the model of the Certificate Act, that it was after all a tax regulated directly by reference to income, and that in the higher classes the rates were too high for a mere license-tax.

"The fact that India is, after all, a country where the number of wealthy men is very limited, must always be borne in mind when considering questions of taxation. Any tax, therefore, which is to be largely productive must be assessed on a very large number of people, and it is quite impossible to hope that we can raise all we want by a tax, however heavy, to be levied on only the wealthiest traders. We want to make all classes pay their fair share of taxation. We have, in respect to the land-cess, levied it from every class of raiyat, and the tax on trades and industries should follow the same lines as far as possible. The classes who suffer most when famine occurs should certainly contribute something in seasons of prosperity to funds raised for purposes of enabling the Government to meet famines.

"It was resolved, therefore, that the tax should take the shape of a license-tax, of which the maximum rate should be Rs. 200, and that maximum to be only leviable upon joint-stock companies and a few of the very largest traders and bankers. Substantial traders of a lower class will be taxed at the rates of Rs. 100, Rs. 32 and Rs. 10, while small traders and artisans will pay Rs. 4, Rs. 2 or Re. 1, according to their means.

"In the town of Calcutta a license-tax is already imposed on "Professions, Trades, and Callings" in manner set out in the third schedule of Act IV (B.C.) of 1876. Under that schedule Rs. 2,51,000 are annually collected for municipal purposes. It appeared that, with certain exceptions, the rates therein set forth would be suitable rates to impose for the purposes of a provincial license-tax in the town of Calcutta, so far as the classes specified in that schedule were concerned. It is obviously very desirable to extend existing forms of taxation where they exist, and are capable of adaptation, rather than impose new taxes; and though it may involve some loss of money, we have determined to apply to Calcutta its present form of municipal license-tax, rather than introduce a new tax, with a new assessment and a fresh collecting and assessing machinery. In Calcutta it is not proposed to exempt any of the classes mentioned in the schedule of the Municipal Act. Calcutta has specially benefited by the growth of trade, and its professional men have specially shared in the general prosperity of the place. The tax is so small that I am sure they will gladly accept it as a most beneficial substitute for the income-tax with which my hon'ble friend has just threatened us.

"The only addition to the existing license-tax is that joint-stock companies and wholesale dealers shall pay a license-fee of Rs. 200, and that wholesale brokers shall pay a license-fee of Rs. 100 per annum: and further, some of the classes of artisans and mechanics who will be subject to taxation in the interior will also be subject to the license-tax in Calcutta.

"It has been decided that, after an estimate has been made of the probable proceeds of a license-tax, such as that above described, within the municipal limits of Calcutta, the Municipality should be required to contract for the payment to Government of a fixed annual sum, such as would leave the town a fair margin for cost of collection and to cover all risks.

"For the interior of Bengal I propose to ask the Local Council to pass a License Tax Act under which the highest rate levied upon a joint-stock company or any wholesale dealer will be Rs. 200. The license-fee upon other classes will be graduated in a few clear and distinct grades down to one rupee. The rates, while we hope they will be very productive, will, it is believed, fall very lightly indeed upon any class; and the various grades will be capable of easy classification without any direct reference to income or any sort of inquisitorial proceeding on the part of assessors.

"It has further been decided that the house-cess under Act X (B.C.) of 1871 and Act II (B.C.) of 1877 should be remitted in the case of those paying license-tax. The house-cess was made a part of the Road Cess Act in order to compel traders and professional persons in the interior, living outside municipal limits, to contribute, along with the cultivating classes, for the purposes of that Act. It brings in very little at present (only about 1½ lakhs for all Bengal), and is very unpopular with the officials and the public. Under the Provincial Public Works Act, the house-cess is again levied on the same classes at maximum rates. The license-tax will fall on precisely the same class of persons as pay house-cess under the two Acts last mentioned, and it would be felt as a

very great hardship if they had to pay tax three times over—first for local purposes, then for provincial purposes, and lastly for imperial purposes. It is best to remit the house-cess altogether, and to levy one tax only on trades and industries. The loss to district road committees will be comparatively trivial, and will, if necessary, be recouped to them, and the provincial finances will probably not suffer at all in the end.

“The Local Government is well aware that, in proposing to levy a direct tax of this kind upon such a large body of people, it is undertaking a task of great magnitude. But the circumstances of the country render the levy of this amount of taxation imperative, and I believe the necessary amount could not be raised in any less objectionable manner.

“I have heard with great satisfaction the announcement that it is the intention of the Government of India to take measures to equalise to some extent the duties on salt throughout India, and though I should not have advocated in itself a decrease in the salt-duty levied in Bengal, which is a very popular form of taxation, I am glad that the measure of equalisation should have resulted in a diminution of the rate of duty in Bengal, at a time when we are imposing such a heavy burthen on the people in other respects, though I cannot help feeling that it is a sacrifice of revenue in concession to theory which would afford no real relief to the people.”

HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT—“I am reluctant to prolong the proceedings of the Council at this comparatively late hour; but the general importance of those explanations with which I desire to accompany the questions now before me, will, I trust, be my sufficient justification for making a further appeal to the attention of Hon’ble Members.

“After the statements made to-day by my Honorable Colleague, Sir John Strachey, and my honorable friend, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, I need not now refer in any detail to the principal measures which the Government of India, reviewing all the present circumstances and prospects of the Empire, has deemed necessary for giving to our financial position the additional strength it undoubtedly requires. But I desire to explain how we propose to employ the money now asked for, and also to add emphasis to the statements of my Hon’ble Colleague as to the fundamental idea which underlies the present financial policy of the Government. Guided by this idea, we are resolved to seek the support we require through an extension of the responsibilities and resources of the local Governments, rather than from any mere addition to the machinery or revenues of the central authority. We are convinced that the coherent development of this multiform Empire can only be secured by gradually enlarging those local foundations which sustain the widespread fabric of the State, and stimulating throughout all parts of its complex administrative structure the free play of a healthy spirit of self-reliance and mutual support.

“For this reason, the Government of India is determined not to deviate from the course on which it entered at the commencement of the present financial year. That course has been cordially encouraged by Her Majesty’s Government; and we have the best reason to believe that it has approved itself to all the local Governments whose intelligent co-operation ensures the successful prosecution of it. The statement made by Sir John Strachey will, I trust, have satisfied the Council that the additional revenue now required by the Government, and the increased burdens which must consequently be borne by the people, of India, are the inevitable consequences of famine, and of famine only. I will not abuse your sympathies by harrowing your feelings with any description of the ghastly scenes I have witnessed this year in Southern India; scenes which, horrible as they were, only partially revealed the mass of unseen, unuttered misery that lay behind them. I feel sure you will believe that no such sights were needed to impress me, and I am equally confident that no such descriptions are needed to impress this Council with a profound sense of the paramount obligation now resting on us all to spare no effort for preventing the recurrence, or mitigating the effects, of such calamities. But of one thing I am convinced. Our efforts must fail if they be merely the uneducated offspring of casual impulse, and indefinite sentiment. The primary condition of successful effort is the strictly systematic

subordination of it in all directions, and in all details, to the verified results of experience, and the carefully ascertained conditions of what is practically possible. It is not by the indulgence of that morbid sensibility to the dramatic elements of horror which so unconsciously stimulates compassion, it is not even by exclamatory utterances of a generous impatience, or a genuine grief, under the painful contemplation of the sufferings of our fellow-creatures, that we can practically prevent or alleviate such national calamities as those through which Southern India has been passing during the last two years. We might as reasonably hope to solve the hideous problem of London pauperism by bestowing pence on street beggars, or pathetically depicting their raggedness in our illustrated journals for the encouragement of promiscuous almsgiving. I am profoundly persuaded that every rupee superfluously spent on famine relief only aggravates the evil effects of famine, and that in all such cases waste of money involves waste of life.

"The measures now before the Council have, for their principal object, the provision of that increase of the public income which experience has proved to be the first condition of any practical insurance against famine: and, therefore, it is only proper that the Council should know how we intend to employ the resources which its adoption of these measures will place at our disposal for that purpose.

"The tasks bequeathed to the Government of India by the calamitous circumstances of the last two years have now, I am thankful to say, more direct reference to the future than to the immediate present. They are not, on that account, less imperative or less seriously recognized: but their comparatively prospective character is a fact which I cannot record without a deep sense of gratitude; gratitude to Providence for the reviving fertility of districts recently stricken barren by a prolonged and quite unprecedented disturbance of the atmospheric conditions to which they are subject; gratitude to those valuable public servants in, and from, all parts of this Empire, to whose devoted and indefatigable exertions the people of Southern India is indebted for the restriction and abbreviation of a terrible calamity; and gratitude, no less sincere, to the generous charity of the British Nation; which has, I truly believe, materially contributed,—not, indeed, to the preservation of life (for to that object it was not applied, and for that object it could not have been legitimately invoked)—but to the mitigation of much of the suffering and distress which such a calamity must inevitably bequeath to its impoverished survivors.

"Now, turning to the contemplation of the future, our first duty must be, I fear, to recognise and face, with all its consequences, the sad but certain fact that, in the present social condition of India, famines cannot, for many years (I might almost say for many generations) to come, be entirely prevented. The population of this country is still almost wholly dependent upon agriculture. It is a population which, in some parts of India, under those securities for life which are the general consequence of British rule, has a tendency to increase more rapidly than the food it raises from the soil. It is a population whose consumption, in many places, trenches too closely on the crops already provided by its industry; and which, therefore, runs great risk of having no accumulated produce to depend upon, whenever the earth has failed "to bring forth her fruits in due season." A people permanently living under such conditions; a people, that is to say, whose entire labour provides only just food enough for its own annual sustenance, is, it must be confessed, a people removed only a few degrees from a state of barbarism. Until the accumulated fruits of industry exceed the current requirements of the population for its own subsistence, there can be no growth in the wealth of the community: and, until the national wealth, that is to say, the exchangeable surplus produce of the country, has been increased up to a certain standard, there can be no adequate security against famine. To the attainment of this object, therefore, all our efforts, in every department of the administration, must be constantly directed. But, at the same time, it must also be always borne in mind that, until this object has been attained, no exertions, and no expenditure, on the part of the State can practically do more than provide for the restriction and mitigation

of periodical scarcity. It is not yet in the power of human science to foresee, still less to control, the uncertainty of the seasons; and this uncertainty, which is so constant and violent in India, must always afflict with exceptional severity any population that is habitually living from hand to mouth. For, in that case, when the hand fails to raise a crop, there is nothing left for it to carry to the mouth. Fortunately, however, the material appliances which already exist, and only need to be prudently developed, in order to provide us with an effectual insurance against the worst consequences of famine, are also those which, if rightly employed, will most rapidly promote that general increase of the national wealth on which alone we can reckon for the permanent prevention of famine.

“Now, of the countless suggestions made from time to time, and more especially during the present year, for rendering less bitterly ironical than it still seems, when read by the sinister light of recent events, that famous inscription on the huge granary built at Patna for *“the perpetual prevention of famine in these provinces,”* there are only three which merit serious consideration. These are, *firstly*, EMIGRATION; *secondly*, RAILWAYS; and, *thirdly*, IRRIGATION WORKS. Unfortunately for India, however, the first of these three material factors in the practical solution of problems similar to those we are now dealing with, is inapplicable, or only very imperfectly applicable, to the actual conditions of this country. The first condition requisite to render emigration available as a precaution against famine, is a normal excess of the population as compared with the food-produce of the country: the second condition is sufficient energy on the part of the surplus population to induce it to seek a higher standard of material comfort than that to which it is accustomed; and the third condition is a foreign field of labour in which this higher standard may be reached. Now, none of these conditions are sufficiently developed in India to justify reliance upon emigration as an efficient auxiliary in our struggles with famine. Of our whole population, only a small portion as yet exceeds its food-producing power. The possible increase of this proportion of the population will undoubtedly augment our future difficulties, if, in the meanwhile, no adequate correctives be applied to them. But in those parts of India which, during the last two years, have most suffered from scarcity, the population only averages at 250 inhabitants to every square mile; and, since those districts comprise large areas of uncultivated land, this average cannot be regarded as at all excessive. In the next place, there is no contesting the fact that, in spite of the inducements offered to emigration by this Government, in spite of the widespread organisation for the recruitment of it established by Colonial Governments, and in spite of the encouraging example furnished by that small number who, having tried the experiment of temporary emigration, return, after a few years' absence, in possession of savings which they could not otherwise have stored by the labour of a lifetime,—in spite of all these things the people of India *will not* emigrate.” The uncomplaining patience of the Indian raiyat has a profoundly pathetic claim upon our compassionate admiration. In no country of the western world could a national calamity so severe and prolonged as that which has now for more than twenty-four months afflicted one-half of this Empire, have lasted so long without provoking from the sufferings of an ignorant and starving population agrarian and social disturbances of the most formidable character. But for this very reason we cannot safely frame any plans for improving the condition of the Indian raiyat in exclusive reliance on his spirit of adventure. And, although the exportation to foreign countries of large numbers of the people, without reference to their feelings, and in opposition to their known inclination, is a policy which might possibly have been enforced by a Mogul Emperor, it is certainly not a policy which can be adopted by a British Government. It is a very significant fact that those of our native subjects who do occasionally emigrate belong to the least, rather than the most, densely populated parts of the country. Finally, it must be borne in mind that, if to-morrow all the native races of Hindústán were animated by a simultaneous impulse to emigrate, there is, at present, no field of foreign labour capable of absorbing a proportion of the enormous population of this continent sufficiently large to make any appreciable

difference in the general condition of the remainder. Our Colonies take from India annually a few thousand labourers. Multiply that number by ten, or even twenty, and the percentage of Indian emigration would still bear but an insignificant relation to the number of the whole non-emigrant community. For all these reasons, although emigration unquestionably claims our fostering encouragement, I fear that, for many years to come, we must practically exclude this expedient from the list of those on which we mainly rely as a means of insuring the population of India against the calamities of periodical famine. The conclusion thus arrived at forcibly confines our immediate efforts to the most rapid development, by the cheapest methods, combined with the most appropriate and efficient application, of the only two remaining instruments for increasing the produce of the soil, facilitating its circulation, and thereby improving the general social condition, and augmenting the collective wealth, of the whole community. Those instruments are railroads and irrigation works.

“Now, the incalculable value to India of her present railways has been unmistakably demonstrated during the past year; and the Government is unquestionably bound to stimulate the extension of this class of works to the greatest extent, and with the greatest rapidity, consistent with the requirements of financial prudence. The capital expenditure on the guaranteed railways, during a period of 28 years, has amounted to not far from 95 millions sterling, with a result to be measured by about 6,000 miles of broad guage line. During the last nine years the outlay on State railways has amounted to about 18½ millions, producing 1,050 miles of broad and 1,200 miles of narrow guage line, more or less finished. I need not here re-open the once-vext question of broad *versus* narrow guage. For all practical purposes that question has long ago been settled. Had we now to consider the construction of long lines of rail solely, or chiefly, for military purposes, I doubt not that many arguments might be forcibly urged in favour of a broad guage system. But when the object in view is to stimulate the exchange of commodities, and provide for a goods traffic with special reference to local needs and local means, then, I think, it cannot possibly be doubted that any extension of our railway system must be carried out in strict conformity with that method which experience has proved to be the cheapest, and indeed the only one financially possible in the circumstances of a poor country with a languid commerce. The importance of strategic railroads to such an empire as this, is not, in my opinion, open to question. But it is not for the construction of strategic railroads that we are now seeking assistance from the local populations and Governments of India.

“In the course of future discussion upon the Bills we hope to introduce to-day, my Hon’ble Colleague in charge of the Public Works Department will, I trust, have an opportunity of making a departmental statement; and, I doubt not, he will then be able to lay before the Council much valuable and suggestive information as to the action of his Department in connection with relief operations. But, with all questions appertaining to the employment of public works for the prevention or relief of famine, I am only now concerned to deal from a financial point of view; and no further than may be necessary for the explanation of those financial conditions which must invariably govern the permanent famine policy of this administration.

“Now, it is an unquestionable fact that the railways, and the railways alone, were the salvation of the situation in North Bihár during the famine of 1874; and that they have again been the salvation of the situation in Madras during the famine of the present year. The sea, no doubt, would have thrown rice into the town of Madras; but, with the cattle dying of drought, it would have been impossible to move the grain up-country; nor, if every possible mile of navigable canal had been completed throughout the Madras Presidency, would it have greatly helped us to throw grain into those very districts where the famine has been at its worst; for the broken upland country of Bellary and Kurnool, and the Mysore plateau, are physically impracticable for big canals; and, had there been no railway within reach of these districts, the people, where they have now died by hundreds, must have assuredly succumbed by thousands.

"I am satisfied that the development of a net-work of subsidiary lines of railway, giving the means of transport through every district of British India, has become a matter of vital necessity for the attainment of the great object now before us. To accomplish this, in accordance with the financial and administrative policy already explained, we propose to call upon the various Provincial Governments to undertake at once the preparation of such a scheme of local railways, with plans for their gradual and systematic execution, carefully made out by the best informed local authorities. Our present object is to render available, within the shortest possible time, a maximum length of line specially constructed for a slow goods traffic, rather than to provide those more ample conveniences for passengers and goods which have been commonly deemed necessary for all Indian railways hitherto constructed. We have every reason to believe that, by restricting the works at the outset to the essential requirements of a slow goods traffic, we can, without any sacrifice of durability, or sound constructive principle, reduce the first capital outlay even below the amount which was found sufficient for the execution of the Hatrass and Muttra Railway in the North-Western Provinces; a line which furnishes us with a most instructive illustration of what may be done, under a local Government, in the way of thoroughly useful work executed at a small cost. We have also in the United States of North America an encouraging example of the rapidity and financial ease with which cheap railroads may be constructed over vast tracts of sparsely populated territory, and of the incalculable benefits conferred by them on every part of a continent even more spacious in extent and various in climate than our own.

"During my visit to Madras and Mysore, I had many opportunities of obtaining information about the distribution of grain into the distressed provinces. I cannot doubt that but for the main trunk lines of railway there must have been an appalling, and quite irremediable, failure in the supply of food to those provinces: and, for all purposes of famine relief, I am equally convinced that the proved utility of these great arterial lines will be immensely increased by the cheap internal railroads we now propose to commence, with the intention of completing them as rapidly as may be compatible with the extent of the financial resources at our disposal for that undertaking.

"The early conclusion of such an undertaking must necessarily depend upon its financial practicability; and for this reason all minor considerations must be subordinated to the most rigid economy in construction, and the most severe limitation of the works to what is indispensable for the efficient exercise of their special function. But, if these conditions be duly complied with, I have confidence that, at a comparatively early period, we shall, without any strain upon our financial resources, have extended to all parts and provinces of our Empire the most efficacious protection, not indeed from dearth (for that is impossible), but from those terrible effects of dearth which now generally terminate in famine.

"These, then, are the principles on which we are prepared to apply at once to the extension of our railway system, as a means of insurance against famine, an adequate proportion of the resources at our command for that purpose. We cannot, indeed, solely for the sake of developing local commerce, undertake to build railroads on the commodious and costly scale of our present main lines, which have been constructed with a view to their general utility in many other ways. But with the active co-operation of the local Governments, and by steadily adhering to, and prudently developing, the great principle of provincial responsibility which is the backbone of our financial policy, we are persuaded that the resources of the State will now be sufficient for the early and continuous construction of a wide net-work of cheap provincial lines well adapted to the special object for which they are required. It remains to explain to the Council the manner in which we propose to apply to the extension of irrigation works precisely the same principles and policy.

"Here I must observe that there has recently been a tendency to discuss, in a somewhat partisan spirit, the relative usefulness of irrigation works and railways as protections against famine. I deprecate all such controversial

discussions. They are no less out of place than arguments as to the relative value of food and air, for the preservation of animal life.

"It is certain that throughout the greater part of India the produce of the soil may still be very considerably increased by artificial irrigation. But it is equally certain that in many parts of India, and for many kinds of Indian crops, irrigation could only be employed at a cost which would render it unremunerative. Canal irrigation cannot everywhere be supplied from permanent sources; and wherever it is not supplied from permanent sources, it frequently proves altogether abortive as a preventive against famine. Again, in the second year of the drought from which we have been suffering throughout Southern India, tank irrigation generally failed. Moreover, even were it physically possible to apply irrigation to all the cheap millet crops now grown upon the uplands of Madras, the expense of their cultivation by that means would render them quite unpurchasable by the classes who at present derive from them their chief means of subsistence. The difficulties and disasters of the recent famine have been greatest in Madras. But Madras is, taken as a whole, the best irrigated part of India. Out of a total area of 22,000,000 acres under cultivation, that Presidency has some 4 million acres artificially irrigated; and its entire irrigation system is supervised by professional officers who, in their own line, are unsurpassed. One part of the irrigation system of Madras is supplied by the permanent rivers: and of these, the number is limited. All the rest of it is derived from the local rivers and storage tanks which are scattered in profusion over the whole Presidency. Now, the experience of the present year has proved that the latter source of supply is only one degree less dependent on the normal rainfall than are the dry crops of the unirrigated districts. If, therefore, we are to insure Madras against future famines by largely increasing its present water-supply, it is exclusively upon the permanent rivers that we must reckon for our attainment of that object. Assume (and from all the enquiries I have yet been able to make this is the most I feel justified in assuming) that the waters of the permanent rivers might be so employed as to irrigate another half million of acres. What effect would the produce of half a million of acres have had towards preventing the famine in Madras? It would not represent one-third of what the railways alone have carried down from Northern India, and it is about equal to what was landed by sea during only two and a half months out of the twelve through which this famine has lasted. So far, then, as it was possible to render irrigation a protection against famine in a second year of drought, Madras has received, within a narrow margin of some 20 per cent., all the benefit which the nature of the case and the circumstances of the country permitted, and yet Madras has this year suffered from a worse famine than has afflicted any province of India during the present century. In view of such facts as these, we cannot safely lay down any fixed rule for universal application. The problem of irrigation works, when closely examined, reveals fresh difficulties at every stage. It is easy for those who have not thoroughly examined it, or others who have examined it only from a purely professional point of view, to tell us that by the expenditure of a few millions we might permanently insure this vast Empire against famine. But the Government of India, which is responsible for every rupee of public money raised or spent by it, has been taught by bitter experience that there may be many promising and attractive projects for irrigation which, when carried out at considerable expense, and under the most accredited supervision, bequeath to the Empire little or nothing but a hopeless financial burden. India has good reason to be proud of her school of hydraulic engineers. But it is the tendency of all professional ability to somewhat exaggerate the general value of the special material in which it works. The Athenian tanner believed that, for the purpose of fortifications, there was nothing like leather; and, so far as I can judge, some of our most experienced and eminent canal engineers are not entirely free from an unconscious predisposition to assume that, instead of irrigation existing for the sake of cultivators, cultivators exist for the sake of irrigation. Whether the value of increased produce will, in any particular case, be sufficient to justify the requisite outlay of capital on providing irrigation; whether the necessarily limited amount of

capital available for works of improvement is best applied to irrigation works; or, again, whether the physical conditions of the locality will practically admit of irrigation at all, to these and many similar questions no general answer can be given. Each case must be decided in reference to its own merits, and on a careful review of many conflicting considerations.

"But, though I feel that, for all these reasons, we must be constantly on our guard against premature generalisations and impulsive action in such matters, I am none the less most fully persuaded that, next to the facilitation of transport, our greatest safeguard against future famine will be found in a well considered and widely developed system of irrigation works. The surplus produce of industry is the foundation of national wealth; and irrigation is the most certain means of improving and extending agricultural industry. It enables the cultivator to accumulate produce; and, if combined with navigation, it also enables him to transport produce.

"Every country which produces only just enough for its own consumption is a poor country. So is every country which cannot export its surplus-produce, and exchange it for other commodities. Therefore, admitting even that in many parts of India irrigation cannot appreciably augment the local food-supply, it by no means follows that irrigation cannot largely augment the wealth of the whole community: for, if this Empire be adequately provided with the means of transport, it is not so much by increasing the actual food-supply of the people as by helping to create other and different produce, not required for the consumption of the people, and possibly not even adapted for such consumption, that extensive irrigation will promote the social and financial prosperity of India. It is only by the gradual and continued improvement of their material condition that the people of this country can permanently escape the calamities they now suffer from the uncertainty of the seasons.

"To look to irrigation-works as a panacea for our misfortunes, would be to trust to an illusion; to hesitate to recognize them as among the most certain of our means of protection, would be to reject the irrefutable evidence of prolonged experience.

"A memorandum has been placed in my hands showing, from the latest returns of the actual operation of the irrigation-works in the North-Western Provinces, that the whole area now irrigated by them is about 1,500,000 acres; which, under pressure, might be extended to 1,600,000 acres, producing respectively 775,000 or 800,000 tons of grain, and providing food for 8 months for 6 million to 6½ million persons. The progress of these works will add half a million of acres; and this addition would yield one-quarter of a million tons of food, and feed for 8 months 2 millions of people. Thus, these works will secure the food, for the period named, of between 8 and 9 millions of persons.

"I need not comment on these figures; but, while such results may be shown as the outcome of irrigation works, what, let me ask, would be the position of a province in which the produce, being considerably in excess of the ordinary wants of the people, was not provided with the means of exporting its surplus stocks? Of one great staple product of the north of India—wheat—it may be affirmed, with certainty, that a trade has been developed, during the last four or five years, chiefly through the agency of railways, which has already reached a value of two millions sterling, and which could never have come into existence by any other means. Without depreciating the great value of water-communication which I recognize most fully, so far as it is practically attainable, I cannot lose sight of the fact that the extension of the Electric Telegraph, and of Steam Navigation, have rendered the operations of modern trade more than ever dependent on time, as an essential element in all combinations; and thus the speed which can only be got by railways enters more and more largely into the considerations to be weighed in designing means for giving the necessary extension and improvement to our inland communications.

"I conclude, then, that we shall be certainly right in carrying out irrigation works wherever the water-supply is both sufficient and constant; and wherever the material difficulties to be overcome do not involve an outlay that interposes insurmountable financial obstacles; so long, of course, as due attention be, at the

same time, given to the means of communication. But we cannot, and do not, undertake to provide irrigation gratuitously to those for whose special benefit it is required. We cannot afford to apply to new irrigation works the financial policy which has hitherto rendered so costly, and so unremunerative, the works of that kind which are already constructed. Here, again, we can only proceed in strict accordance with the principle of provincial responsibility and self-support. As the only funds at the command of the Government for irrigation works are derived from the country itself, the cost of such works must fall to a great extent upon those who derive from them immediate benefit. I repeat that it is on the co-operation of the whole community we reckon for the means of securing the whole community against the worst consequences of periodical scarcity. But it is to the local Governments that we look for the execution of local works of a preventive character; and it is upon local resources that we must depend for the ultimate supply of the funds necessary to provide and maintain such works. I am aware that there are already some parts of India whose exclusively local interests are practically secured by the bounty of nature, or the industry of man, from the direct effects of famine. In the nature of things the population of those particular localities may, and probably do, derive some immediate advantage from the periods of scarcity which so fearfully afflict their fellowsubjects in other provinces. But it would be an insult to suppose that their fortunate exemption from the perils and sufferings common to the rest of the community can furnish any argument, they would stoop to urge, in favour of exempting them from their fair participation in the support of any general burden imposed for the protection of the whole community from such sufferings and perils. Whilst, therefore, I do not doubt that the chief cost of protective works ought to be borne by those who must need them, and will chiefly benefit by them, I must maintain that no province of the Empire, and no class of the community, can be legitimately relieved of the national obligation to contribute to the means required for the construction of such works.

“And here I would ask the Council to listen to the testimony of my hon’ble friend the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal; who, speaking of the measures he contemplated last spring for dealing with irrigation works in the province he so ably administers, observed that—

‘During the last five years the Government of India has spent nearly 20 crores of rupees in alleviating famines caused by deficient water-supply. When I say that the Government of India has spent this money, you will understand that this expenditure has fallen not upon the Viceroy and the Council, but upon the people; and that, if the necessity of expending their money had not been forced upon the Government, the taxation of the people would have been diminished to this extent. Now, the only way of averting famines arising from drought is to make the greatest use, which science and experience can suggest, of the supply of water which fortunately nature has given us in Bihâr. * * * This, of course, cannot be done without the expenditure of money, and the question is who, in fairness and justice, should find this money.

‘After very careful consideration I came to the conclusion that, as the whole of the province of Bengal suffered when there were such famines as have occurred of late years in Orissa and Bihâr, it was fair that a large proportion of the cost should be borne by a tax laid upon the public at large. But it also seemed to me fair, and I believe you will agree with me, if you will give the subject your unprejudiced consideration, that a share of the cost should fall on the people who directly benefit by the introduction of water to the neighbourhood of their fields, and are thus assured of a good crop at all seasons, instead of being exposed to the risk every few years of absolute failure. When I proposed this, I was told that the people did not want water; that they would sooner be left alone to bear the risk of famine, and was even told that the water of the Sone was destructive to fields. Shortly after this discussion took place, the periodical rains were suspended, and then we had practical proof as to whether or not the Sone water was considered injurious or prejudicial. The people clamoured for water, and to meet this demand we were forced to open our unfinished canals, by means of which we have irrigated, during the last few months, 200,000 acres of land, which would otherwise have remained waste for the year, but which are now covered with luxuriant crops. The produce of this land represents food-grain of the value of 55 lakhs of rupees, and of this, crops to the value of 40 lakhs certainly would have been entirely lost if it had not been for the supply of canal water; but it also represents the rent of the land, of which the landholder would have been otherwise deprived; and to this must be added the outlay which would fall on him if he had again to give relief to his tenantry in consequence of famine.’

“To sum up, then; The Government of India is convinced, upon a careful review of its financial position and prospects, that the heavy obligations

imposed upon it by the calamitous circumstances of recent years, can only be discharged without serious risk to its financial stability, by a strict and patient adherence to the principle affirmed in the financial measures we introduced last year, and developed in those which are now before the Council. That principle involves the enlargement, with adequate precautions, of the financial, and consequently also of the administrative, powers and responsibilities of the local Governments. In the next place, we believe that, if this principle be fairly carried into effect, the new imposts, which the Council is now asked to sanction, will, when added to the resources already created, provide the State with sufficient means for the permanent maintenance of a national insurance against famine, without heavily increasing the pecuniary burdens of its subjects. For the attainment of this object, the material appliances we intend to promote, by means of additional revenue, are cheap railroads and extensive irrigation works. We are conscious of the reproach we should justly incur if, after such a declaration as I have now made, the prosecution of these necessary works were commenced, suspended, or relinquished, according to the increased or relaxed pressure of annual circumstance, or the intermittent activity of spasmodic effort. We, therefore, propose to entrust, in the first instance, to the local Governments the duty of framing a sufficient and carefully considered scheme of local railroad and irrigation works. We are prepared to provide them with the means whereby they may from year to year work systematically forwards and upwards to the completion of such a scheme. The funds locally raised for this purpose will be locally applied. But Provincial Governments will have to meet the cost of provincial famines out of provincial funds to the fullest extent those funds can bear. They will find that thriftless expenditure in one year may involve the risk of diminished allotments in subsequent years; and I cannot doubt that the unavoidable recognition of this fact will make them wisely eager to spend the requisite proportion of their annual income upon well-planned and carefully estimated railway and irrigation works; which will be their best insurance against the losses of famine, and the postponement of all administrative progress which famine generally entails. It will be the special duty of the Public Works Department of this Government to keep those objects constantly in view of the local Governments, and to assist them, no less constantly, in their endeavours to give a rational preference to really useful and remunerative works, over those more captivating, but less compensating, subjects of expenditure which, in all comparatively small communities, so powerfully appeal to provincial pride, professional proclivities, or popular pleasure.

“The specific projects now announced to this Council, I have not presumed to put forward as the enunciation of any new policy. On the contrary, I should have spoken with much more hesitation if I imagined myself to be treading upon ground not long since surveyed by experienced authorities; and the strongest recommendation I can claim for the views I have expressed is that they differ in no important particular from those of the eminent Statesmen who have preceded me in the office I now hold. But between the present and all previous occasions on which the Government of India has declared its policy and principles in reference to the prevention of famine, there is one essential difference which I am anxious to impress upon your attention. I can well imagine that many of those I am now addressing may be disposed to say to me—‘Your good intentions are possibly sincere; but the path to the nethermost pit is already paved with good intentions. Promise is a good dog, but Performance is a better; we have often heard the bow-wow of the first; we have yet to see the tail of the second. We have been told over and over again by the highest authorities that India is to be insured against famine in this way, or in that; but when famines come upon us, we find that the promised way is still wanting. The current claims upon the activities and resources of the Government of India are so numerous, so pressing, so important, official forces and imperial funds so necessarily limited, that when once the daily, hourly strain of a great famine has been removed from a wearied administration and impoverished treasury, its fearful warnings are soon forgotten; its disquieting ghosts are quickly

exercised by the conventional declaration of some unexceptionable principle; its bitter memories decently interred beneath the dull *hic jacet* of a blue book; and there, for all practical purposes, is an end of the matter.'

"Well, then, I think I am entitled to point out to the Council that we are not now fairly open to this customary criticism. We do not speak without having acted: and we promise nothing which we have not, after long and anxious consideration, provided ourselves with the means of performing. I must have very imperfectly explained myself thus far, if I have failed to make it clearly understood that I am not now speaking of what we ought to do, or would do, to insure this country against the worst effects of future famine, had we only the means of doing it: but of what we can do, and will do, with the means already provided for in the measures now before the Council. I do not mean to say that the construction of such an extensive system of local railroads and irrigation works as we propose to undertake will not be the gradual task of many years. But I *do* mean to say that, in the manner, and on the principles, already explained, we are now providing for the prompt commencement, and uninterrupted continuation, of this great and necessary task. We are systematizing a policy the principles of which have been repeatedly approved and proclaimed by our predecessors. We are associating with it the interests, the powers, and the duties, of our local administrations. We are providing them with the means of permanently prosecuting and developing it, not without reference to our financial control, but exempt from the distressing uncertainty which has hitherto been inseparable from the practical execution of this policy, in consequence of the obligation which till now has rested on the Government of India, with the very limited funds at its disposal for the prosecution of public works, to choose, from year to year, between the conflicting claims upon its purse of the various and dissimilar localities of this spacious Empire. In that belief I wish to take the present opportunity of publicly expressing my gratitude to those local Governments with which we have been for many months in confidential correspondence on the subject of their financial powers and responsibilities; and who have not only accepted with alacrity, and adopted with great intelligence, the principles in accordance with which we desire to extend those powers and responsibilities, but have also given us the most encouraging evidence of their ability to improve the enlarged field of activity thus opened to their administrative independence. I also desire to express my gratitude for the unreserved approval with which the Secretary of State for India and the Queen's Government in England have honoured and supported the policy I am now explaining to the Council; for it is a policy on which all our plans, and all our hopes, for steady improvement in the financial, social, and administrative, condition of this Empire are necessarily dependent.

"But we have also another source of encouragement in the prosecution of this policy. If you look back over a wider and a longer tract of experience than that which is covered by the history of India; if you embrace in one view our own history with the past history of other countries in other climates, you will find that the principles on which we have lately acted, and on which I trust we shall continue to act, in dealing with seasons of calamitous drought, have been found no less applicable, no less efficient, in other countries similarly affected, than they have proved to be in this country, wherever they have been intelligently understood and loyally carried out. There is, I venture to think, no more striking illustration of this truth than the history of the scarcity that occurred in Central France during the year 1770-71. That great statesman, M. Turgot, was then Minister. His administrative ability was equalled by his philosophical power of thought; and, fighting with difficulties in many respects almost identical with those which we, ourselves, have lately had to deal with—difficulties partly material, but greatly aggravated by the prevalence of extremely erroneous economical conceptions—Turgot conceived, developed, and, in the face of great opposition, carried into effect, views no less identical with those which have guided our own action as to the essential importance of guarding the perfect freedom of inland trade in grain; of improving the internal com-

munications of the country; and of providing relief-works of permanent utility, upon which to employ the suffering population. Here, to-day, in India, those views are as sound, and as applicable, as they were in the Limousin a century ago. If, then, from the past we look forward into the future, why, let me ask, may we not hope that, under improved conditions of administration, and with increased development of those material appliances which civilization creates for the provision of national wealth, India will eventually enjoy as complete an immunity from the worst results of scarcity, as that which now exists throughout those regions of France where but a century ago such a result might have seemed as difficult of attainment as it now appears to be in many of our own provinces?

"I have only dwelt thus far on that part of our policy which has reference to the material aids we still require to insure this Empire against the worst effects of famine. But I should omit a very important point, if I did not also allude to the administrative aspect of the question. In dealing with the crisis through which India has lately passed, it has required the most strenuous efforts, on the part of the Civil Government in all its branches, not only to secure the active operation of all available means for bringing food to the distressed districts, but also to effect the distribution of such food to the people, under proper precautions for the prevention of waste, fraud, and social demoralization. I will not disguise my conviction, that in some parts of the country this strain has been too much for the machinery that had to bear it; and indeed, I may add, that the measures undoubtedly necessary for strengthening, simplifying, and generally *energizing*, those parts of the local machinery of Indian administration which have proved too cumbrous, too weak, or too inert, for efficient work in any "great emergency, have been to me for many months the subject of constant, anxious, and detailed, consideration. It is, I venture to think, very desirable that not only the natural phenomena and social facts of the recent famine, but also the manner in which these have been dealt with in different provinces, under different administrative systems, and the practical results thereof, should be investigated, verified, and recorded, for future guidance. But, whatever be the result of any such enquiry, if to the two conditions of famine insurance on which I have already laid such stress, that is to say, *railways* and *irrigation*, you add a third condition, which is certainly not less important,—namely, a thoroughly efficient administrative system and machinery, in every part of the Empire, for the prompt and intelligent application of sound principles,—then, I believe, you will have reached the limits of what is practically possible, and defined the field of activity within which it is now the duty of this Government to fortify betimes the social interests committed to its charge against the recurrent disturbance of natural forces. The Government of India is an eminently conservative Government, and I trust that it will ever continue to be so; but to repeat an aphorism, the soundness of which is proved by the staleness of it, improvements really required by change of circumstances are the best foundation for a conservative policy, and in no way opposed to it. No administration is really conservative, unless its policy be vigilantly, though cautiously, remedial. Timely remedy from above is the only sure preventive of violent revolution from below. Destiny is a fair player, and never checkmates a nation, a government, or a class, without first crying check. It is the interest, as well as the duty, of those concerned to heed that warning cry, and shift their pieces accordingly. In politics, as in all things else, the survival of the fittest is an inexorable law: and those institutions which cannot, or will not, spontaneously adapt themselves to the organic growth of the circumstances to which their functions were originally fitted, are doomed, by the salutary order of the universe, to premature extinction. But into this important question of administrative reform I need not here enter any further. I merely desire to assure the Council and the Public that the Government of India is not indifferent to that part of the difficult, but imperative, task bequeathed to it by the prolific experience of the last two years.

"In framing the measures now laid before the Council, we have called to our assistance the experience and intelligence of many of the most trustworthy

servants of the Crown in this country; and we have obtained for our plans the general approval of Her Majesty's Government. That the duty imposed on us in performing this task has been an anxious one, I need hardly say. Its successful accomplishment is only to be ensured by the cordial and sympathetic co-operation of all concerned. But on that co-operation I confidently reckon: *Firstly*, because it is the duty, as well as the interest, of every Englishman, whether in public or in private life, to facilitate the arduous task which England has undertaken on behalf of India and her own character; and *secondly*, because I know too well, and esteem too highly, the noble native races of this land to doubt for a moment their patriotic acquiescence in any reasonable sacrifice fairly demanded of them, on honest grounds, for the general benefit of their own countrymen. On behalf of the Government of India, I emphatically declare that we have not, we cannot have, at heart any stronger or higher interests than the permanent welfare of this loyal and patient people, and the permanent credit of its English rulers. These are the interests on behalf of which we now invite your aid, and *quid saluum est si Roma perit?*"

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR J. STRACHEY then introduced the Bill. He said:—"My LORD,—In now introducing this Bill—and the remarks which I am about to make will be equally applicable to all the other Bills in this list, excepting the Salt Bill—I wish to say a few words only. The Government is anxious that our proposed measures should be placed before the public in the most complete form possible, and this object would not be gained unless the Bills, by which we are to carry out our measures, are at once introduced and published.

"I do not now ask that the Bills be referred to a Select Committee, nor is it proposed that any further action should be taken upon them for another month at least. We hope, during this time, to receive the greatest advantage which an honest Government can derive—the full examination and public criticism of our measures.

"As Your Excellency once said, we do not want candlelight, but daylight: and there is no intelligent expression of opinion which we shall not welcome under the difficult circumstances with which the Government has to deal."

ADDITIONAL RATES (N.-W. P.) BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR J. STRACHEY also moved for leave to introduce a Bill for the levy of Additional Rates on Land in the North-Western Provinces.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR J. STRACHEY then introduced the Bill.

ADDITIONAL RATES (OUDH) BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR J. STRACHEY also moved for leave to introduce a Bill for the levy of Additional Rates on Land in Oudh.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR J. STRACHEY then introduced the Bill.

ADDITIONAL RATES (PANJÁB) BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR J. STRACHEY also moved for leave to introduce a Bill for the levy of Additional Rates on Land in the Panjáb.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR J. STRACHEY then introduced the Bill.

ADDITIONAL RATES (CENTRAL PROVINCES) BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR J. STRACHEY then moved for leave to introduce a Bill for the levy of Additional Rates on Land in the Central Provinces.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR J. STRACHEY then introduced the Bill.

SALT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the law relating to Salt. He said that, the object was, by raising salt-duties in the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay, to bring them nearer to the higher duties paid in Bengal, and thus to make a step towards equalizing the salt-duties throughout India.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE then introduced the Bill. He said:—

"I will trespass as briefly as possible on the patience of the Council in order to explain its provisions. In the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, the salt revenue is levied in three different ways: there are import duties on salt brought from Foreign Territory, either by sea or land; there are excise duties on salt manufactured and sold by private persons, and there are the proceeds from the sale of salt manufactured on behalf of the Government, which comprise, in addition to the cost of manufacture, a profit intended to be equal to the duties.

"The Bill first raises the sea import duty throughout the two Presidencies from one rupee thirteen annas to two rupees eight annas per maund, by an amendment of the Indian Tariff Act of 1875. I may observe, in passing, that the Governor General in Council has power, by executive order, to reduce the duties prescribed in that Act, and that this power will be used now for the reductions in the Bengal Presidency, but that he cannot so increase them.

"Section 5 of the Bill provides that the duty on salt imported by land shall be equal to that on salt imported by sea, and sections 6 and 7 ensure that the excise duties shall also be equal to the import duties, while sections 8, 9 and 10 complete the new measure by making the price of salt sold by the Government equal to the sea customs duty *plus* the cost of manufacture.

"The final section of the Bill will enable the Government to re-arrange the graduation of the salt duty down the Orissa coast, so as to shade it off from the Bengal rate to the new Madras rate.

"With regard to sections 8, 9 and 10, relating to the price of what is called in the Madras Presidency monopoly salt, that is, salt sold on behalf of the Government, I must give a somewhat fuller explanation. The practice formerly was for the Legislature to fix the entire price in one sum. It was assumed that the cost of the salt to the Government was three annas per maund, and the price was therefore fixed at two rupees, or three annas in excess of the sea import duty. Persons interested in the sale of Cheshire salt, finding that that salt met with no market in the Madras Presidency, while the imports into the Bengal Presidency, where Government itself does not manufacture, amounted to from 250,000 to 300,000 tons annually, came to the conclusion that the cause lay in the difference of the systems by which the salt duties were levied in the two Presidencies. The Salt Chamber of Commerce at Northwich made representations through their President, Mr. Falk, to Her Majesty's Secretary of State and to the Government of India. The result was the appointment of a Commission who made an elaborate enquiry last year into the salt administration of the Madras Presidency, and submitted a full and valuable report to the Government of India. The question of cost was carefully investigated. It was ascertained that, taking the operations of ten years, the average cost of salt per maund on the east coast of the Madras Presidency was over $3\frac{1}{2}$ annas per maund, and on the west coast over $8\frac{3}{4}$ annas per maund. This high rate on the west coast was owing to the fact that very little salt was made there, and the Government of Madras imported their supplies from Bombay. Considerable variations were also found on the east coast in the different districts, the cost in the Ganjam district being lowest, *viz.*, 2 annas 9·6 pies per maund, and that in the South Arcot district being highest, *viz.*, 4 annas 7·7 pies per maund. These figures, however, include every conceivable item of charge, such for instance as Police and Preventive Establishments, proportion of the cost of the Madras Board of Revenue and Collectors of districts, pensionary liabilities, &c. Most of such items are borne by the Government under an excise system also, and in the comparison of the two systems they should therefore be eliminated. The general result of the investigation thus was to show that the assumption that the cost of the salt generally was only three annas was incorrect, the fact being that it exceeded three annas by from half an anna, on an average, on the east coast, to six annas on the west coast, and consequently, that Government, by selling its salt at only two rupees a maund, favoured it, in comparison with privately imported salt paying a duty of one rupee thirteen annas a maund, to the extent of these amounts. At the same time, it was clear that Liverpool salt could not hope to compete with home-

made salt on the east coast of Madras, even when the two were, as they ought to be, equally taxed. In Bengal, the case is different. The greater moisture of the climate, rendering solar evaporation more difficult, and the weakness of the sea brine from the quantity of fresh water poured in through the Gangetic delta, make home-made salt so expensive that Liverpool salt brought out as ballast at nominal rates now supplies the greater part of the Lower Provinces of Bengal. To the evil arising from underestimating the cost of production the Government of India to some extent applied a remedy before the appointment of the Commission, by passing Act XI of 1875 in March of that year. Under that Act, power was given to the Local Government to fix the selling price of Government monopoly salt in any local area by adding to the duty of one rupee thirteen annas per maund, the actual cost of the salt. Accordingly, in that month, the price per maund of Government salt in the west coast districts of Malabar and South Canara was raised by two annas for home-made salt, and by five annas for imported salt. This has recently been followed up, on the recommendation of the Commission, by the abolition of the Government monopoly, as it is called, in those districts, and when the Government stocks have been sold off, the supply of salt will be left entirely to private manufacturers paying an excise duty, and to private importers paying an import duty, the two duties being equal. The present Bill, while it repeals Act XI of 1875, re-enacts its provisions, but puts them in operation throughout the Presidency. It prescribes that the selling price of Government salt shall be equal to the sea import duty on salt added to the cost of the salt to the Government. This cost may be determined by the Local Government for different local areas; but until it is so determined, it will be taken at the present sum of three annas per maund everywhere except in Malabar and South Canara, where it will be taken at five and eight annas per maund for home-made and imported salt, respectively. Under this system, it is impossible for private importers to allege that they are unfairly weighted in their competition with home-made salt.

"I have now performed the task which, with the view of relieving my friend Sir John Strachey, I gladly undertook. I feel, however, that I should perform that task in letter only, did I not add my own cordial concurrence in the measure, and my conviction of the wisdom and the foresight shewn in an equalization of the Salt duties throughout India? I trust that I shall not be held to qualify this concurrence in any way when I add, that in thus supporting legislation which adds considerably to the burdens of a Presidency which I in some senses represent, while simultaneous executive action carries large relief to Bengal, which, as His Honor the Lieutenant Governor has just truly said, is already one of the lightest taxed Provinces in all India, I rely confidently on the hope which Sir John Strachey's remarks afford, that the imposition of fresh taxation on the agricultural classes of the Bombay Presidency will be found to be unnecessary or undesirable."

The Hon'ble Mr. HOPE then applied to the President to suspend the Rules for the Conduct of Business in order to allow of the Bill being passed at once, and said that the reason for this request was, that if any interval were allowed to elapse between the time when the intention of the Government to raise the salt-duty was known and the time of carrying into effect that intention, it would be made use of by traders in salt to purchase from Government, or to pass out from private works, or to import, as much salt as possible. To the extent that this was done, the Government would lose the increase of revenue which they expected from the raising of the duties. So much risk was there of this taking place that, although the Government would have been glad for statistical purposes to delay bringing the measure into force until the 1st January, thus leaving an interval of only four days from to-day, of which one day was Sunday, they came to the conclusion, after taking the best advice to be had on the subject, that even this would be dangerous, for it was understood that there were traders in Bombay capable of buying up the whole existing stocks of salt there, and who would be very likely to do so, if time were given them, seeing the enormous profit to be made out of the transaction.

The President declared the Rules suspended.

The Hon'ble Mr. HOPE then moved that the Bill be taken into consideration.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE then moved that the Bill be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

PRESIDENCY DISTRICT JUDGES (MADRAS) BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to enable the District Judges of the Presidency of Fort Saint George to suspend and remove certain ministerial officers, and for other purposes, be taken into consideration. He said that the primary object of this Bill, as introduced, was to enable the District Judges of the Madras Presidency to suspend and remove the ministerial officers of Subordinate Courts. In introducing the Bill, he had pointed out that a similar power was wanting in the Lower and the North-Western Provinces of the Presidency of Bengal. The matter was referred by the Home Department to the two Local Governments concerned. Both agreed that the requisite addition should be made to the Bengal Civil Courts Act. The Select Committee to which the Bill was referred had accordingly made this addition. No other change had been made in the Bill.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES then moved that the Bill as amended be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES also moved that the Hon'ble Mr. Morgan be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to define and amend the law relating to Promissory Notes, Bills of Exchange and Cheques.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

OPIUM ACT, 1876, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE moved that, in the order made at the last meeting in respect of the publication of the Bill to amend "the Opium Act, 1876," the following words shall be cancelled, namely:—

"and in the local Gazettes in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments direct."

He said that, he should explain that it was considered that as the amendments which the Bill would make in the existing law were so trifling, and as they were of a nature not to impose any fresh burden on the subject, it was unnecessary to incur the long delay which the publication of the Bill in all the Gazettes, both in English and in the Vernaculars, would entail.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE then presented the report of the Select Committee on the Bill.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE asked leave to postpone the motion that the report be taken into consideration and the motion that the Bill be passed.

Leave was granted

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 2nd January 1878.

D. FITZPATRICK,

Secretary to the Government of India,

Legislative Department.

CALCUTTA :

The 27th December 1877.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS
FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 1ST JANUARY 1878.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Madras the only rainfall reported is in Tinnevely, and showers in Madura and Tanjore: prospects are generally fair. The total number on relief works is 201,589, and on gratuitous relief 267,483, less by 734 and 13,949 than last week. No rain has fallen in Mysore: the standing crops are good in the west, poor in the eastern districts; the number on works for the week ending the 22nd ultimo was 50,643, and on gratuitous relief 13,223, being 7,823 and 2,271 less than in the previous week. In Bombay showers are reported from parts of Sind, which are expected to improve the prospects of the *rabi* in that province; elsewhere no rain has fallen. No rain has fallen in the Central Provinces or Berar, where the weather is now clear and prospects good. In Central India there has been no rain except a shower at Sutna. In Rajputana showers are reported from Sirohi and Meywar; prospects are generally favourable. In Bengal rain has fallen in several of the Central and Eastern districts, in parts of the Bhágalpur division, and in Behar: it will be beneficial to the growing crops, but may do some damage to rice not yet stored and to some of the *rabi* crops which are ripe. Rain has also fallen in Assam; prospects are favourable. In Burmah there has been no rain; the harvest is progressing with an excellent outturn. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh rain is reported from Benares, Meerut, Partabgarh, Fyzabad, and Kumaun; *rabi* prospects are generally good, but more rain is still required in some districts. In the Punjab general rain has fallen, except at Delhi; prospects are very favourable, and no more rain is required in the northern districts.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Ganjam (Dec. 27th)	<i>Nil</i>	Rice 9'88, <i>raggi</i> 15'41, <i>cholum</i> 15'2, <i>cumboo</i> 15'1; numbers fed not reported.
Vizagapatam (" 31st)	...	Rice 9'2, <i>cholum</i> 15'0, <i>raggi</i> 15'0, <i>cumboo</i> 16'3; crops withering in some parts from want of water; heat excessive; sky overcast last night.
Godavery (" ")	<i>Nil</i>	Rice 8'71, <i>cholum</i> 12'82, <i>raggi</i> 16'60, <i>cumboo</i> 17'18; crops generally good, though slightly suffering from blight; harvest of paddy and <i>cholum</i> in progress, outturn $\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$; water over ancient 13 inches.
Kistna (" 27th)	...	Rice 7'25, <i>cholum</i> 13'68, <i>raggi</i> 12'80, <i>cumboo</i> 13'98; on works 2,021; sick in relief hospitals 63; village relief 339; later dry crops, especially <i>varige</i> , require rain, they are suffering from insects; wet paddy harvest commenced.
Nellore (" 29th)	<i>Nil</i>	Rice 8'05, <i>cholum</i> 10'28, <i>raggi</i> 11'37, <i>cumboo</i> 11'12; on civil works 116; D. P. W. works 18,696; canal 18,863; children <i>nil</i> ; camps about 5,270; village relief 2,286; crops fair.
Cuddapah (" 28th)	...	Rice 8'61, <i>cholum</i> 13'69, <i>raggi</i> 14'47, <i>cumboo</i> 14'91; on works 9,201; children 218; camps 2,027; village relief 2,393; <i>raggi</i> , paddy, <i>cholum</i> and <i>cumboo</i> harvested in parts, outturn $\frac{3}{4}$.
Bellary (" 20th)	<i>Nil</i>	Rice 8'22, <i>cholum</i> 11'82, <i>raggi</i> 12'35, <i>cumboo</i> 11'06; on works 7,891; children 414; camps and houses 3,798; village relief 14,415; first crop paddy being harvested; sowing of second crop paddy in progress; standing crops of pulses, oil-seeds, <i>korra</i> , and cotton fairly progressing; future prospects hopeful.
Kurnool (Dec. 29th)	<i>Nil</i>	Rice 8'13, <i>cholum</i> 12'19, <i>raggi</i> 13'49, <i>cumboo</i> 11'97; on works 16,348; children 722; in camps 213; village relief 30,550; paddy being harvested.
North Arcot (" 28th)	<i>Nil</i>	Rice 9'2, <i>cholum</i> 10'1, <i>raggi</i> 10'6, <i>cumboo</i> 11'1, wheat 6'8; on works 45,665; children 8,150; camps and houses 12,853; village relief 13,682; crops good; harvest of paddy, <i>raggi</i> , <i>cholum</i> , and <i>veragu</i> , outturn poor.
South Arcot (" 29th)	<i>Nil</i>	Rice 8'95, <i>cholum</i> 16'29, <i>raggi</i> 15'05, <i>cumboo</i> 14'94; on works, revenue department, 1,251; professional, 959; children none; camps 5,456; villages 42,829; crops good; <i>cholum</i> and <i>raggi</i> harvested in parts, outturn tolerable.
Tanjore (")	0'1 in Negapatam, <i>nil</i> elsewhere.	Rice 7'16, <i>cholum</i> 12'9, <i>raggi</i> 14'57, <i>cumboo</i> 14'25; rivers $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$; tanks full; wet crops thriving, except in parts of Sheally and Tritrapoondy, where they have suffered from excess of rain and flood; dry thriving, except in parts of Puttukottah, where they have been damaged by excess of rain; harvest, wet, <i>kar</i> , <i>kuruvic</i> , <i>vadam</i> , and <i>samba</i> ; dry, <i>raggi</i> , <i>cholum</i> and <i>varagu</i> ; outturn, wet $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$, dry $\frac{1}{2}$ to full.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, JANUARY 5, 1878.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—continued.		
Trichinopoly (Dec. 29th)	<i>Nil</i>	Rice 7'81, <i>cholum</i> 28'0 available in Musiri only, <i>raggi</i> 11'95, <i>cumboo</i> 15'54; on works 4,605; children 847; in camps 604; village relief 5,256; crops damaged by locusts in parts; harvests continue; outturn of early paddy a 12-anna crop, of <i>raggi</i> , <i>cholum</i> and <i>cumboo</i> , between 6 and 12-anna.
Madura (" ")	23	Rice 8'13, <i>cholum</i> 10'14, <i>raggi</i> 15'49, <i>cumboo</i> 15'98; on works 2,407; children 672; in camps 4,329; village relief 13,736; freshes almost subsided; efforts are being made to close tank breaches; <i>cholum</i> , <i>raggi</i> , paddy, <i>cumboo</i> , <i>samay</i> and <i>tenai</i> are harvested to some extent; yield below average.
Tinnevely (" ")	1'15	Rice 9'0, <i>cholum</i> 15'0, <i>raggi</i> 27'30, <i>cumboo</i> 25'0; camps and h 31; village relief 372; standing crops generally good, except those damaged by heavy floods; harvest of dry crops steadily progressing; outturn fair.
Coimbatore (" ")	<i>Nil</i>	Rice 9'37, <i>cholum</i> 11'97, <i>raggi</i> 15'05, <i>cumboo</i> 21'71; on works 27,281; camps and houses 6,378; children 751; village relief 3,962; crops generally good; damage from insects in parts reported from 6 taluks; harvest of paddy in Pollachy, and some dry crops in parts; outturn of paddy not stated, of <i>cumboo</i> from one-eighth to three-eighths reported from 4 taluks.
Nilgiris (Dec. 29th)	<i>Nil</i>	Rice 8'69, <i>cholum</i> 8'15, <i>raggi</i> 11'65, <i>cumboo</i> 8'16; Coonoor camp 42; village relief 6; harvest of <i>raggi</i> , <i>corali</i> , <i>samay</i> and paddy, outturn about one-fourth.
Salem (" 31st)	...	Rice 8'21, <i>raggi</i> 10'97, <i>cumboo</i> 13'62, <i>cholum</i> 8'90; on works 35,700; camps 8,640; village relief 15,150; crops thriving; harvest of paddy and <i>raggi</i> ; average outturn.
South Canara (" 29th)	<i>Nil</i>	Rice 11'88, <i>raggi</i> 14'90; second rice crop in excellent condition.
Malabar (" ")	<i>Nil</i>	Rice 10'96, <i>raggi</i> 15'52; gratuitous relief 60; rain not required for crops; harvesting of second crop <i>gingelly</i> and gram begun in some parts; prospects good.
Chingleput (" ")	<i>Nil</i>	Rice 9'12, <i>raggi</i> 11'74, <i>cumboo</i> 10'56, <i>cholum</i> 9'95; on works 4,045; children 588; camps 2,490; village relief 49,486; crops good in all the taluks; some injury by insects in the Trivellore and more in the Ponnery taluk; <i>kur</i> , <i>raggi</i> , and <i>cumboo</i> harvested in parts; outturn from half to three-fourths, <i>raggi</i> full.
Madras (Jan. 1st)	<i>Nil</i>	Rice 8'03, <i>raggi</i> 10'64, <i>cholum</i> 9'80. <i>General Remarks.</i> —General prospects fair; prices generally falling slightly; total number on works 201,589; total gratuitously fed 267,483.
Bombay—(Jan. 2nd)		
<i>Sind (Jan. 2nd).</i>		
Kurrachee ...	... '01 in Kurrachee, '03 in Manora, '06 in Bula Khan, '13 in Schwan, '20 in Dadu, '100 in Manjhand.	River at Kotri on 30th, 8 feet 11 inches.
Hyderabad ...	... '15 in Moro on 27th.	Small-pox in Moro taluka.
Upper Sind Frontier ...	... Rain on 27th and 28th.	Weather cloudy and cold; <i>rabi</i> prospects brighter.
<i>Guzerat (Jan. 2nd).</i>		
Ahmedabad ...	...	Weather cold; cholera disappeared.
Panch Māhāls ...	...	Weather cold; no dews; fever in Godhra.
Kaira ...	...	Weather cold; crops in good condition; health good except in Nariad taluka, where cholera continues.
Surat ...	...	Nine deaths from cholera; fever in Pardi.
<i>Khandesh and Nāsik (Jan. 2nd).</i>		
Khandesh ...	...	Weather cold; crops as before; ague and cattle disease prevalent.
Nāsik ...	...	No change.
<i>Konkan (Jan. 2nd).</i>		
Tanna ...	...	<i>Rabi</i> crops good; fever continues.
Colaba (Dec. 31st)	...	Weather good at Alibag, mornings cold; cholera continues at Malad; sowing of <i>rabi</i> crops finished.
<i>Deccan (Jan. 2nd).</i>		
Poona ...	...	Weather cold and favourable; crops in many places very bad; cholera in Poona only.
Ahmednagar ...	<i>Nil</i>	
Sholapur ...	...	No change.
Salara ...	...	No change.
<i>Southern Mahratta Country (Jan. 2nd).</i>		
Belgaum ...	...	No change.
Dharwar ...	...	No change.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—continued.		
Kanara ...	...	Weather fair; cholera deaths 17.
Kaládgi ...	...	<i>Rabi</i> good.
Kattywar and Gaskwar's Territory (Jan. 2nd).		
Rájkot ...	...	Weather cold; fever prevalent; grass scarce.
Wadhán ...	...	Weather cool; public health good; crops as before.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —Showers in parts of Sind may improve <i>rabi</i> prospects there; cold weather throughout the Presidency.
Bengal—(Jan. 3rd).		
Chittagoug ...	0·26	Foggy mornings; days fair but warm; the late <i>amun</i> crop is still being harvested; the probable outturn is about 12 annas; in parts in the north insects have eaten off the crop.
Noakholly ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather seasonable; the reaping of the <i>amun</i> crop continues; the prospects are fair; public health is good.
Chittagoug Hill Tracts...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather seasonable; very cold throughout the week; the prospects of mustard and tobacco are good; the outturn of the paddy crop of the plough cultivators has been very poor.
Hill Tipperah ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather cold and dry; the reaping of the late rice crop is nearly completed; the winter crops go on well.
Backergunge ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather seasonable; eight annas of the <i>amun</i> crops have been reaped; the prospects are fair.
Furreedpore ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather seasonable; rain is wanted for the winter crops; at present, however, an average crop is expected.
Dacca ...	0·81	Weather warm for the season, and heavy fogs in the morning; the rice harvest is over, and the result is everywhere favourable.
Mymensingh ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather seasonable; mornings are foggy; state and prospects of the crops are good.
Tipperah ...	0·90	Weather fine, but not so cold as usual at this time of year; state and prospects of the crops are very good.
24-Pergunnahs ...	2·80	Weather warmer than last week; the reaping of the <i>amun</i> crop continues; fever and cholera are still prevalent.
Jessore ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather more warm than is seasonable; the prospects of the winter crops are satisfactory; fever is abating a little.
Nudda ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather warmer than usual in December; the cold weather crops are progressing favourably; cholera is abating in Kooshien, but fever of a bad type has appeared; cholera and fever are reported in Bongoug and Meherpore.
Moorshedabad ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather unusually close for the season; there is no change to report; rain is needed for the <i>rabi</i> crops; cholera is still prevalent; much fever is about.
Pubna ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather seasonable; the state and prospects of the <i>rabi</i> are favourable; the reaping of <i>maskkalai</i> and <i>moong</i> has commenced; fever and cholera are not so prevalent as they were lately.
Rajshahye ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather warm in the day time and cold at night; heavy dews; the cutting of the <i>amun</i> rice crop is going on, and the prospects of the <i>rabi</i> crops are favourable.
Rogra ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather dry and cold; the reaping of <i>amun</i> rice still continues; the <i>rabi</i> crops are promising well; a little rain would do well; fever is still prevalent in the west; cholera has entirely disappeared.
Dinapore ...	0·16	Weather mild and dry; the outturn of the <i>kaimunti</i> harvest now in progress is estimated at 12 annas.
Rungpore ...	0·7	The cutting of <i>dhan</i> continues; other crops are progressing well; mustard is being gathered in some places; cholera is abating.
Cooch Behar ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather seasonably cool; no change to report in the state and prospects of the crops; the harvesting of <i>amun</i> rice is not yet over; the cold weather crops are progressing favourably; mustard is in flower, and the tobacco plants are still being transplanted; cases of fever are increasing in number in the Mekhaliganj sub-division, otherwise the public health is generally good.
Jalpáiguri ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather warmer than usual at this time of year; the gathering of the <i>kaimunti dhan</i> is almost finished; land is being prepared for the <i>dhadoi</i> all over the district; the prospects of tobacco, mustard, and other winter crops are satisfactory.
Darjeeling ...	0·25	Weather alternately bright and cloudy; almost all the <i>kaimunti</i> crop has been gathered in; the outturn is very fair; <i>til</i> and <i>kalai</i> crops are progressing favourably, and the sowing of other crops has been commenced.
Midnapore ...	3·43	Weather bright and rather warm for the season; state and prospects of the crops are fair.
Howrah ...	<i>Nil</i>	The rice harvest is progressing; the few crops sown here in the cold weather are doing well; health is improving.
Houghly ...	1·40	Weather rather warm for the season; the harvesting of late rice is going on; it is a good crop; the <i>rabi</i> crops are being weeded; fever is on the increase; many cases of cholera have been reported from thana Bolaghur.
Burdwan ...	0·14	The <i>amun</i> crop is nearly harvested; the <i>rabi</i> crops are doing well; fever is prevalent; cholera is reported in the Culna sub-division.
Bankoora ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather cold and at times cloudy; the state and prospects of the crops are the same as reported last week.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—continued.		
Beerbhoom ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather seasonable; the harvest of late rice is nearly completed; the <i>rabi</i> crops are doing well.
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather not cold for the time of year; no change in the state and prospects of the crops since last report.
Bhāgalpur ...	0·38	Weather clear and cold; the <i>aghani</i> crop is mostly cut and is giving an abundant outturn, which is being exported as fast as threshed out; the <i>rabi</i> prospects are excellent.
Monghyr ...	0·31	Weather warmer than previous week; rain is wanted for the <i>rabi</i> crops.
Purneah ...	0·2	Weather hot for the time of year; some more rain would be beneficial to the wheat; the crop of mustard is good; tobacco is very good.
Maldah ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather fair, but unseasonably warm; state and prospects of the crops are satisfactory; cholera has much abated, but fever of a bad type is very prevalent in many parts of the district.
Durbhanga ...	0·66	Weather sometimes cloudy and rather hot for the season; the harvesting of rice is nearly complete; the <i>rabi</i> crops are looking well, but in some places they require rain; owing to the failure of the rice crop in some places, and the large exportation now going on, the price of rice has risen to an unusual height.
Mozufferpore ...	0·95	Weather mild and cloudy, with heavy fogs in the morning; the <i>rabi</i> crops are doing fairly.
Sarun ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather cool and bright, with light clouds at times; the mornings are generally foggy; west wind is prevailing; the prospects of the <i>rabi</i> crops are still good, but rain is urgently required; prices are stationary; public health is good.
Chumpanun ...	0·25	Weather seasonable; no change to report; rain is still wanted for the <i>rabi</i> crops; the price of food-grains has slightly fallen in consequence of importations from the neighbouring districts.
Patna ...	0·72	Weather fine and cold; the reaping of the rice crop is in progress; the <i>rabi</i> crops are looking well, but a little rain is wanted; health is good.
Gya ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather warmer than usual at this season; no appearance of coming rain; maximum thermometer in the shade 83°2'; estimates of the actual outturn of <i>dhan</i> have been called for; the outturn is known to be far below the average, and this and the exportation still going on are facts which make a little rain for the <i>rabi</i> all the more anxiously looked for; it is very much wanted.
Shahabad ...	0·12	Weather still cloudy, with east wind prevailing; the <i>rabi</i> under Sone irrigation is excellent, but where no irrigation (either from the Sone or from wells) is available, it is reported to be drying up for want of rain.
Hazáribágh ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather fair; no change to report in the state and prospects of the crops; the present prospects of the rates are favourable.
Lohardugga ...	<i>Nil</i>	There has been no rain throughout the district during the past week, and the prospects of the <i>rabi</i> crops are indifferent in consequence.
Manbhoom ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather pleasant, but the wind is unusually high, and the absence of the usual Christmas showers may result, as it seemed to do last year, in a too early fall of rain further on, and in an unfavourable distribution of the fall between June and October; nothing new to report; generally there has been a good harvest in the south, and a poor one in the north, of the district; rain is wanted in one pergunnah, where wheat and gram have been grown.
Singhbhoom ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather seasonable; nothing to report about the paddy crop; the cold weather crops are doing well, and would be better if the usual Christmas rain would fall; there is a good deal of fever reported from Dhalbhoom.
Balasore ...	0·5	Weather rather warm for the season; the winter crops are doing well, and some are being harvested; the outturn of the <i>saradh</i> crop has been an average one; a few cases of small-pox and fever have been reported from the interior.
Cuttack ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather fine, rather warm for the season; <i>saradh</i> and <i>rabi</i> crops are being reaped, and a good outturn is expected.
Pooree ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather warm for the season; sky clear; the harvesting of the <i>laghu</i> crop has been completed, the outturn is estimated at three-eighths of an average crop; the <i>saradh</i> crop is being harvested; the miscellaneous winter crops, <i>i. e.</i> , <i>moong</i> , <i>arkhur</i> , <i>kalai</i> , and mustard, promise fair; sugarcane is being cut; <i>datura</i> rice continues to be sown; the state of the <i>mandia</i> crops in the salt tracts south of the Chilka is not very good owing to want of rain; no more cholera.
General Remarks. —Rain is reported to have fallen in many parts of the Province; it will, it is hoped, be beneficial to the growing crops, but will be somewhat detrimental to the rice not yet stored, and to some of the <i>rabi</i> crops, which are already ripe and being gathered; cholera seems to have generally abated, but fever is still very prevalent in some districts.		

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. P. and Oudh—		
Benares (Jan. 1st)	Excellent rain has fallen.	
Allahabad (" 2nd)	...	Rain much wanted.
Jhansi (" ")	...	No change.
Agra (" ")	...	No change; <i>rabi</i> crops progressing famously.
Meerut (" ")	1	The rain was accompanied by slight hail on 29th ultimo; weather cold; prices steady.
Bareilly (" ")	...	No change.
Kumaun (Dec. 31st)	Rain from night of 29th to night of 30th.	No more rain wanted.
Lucknow (Jan. 2nd)	...	Prospects fair.
Sitapur (" ")	...	Weather clear; west wind; prospects good.
Fyzabad (" ")	Slight showers	Hail in eastern part of district; fierce west wind.
Partabgarh (Dec. 31st)	3	Prospects good.
<i>General Remarks.</i> —There has been partial rain and the <i>rabi</i> prospects are generally good, but in some places rain is still required.		
Punjab—(Jan. 1st).		
Delhi ...	Nil	Agricultural prospects good; small-pox decreasing.
Hissar ...	2	Weather cool and cloudy; agricultural prospects improved; <i>rabi</i> sowings nearly completed; general fall in prices of grain; cattle still suffering from scarcity of fodder; health generally good, but small-pox prevalent.
Umballa ...	1.3	Agricultural prospects favourable and health good in these seven districts.
Jullundur ...	1.5	
Lahore ...	6	
Rawalpindi ...	3.0	
Mooltan ...	2	
Dera Ismail Khan ...	1.2	
Peshawar ...	1.8	
<i>General Remarks.</i> —The rainfall in the southern districts has still further improved agricultural prospects in that direction; in the northern districts more rain would do harm.		
Central Provinces—		
Sambalpur (Dec. 29th) ..	...	Cold and cloudy; rice harvest completed; health good; prices steady.
Bilaspur ...	...	Clear and cold; <i>khurif</i> harvest continues; <i>rabi</i> favourable; fever prevalent; prices steady.
Balaghât ...	...	Cloudy; prospects of superior kinds of <i>rabi</i> crops favourable; fever and cattle disease continue; prices rising.
Chhindwâra ...	...	Clear; prospects favourable; fever continues; prices steady.
Chânda (Dec. 30th) ...	...	Clear and cool; <i>khurif</i> harvest continues; <i>rabi</i> doing well; fever and cattle disease continue; prices rising.
Betûl (" 31st) ...	...	Cloudy; prospects of <i>rabi</i> favourable, but cloudy weather has done some injury; fever continues; prices risen.
Bhandâra (Jan. 1st) ...	...	Close at the commencement, very cold at end of week; rice harvest continues; <i>rabi</i> favourable; fever prevalent; prices rising.
Wardha (" 2nd) ...	...	<i>Rabi</i> favourable; linseed and gram damaged by continued cloudy weather.
Nâgpur (Jan. 2nd) ...	...	Cloudy at the commencement, clear now; <i>khurif</i> harvest continues; <i>rabi</i> doing well, except <i>lak</i> and peas, which have suffered from cloudy weather; fever prevalent; prices of wheat and <i>jowar</i> rising.
Nimâr ...	...	Cool and pleasant, with heavy dews; prospects of <i>rabi</i> favourable; small-pox continues.
Hoshangabad ...	...	Cloudy; cotton-picking continues; <i>rabi</i> promising.
Narsinghpur ...	...	Clear and cool; prospects and health good; prices unchanged.
Jubbulpore ...	...	Cloudy; <i>rabi</i> prospects and health good; prices stationary.
Saugor ...	...	Prospects of <i>rabi</i> good; prices stationary.
Seoni ...	...	<i>Rabi</i> doing well; health good.
Damoh ...	...	<i>Rabi</i> good; prices stationary.
Mandla ...	...	Prospects of <i>rabi</i> favourable; fever prevalent; prices steady.
<i>General Remarks.</i> —The weather has become clearer and more seasonable; prospects favourable.		
British Burma—		
(Jan. 3rd)		
Arrakan Division ...	...	Public health good; paddy crops being reaped; outturn everywhere satisfactory.
Pegu Division.		
Rangoon ...	...	General health good, except in Syriam, where there have been a few cases of sporadic cholera; reaping progressing, and favourable estimate of the outturn thus far fully confirmed; prices steady, at Rs. 80 to Rs. 85, with, if anything, an inclination to rise, although grain coming into market.
Thonkwa ...	...	Health and crops good.
Basscin ...	...	Health good; reaping going on.
Henzada ...	...	Health good; crops excellent; reaping progressing.
Prome ...	...	Seven deaths from cholera in Prome, one in Padoung, otherwise healthy; harvest almost completed.
Thayetmyo ...	...	Public health good; harvest good; reaping nearly over.
Tenasserim Division ...	...	Health good; crops progressing.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Assam—		
Gauhati (Jan. 2nd)	·68	Weather cold, with rain and storms; the reaping and gathering of <i>sali</i> nearly completed; prospects of other crops promising.
Sylhet (" ")	·75	Reaping not yet finished; weather seasonable; prospects good.
Mysore and Coorg— (Jan. 2nd)	...	Standing crops good in the west, poor and blighted in the east; harvesting continues; weather close, hot and abnormal; fever very prevalent; for week ending 22nd ultimo, on Civil Relief works 5,357, on Professional Department works 45,286, and gratuitously relieved 13,223.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Amráoti (Jan. 3rd)	...	Prospects as before; bright cold weather has come, which will prevent apprehended injury to crops from insects.
Central India — (Jan. 2nd)		
Indore ...	} Nil	
Gwalior ...		
Rutlam ...		
Sutna ...		
	·03	<i>General Remarks.</i> —Weather cold; public health good.
Rajputana—		
Sirohi (Dec 23rd)	·15	Wells and health good; prospects favourable.
Meywar (" 21st)	·1	Water-supply, health and prospects good.
Jhallawar (" 27th)	...	Health and prospects good.
Ajnere (Jan. 2nd)	...	<i>Rabi</i> prospects continue favourable; prices stationary; health good.
Jeypore	Agricultural prospects continue favourable; health good.

G. H. M. BATTEN,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.



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Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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SUPPLEMENT No. 2.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Fort William, the 8th January 1878.

No. 21.—Mr. J. P. Hewett, of Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, reported to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh his arrival at Allahabad on the 17th ultimo.

The 11th January 1878.

No. 36.—Mr. C. Boulnois, Barrister-at-Law, is permitted to resign his appointment of Judge of the Chief Court of the Punjab.

No. 38.—Under Section 5 of Act XVII of 1877, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. H. M. Plowden, Barrister-at-Law, to be a Judge of the Chief Court of the Punjab, *vice* Mr. C. Boulnois, resigned.

EXAMINATIONS.

The 8th January 1878.

No. 1.—The under-mentioned Officers serving in the Central Provinces have passed the prescribed departmental examination:—

In Civil, Criminal and Revenue Law and Procedure.

LOWER STANDARD.

Mr. C. W. Imrie, M.A., C.S., Assistant Commissioner.

Jagdishwar Damodhar, Deputy Clerk, District Court, Nagpur.

In Civil and Criminal Law and Procedure.

LOWER STANDARD.

Har Pershad, Nazir, Deputy Commissioner's Court, Betul.

In Criminal and Revenue Law and Procedure.

LOWER STANDARD.

Dhondiraj, Nazir, Deputy Commissioner's Court, Chanda.

Abaji Vasudeo, Naib Tahsildar, Tirora, Bhandara District.

Balwant Bikaji, Inspector of Schools, Wardha.

In Criminal Law and Procedure.

LOWER STANDARD.

Hussan Ali, Extra Assistant Commissioner.

In Revenue Law and Procedure.

LOWER STANDARD.

Mahomed Ashruf Khan, Naib Tahsildar, Narsinghpur.

Narayan Gopal, Clerk, District Court, Bhandara.

In Vernacular Languages.

IN URDU.

Mr. C. W. Imrie, M.A., C.S., Assistant Commissioner.

IN MARATHI.

Mr. L. K. Lawrie, C.S., Barrister-at-Law, Assistant Commissioner.

No. 3.—Captain E. J. Gunthorpe, Officiating District Superintendent of Police, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, has passed the prescribed examination for Police Officers in the Higher Standard.

MEDICAL.

The 10th January 1878.

No. 32.—The services of 3rd Grade Assistant Surgeon Peary Lall Sein, attached to the dispensary at Chánda, in the Central Provinces, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

The 11th January 1878.

No. 36.—APPOINTMENT.—Surgeon-Major J. M. Fleming, M.D., to be Joint Medical Officer in charge of Simla, *vice* Surgeon-Major R. Harvey.

JUDICIAL.

The 7th January 1878.

No. 24.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 10, Act VI of 1871, the Governor General in Council is pleased to invest Babu Hara Nath Ghosh, Extra Assistant Commissioner in Assam, with the powers of a Munsif within the limits of the District of Sibságar.

J. O'KINEALY,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.—COMMERCE AND TRADE.

Calcutta, the 9th January 1878.

No. 1 of 1878.—The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information :—

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

HINDOSTAN—WEST COAST—BOMBAY HARBOUR.

Position of Middle Ground.

Notice is hereby given that the Middle Ground battery, Bombay harbour, as at present delineated on the Admiralty Chart No. 2621, is upwards of 12 degrees out in its relative bearing from the Dolphin beacon light, being nearly two cables to the northward of its correct position.

The centre of the Middle Ground should bear from the Dolphin light N. 66° E. 1450 yards, instead of, as now shown on the Chart, N. 54° E.

The soundings along the foreshore, extending from abreast Colaba point to Mody bay and to a distance of half a mile from that shore, appear to have been incorrectly reduced on the above Chart, as a further reduction of from 3 to 5 feet is necessary to represent the actual depth in that portion of the harbour.

[Bearings are Magnetic. Variation 0° 55' Easterly in 1878.]

By Direction of the Government of India,

A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, *Comdr. (Late I.N.),*

Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.

MARINE SURVEY DEPARTMENT;

CALCUTTA,

The 5th January 1878.

By Order,

G. H. M. BATTEN,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

If this Notice is received on boardship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Chart affected by it; but it does not affect the Directions in the Admiralty West Coast of Hindostan Pilot, page 136, where the marks given for clearing the Middle Ground are correct.

The 11th January 1878.

No. 34.—With reference to Notification No. 41 (Surveys) published in the *Gazette of India* of the 22nd December 1877, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify that the rule therein laid down, prohibiting officers of Her Majesty's Indian Marine or serving under the Marine Department from undertaking private surveys or other private business, except with the express permission of the Government of India, shall be applicable to all officers holding Port appointments.

The prohibition will come into force after the lapse of a period of six months from the date of this notice.

SURVEYS.

The 11th January 1878.

No. 12.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Colonel J. T. Walker, C.B., R.E., Superintendent of the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, to be Surveyor-General of India, *vice* Major-General H. L. Thuillier, C.S.I., R.A., retired.

In notifying the retirement of Major-General Thuillier from the office which he has held for nearly seventeen years, and from the department in which he has served upwards of forty years, the Governor General in Council deems it right to place on record the high sense which the Government of India entertain of Major-General Thuillier's services and of the zeal and ability which he has brought to bear upon the discharge of his duties during an unusually long official career.

No. 13.—Major-General H. L. Thuillier, C.S.I., R.A., and Colonel J. T. Walker, C.B., R.E., respectively made over and received charge of the office of Surveyor-General of India on the forenoon of the 1st instant.

G. H. M. BATTEN,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—POLITICAL.

Fort William, the 10th January 1878.

No. 80P.—With reference to Notification No. 2213P., dated 15th September 1877, the recognition by the Government of India of the appointment of Mr. Thomas Payn as Acting Consul for Belgium at Calcutta has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

No. 82P.—With reference to Notification No. 2213P., dated 21st September 1877, the recognition by the Government of India of the appointment of Mr. H. F. Brown as Consul-General for Denmark at Calcutta has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

GENERAL.

The 11th January 1878.

No. 55G.—APPOINTMENT.—Lieutenant C. E. Yate, Officiating Political Assistant, 3rd Class, is appointed to be Political Assistant, 2nd Class, substantive *pro tem*, and is posted to Bunsware and Pertabgurih as Assistant Political Agent, with effect from the forenoon of the 29th November 1877, *vice* Mr. Framjee Bhikajee.

No. 57G.—APPOINTMENT.—Lieutenant Cr Herbert, Officiating Adjutant, Deolee Irregular Force, to be Wing Officer, Meywar Bheel Corps with effect from the 29th November.

C. U. AITCHISON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 5th January 1878.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 23.—ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT—

Captain (local Major) A. G. Wynen, 39th Foot, to be a Deputy Assistant Adjutant General on the

establishment, with effect from the date on which he may take up the duties of the office, *vice* Major E. F. Angelo, whose tour of staff service has expired.

The 11th January 1878.

No. 24.—STAFF CORPS—

The under-mentioned Officer of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 20 years' service, is promoted to the rank of Major, from the date specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 808 of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Captain Alexander England,—4th January 1878.

No. 25.—MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT—

Lieutenant-Colonel D. B. Young, Military Accountant, 1st Class, 2nd Grade, to be Military Accountant, 1st Class, 1st Grade.

Colonel W. C. Clarke, Military Accountant, 2nd Class, 1st Grade, on furlough, to be Military Accountant, 1st Class, 2nd Grade.

Major H. G. Pritchard, Military Accountant, 2nd Class, 2nd Grade, to be Military Accountant, 2nd Class, 1st Grade.

Major W. S. Hunt, Military Accountant, 3rd Class, on furlough, to be Military Accountant, 2nd Class, 2nd Grade.

Captain M. A. Rowlandson, Assistant Military Accountant, on furlough, to be Military Accountant, 3rd Class.

No. 26.—Major T. H. Turner, Military Accountant, 1st Class, 2nd Grade, on return from furlough, resumed charge of his office on 26th October 1877, when the junior Officers acting in higher grades reverted to their proper places in the Department.

No. 27.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

Supernumerary Surgeons-Major Jesse Griggs Pileher and Simon Mackertich, M.D., are brought on the establishment of Surgeons-Major to fill existing vacancies.

No. 28.—SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

Rank.	Name.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In succession to
Apothecary	William Sinclair	Senior Apothecary.	Dec. 12, '77	Senior Apothecary R. W. Beale, retired.
Assistant Apothecary.	Charles Pierce	Apothecary	Oct. 29, '77	Apothecary W. H. Gray, retired.
Ditto	John Parham			Apothecary C. Force, second ed.
Ditto	James Munrowd	Ditto	Nov. 30, '77	Apothecary S. Decruz, retired.
Ditto	W. Lowman	Ditto	Dec. 12, '77	Apothecary W. Smith, promoted.

No. 29.—VOLUNTEER CORPS—

Thomason College Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Major A. M. Brandreth, Royal Engineers, Officiating Principal, Thomason College, to officiate as Commandant, *vice* Major A. M. Lang, on furlough.

ARMY CIRCULARS.

No. 30.—The following Clause 37 of Army Circulars, dated the 1st March 1876, is declared applicable to India and published for general information :—

Ball Ammunition (Martini-Henry) for Musketry Instruction.

Clause 37.—A special issue of 100 rounds of ball ammunition will be allowed during the annual course of Musketry for 1876-77 for each Officer Instructor and Sergeant-Instructor of Musketry belonging to Corps armed with the Martini-Henry rifle for purposes of instruction.

CLOTHING.

No. 31.—The following note is to be added to G. G. O. No. 1294 of 1876 :—

Note.—The period of duration of Great Coats issued to Staff Sergeants of Hill Depôts is limited to 7 years instead of 10 years.

DISMISSALS AND REMOVALS.

No. 32.—The services of native medical pupil Mela Ram, No. 1281, who was admitted into the service by G. G. O. No. 990 of 1877, are dispensed with.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 33.—The under-mentioned Officers are granted furlough to Europe, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Christopher James Godby, Bengal Staff Corps, Honorary Aide-de-Camp to the Governor General, Commandant, 4th Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force,—private affairs, for eight months, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Henry Alexander Cockburn, Infantry, Military Accountant, 1st Class, 2nd Grade,—private affairs, for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant-Colonel Harvey Woodhouse, Infantry,—private affairs, for one year and one month, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hamilton Maxwell, Bengal Staff Corps, Brigade-Major on the establishment,—private affairs, for two years, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant Gilbert Gaisford, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 5th Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force,—private affairs, for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

REPORTS OF DEPARTURE—

Lieutenant-Colonel H. T. Oldfield, Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 1172 of 1877,—*Zambesi*, 17th December 1877, from Bombay.

Surgeon-Major H. Cayley, G. G. O. No. 143 of 1877,—10th April 1877, from Calcutta.

Surgeon-Major J. Cameron, M.D., G. G. O. No. 1119 of 1877,—*Malwa*, 29th December 1877, from Calcutta.

Captain G. Brehon, Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 454 of 1877,—*Nepaul*, 25th July 1877, from Calcutta.

Captain J. L. Macpherson, Royal Engineers, G. G. O. No. 143 of 1877,—21st March 1877.
Lieutenant C. A. Coles, Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 1144 of 1877,—*Malwa*, 29th December 1877, from Calcutta.

HONORS AND REWARDS.

ORDER OF MERIT—

The under-mentioned Sepoys of the 5th Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, are admitted to the 3rd Class of the Order of Merit in consideration of their conspicuous gallantry in action with the Jowakis before Bagh on the 12th November 1877 :—

No. 3634—Sepoy Abdul Gufoor.

No. 3799—Sepoy Lal Khan.

No. 3352—Sepoy Syud Shah.

PENSIONS.

No. 36.—Conductor Zachariah Holland, Ordnance Commissariat Department, is transferred to the Pension Establishment on an invalid pension of Rs. 100 per mensem, under G. G. O. No. 69 of 1868, payable in India.

No. 37.—The under-mentioned out-pensioners of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea are permitted to draw their pensions (which are chargeable to Imperial revenue) in India, from the dates they cease to receive regimental pay :—

Michael Coffey, late 109th Foot (67th Brigade),—one shilling and one penny per diem.

John Smith, late 8th Brigade, Royal Artillery,—one shilling per diem.

Drummer Francis Berkery, late 108th Foot,—nine pence per diem, commencing from the 24th November 1877.

No. 38.—Native Doctor Suntu Ram, attached to the 1st Division, Bari Doab Canal, is granted a pension of Rs. 7 per mensem from the date of his discharge, payable in the Presidency Circle.

No. 39.—Sowar Sunt Singh, of the 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, is granted an injury pension in the 2nd degree of Rs. 3-12 per mensem from date of discharge, payable in the Punjab Circle.

No. 40.—Moonah, widow of the late Naick Shaick Kyrattee, of the 3rd Bombay Native Infantry, is granted for a period of three years the 3rd Class Order of Merit Pay Rs. 2-5-4 per mensem drawn by her late husband, payable in the North-Western Province Circle.

TRANSFER OF OFFICERS.

No. 41.—The services of the under-mentioned Officers are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief :—

Captain E. H. Webb, General List, Infantry, Wing Officer, 8th Regiment of Native Infantry.

Captain W. R. Hamilton, General List, Infantry, Squadron Officer, 4th Bengal Cavalry.

Captain C. H. Forster, General List, Infantry.

Lieutenant C. F. Magrath, Royal Artillery.

No. 42.—The services of first class Apothecary J. Sleigh are, with reference to the Notification by the Government of Bengal, dated the 3rd January 1878, replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

H. K. BURNE, Colonel,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 11th January 1878.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1868, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the under-mentioned Commissioned and Warrant Officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department from 29th December 1877 to 11th January 1878:—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of Decesse.	Place of Decesse.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
General Medical Establishment	Surgeon-Major J. Elliot, M.D.	7th January 1878 ...	Calcutta.		
Sub Medical Department	Assistant Apothecary S. Dawson	25th December 1877 ...	Chunar.		

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 11th January 1878.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 1.—Mr. James Murphy, to be a 3rd Class Engineer in Her Majesty's Indian Marine, on probation, and posted to the Indian Government Steamer *Tenasserim*, with effect from the 17th December 1877.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 2.—Mr. Alexander Mennic, temporary 3rd Class Engineer of the Indian Government Steamer *Quangtung*, is permitted to resign his appointment.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Fort William, the 8th January 1878.

No. 4.—Mr. A. H. Ten-Brooke, Accountant, 1st Grade, Office of Accountant General, Public Works Department, is granted three months' privilege leave, with effect from 7th instant, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

The 9th January 1878.

No. 6.—Mr. J. B. Braddon, Assistant Examiner, 1st Grade, and Assistant Auditor of Accounts, Oudh and Rohilkund Railway, is transferred to the Office of the Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Bombay.

Mr. W. F. O'Donoghue, Assistant Examiner, 3rd Grade, attached to the Office of Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Bombay, is transferred to the Office of the Auditor of Accounts, Oudh and Rohilkund Railway, *vice* Mr. Braddon.

The 10th January 1878.

No. 8.—The under-mentioned passed students of the Royal Indian Engineering College, appointed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State as Assistant Engineers, 2nd Grade, are posted as follows:—

To Madras.

- Mr. C. J. Ussher.
- „ G. E. Manson.
- „ A. A. G. Malet.
- „ W. Jopp.
- „ B. H. Young.
- „ G. B. Lambert.

To Bombay.

- Mr. W. L. S. L. Cameroun.
- „ F. A. Dashwood.
- „ D. George.

To Punjab Irrigation Branch.

- Mr. F. W. Chanter.
- O. V. Yates.

To Central System of State Railways.

- Mr. W. E. Newham.
- „ G. A. Savielle.
- „ W. Home.

To Western System of State Railways.

- Mr. S. De Brath.
- „ P. H. Cresswell.
- „ A. J. Haslam.
- „ T. H. Wright.
- „ H. S. Talbot.

To North-Eastern System of State Railways.

- Mr. R. A. English.
- H. Fox.
- „ St. J. Hewitt.

To British Burma.

- Mr. A. E. Cuthbertson. } General Service.
- „ E. M. Sage. }
- „ R. T. Denne. } Railway Branch.
- „ J. E. Gabbett. }

No. 9.—Sergeant R. Fryer, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, is re-transferred from Madras to the North Western Provinces, Irrigation Branch.

The 11th January 1878.

No. 10.—Mr. F. M. Woodroffe, appointed Accountant, 3rd Grade, on probation, in Public Works Department Notification No. 542, dated 22nd December 1877, is posted to Military Works Branch instead of to Central India.

No. 11.—Sergeant J. Battman, Overseer, 1st Grade, is re-transferred from Bombay to Bengal Provincial Establishment.

No. 12.—From Public Works Department Notification No. 528, dated 18th December 1877 omit the name of Mr. E. Baker, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

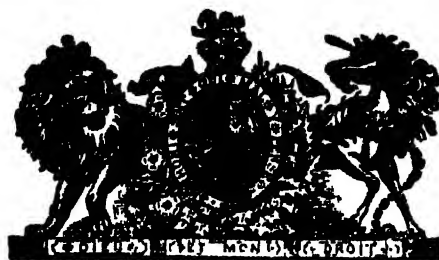
No. 13.—Mr. T. J. Dumayne, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is temporarily transferred from the North-Eastern System of State Railways to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

TELEGRAPH.

The 9th January 1878.

No. 5.—Colonel R. Murray, Deputy Director General of Telegraphs, is, on return from furlough, appointed to officiate as Director General of Telegraphs in India until further orders, with effect from the forenoon of the 5th January.

W. A. CROMMELIN, *Major-Genl., R.E.*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 12, 1878.

Register
No. 32.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 11th January 1878.

Offices opened and closed during the month of December 1877.

Name of Station.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
Chakrata*	N. W. P. ...	17th ...	Closed.
Diamond Island	British Burmah ...	9th ...	Opened.
Indore City ..	Central India ...	19th	Ditto.
Hanikhet ..	Kumaon District...	26th ...	Ditto.

* Season Office.

R. MURRAY, *Colonel,*
Offg. Dir. Genl. of Tels. in India.

GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 4th January 1878.

No. 1.—Mr. Irvin Pocock, Assistant Surveyor, 3rd Grade, having exceeded, by seventeen days, the privilege leave which was granted to him in Notification No. 29, dated 12th October 1877, is, with the sanction of the Government of India, reappointed to his position in the Survey Department, under Rule 5, Section 30 of the Civil Leave Code.

J. T. WALKER, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Surveyor-General of India,
and Superintendent, G. T. Survey.

REVENUE SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 7th January 1878.

Subsidiary leave under Section VI of the Civil Leave Code is granted to Captain Henry Lees Smith, Assistant Superintendent of Revenue Sur-

veys, to enable him to join his appointment at Saharunpur.

J. T. WALKER, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Surveyor General of India,
and Superintendent, G. T. Survey.

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 9th January 1878.

Mr. T. E. M. Claudius, Assistant Surveyor, 1st Grade, attached to No. 1, Gwalior and Central India Topographical Survey, is allowed privilege leave under Supplement F, Section 12, of the Civil Leave Code, from the forenoon of the 1st January 1878.

J. T. WALKER, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Surveyor General of India,
and Superintendent, G. T. Survey.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT— Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Meerut Command.

Meerut, the 2nd January 1878.

No. 1.—The privilege leave for one month granted to Major H. F. Blair, R. E., Executive Engineer, Chakrata Division, Military Works, in this office No. 66 of 22nd October, is cancelled.

No. 2.—Sub-Conductor J. H. Quilter, Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, Chakrata Division, Military Works, availed himself, on the forenoon of the 21st December 1877, of the forty-two days' privilege leave granted to him in this office Notification No. 75, dated 15th November 1877.

Æ. PERKINS, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., Meerut Command,
Military Works.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The undermentioned Candidates have passed the First Examination in Arts :—

FIRST DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

1	Chattopadhyay, Ramnath	...	Presidency College.
2	" Sureschandra	...	Ditto.
3	Doran, E.	...	St. Xavier's College.
4	Ghosh, Nagendranath	...	Presidency College.
5	Bagchi, Ramaprasad	...	Ditto.
6	Chakravarti, Harischandra	...	Hooghly College.
7	Gosvami, Jadunath	...	Presidency College.
8	Chattopadhyay, Kshetraprasad	...	Ditto.
9	Younan, W.	...	St. Xavier's College.
10	Sinha, Purnendunarayan	...	Patna College.
11	{ Govindaprasad	...	Muir Central College.
	{ Chakravarti, Dwarkanath	...	Presidency College.
	{ Ray, Kalimohan	...	General Assembly's Institution.
13	{ Chaudhuri, Suryyakumar	...	Ditto.
	{ Maitra, Ramgopal	...	Benares College.
16	Bandyopadhyay, Kantibhushan (I)	...	Hooghly College.
17	Mukhopadhyay, Upendranath	...	Ditto.
18	Som, Trailokyanath	...	Ditto.
19	Sarkar, Biharilal	...	Metropolitan Institution.
20	Chattopadhyay, Ramanimohan	...	Ditto.
21	Sundarlal	...	Muir Central College.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

	Adhikari, Nilratan	...	Berhampore College.
	Arndt, G. A. H.	...	St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
	Ashe, Reginald	...	St. Xavier's College.
	Bagchi, Mahendranath	...	Teacher.
	Baldevram	...	Benares College.
	Bandyopadhyay, Kalipada	...	Krishnaghur College.
	" Kumadnath	...	Presidency College.
	" Nilmani	...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	" Surendranath	...	Presidency College.
10	Bansidhar	...	Agra College.
	Basu, Basantakumar	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Govindachandra	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Jagadischandra	...	St. Xavier's College.
	" Saratchandra	...	Ex.-Student, Dacca College.
	Bhyronprasad	...	Agra College.
	Chakravarti, Durgakanta	...	Bauleah High School.
	" Gopinath	...	Hooghly College.
	" Hridaynath	...	F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
	" Syamacharan	...	Ditto.
20	Chaudhuri, Dinanath	...	Berhampore College.
	Chattopadhyay, Gopalchandra	...	Presidency College.
	" Manmatha	...	Ditto.
	" Sasibhushan	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
	" Sonatan	...	Ditto.
	Choteylal	...	Ditto.
	Dás, Krishnalal	...	Benares College.
	Datta, Jugalkisor	...	Hooghly College.
	" Modhusudan	...	Midnapore High School.
	De, Jaharilal	...	Hooghly College.
30	Dougre, Gopal Ramchandra	...	High School, Jabalpur.
	Dwarkadas	...	Lahore College.
	Evarts, A. C. C.	...	St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
	Gangaram	...	Lahore College.
	Ghosh, Atulchandra	...	Presidency College.
	" Basantakumar	...	Dacca College.
	" Ishanchandra	...	Cathedral Mission College.
	" Matilal	...	High School, Jabalpur.
	" Nandalal	...	Berhampore College.
	" Rajendralal	...	Presidency College.
40	" Sasikumar	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	Ghoshal, Navinchandra	...	Presidency College.
	Gupta, Prasaunakumar	...	General Assembly's Institution.

Héti, Banwarilal	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Jordan, J. G.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Laha, Srischandra	...	Presidency College.
Lahiri, Hrishikes	...	Berhampore College.
" Pulinvihari	...	F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
Lakshmiram	...	St. John's College, Agra.
Mahommed Husain	...	Lahore College.
50 Mitra, Avinashchandra	...	F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
" Bankimchandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
" Bhagavaticharan	...	Hooghly College.
" Hemchandra	...	Cathedral Mission College.
" Rajesvar	...	Patna College.
Mukhopadhyay, Gopalchandra	...	Cathedral Mission College.
" Kaliprasanna	...	Patna College.
" Nriyagopal	...	General Assembly's Institution.
" Ramprasanna	...	Sanskrit College.
Niblett, R. H.	...	Benares College.
60 Pan, Kalipada	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Pande, Hariram	...	Muir Central College.
Rashakvihari	...	Agra College.
Ray, Amritlal	...	Metropolitan Institution.
" Benibhushan	...	Presidency College.
" Jagadishchandra	...	Licence in Civil Engineering.
" Rajanikanta (<i>Junior</i>)	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Raychandhuri, Asutosh	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Sahu, Durgacharan	...	Cuttack College.
Sanyal, Bishnuchandra	...	Agra College.
70 Sarkar, Gopalchandra	...	Bauleah High School.
" Ramchandra	...	Dacca College.
Sarkies, C. J.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Sen, Chandicharan	...	Presidency College.
" Dakshinacharan	...	F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
" Rajmohan	...	Benares College.
" Srischandra	...	Ex-Student, Cathedral Mission College.
Sinha, Gajaraj	...	High School, Jabalpur.
Sivaprasad	...	Agra College.
Sivapratap	...	Ditto.
80 Sur, Akshaykumar	...	Presidency College.
Syamvihari	...	Patna College.
Tirathram Chopea	...	Lahore College.
Umar Bakhsh	...	Ditto.
Umrao Singh	...	Ditto.
85 Wilsone, A. H.	...	Doveton College.

THIRD DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Amir Hasan	...	Muir Central College.
Badruddin	...	Benares College.
Bajpai, Lulluram	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Bandyopadhyay, Akshaykumar	...	Hooghly College.
" Bipinvihari	...	Agra College.
" Devendranath	...	Presidency College.
" Haripada	...	Metropolitan Institution.
" Jogendranath	...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
" Jogendranath (1)	...	Hooghly College.
10 " Kalikumar	...	Ditto.
Basu, Akshaykumar	...	Ex-Student, Presidency College.
" Anantakumar	...	Dacca College.
" Bijaygovinda	...	Hooghly College.
" Bipinvihari	...	Metropolitan Institution.
" Brajanath	...	Sanskrit College.
" Govindachandra	...	Muir Central College.
" Jogendranath	...	Krishnaghur College.
" Jotendranath	...	F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
" Latuvihari	...	Cathedral Mission College.
20 " Nagendralal	...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
" Nandakumar	...	Ex-Student, Dacca College.
" Rajanikanta	...	Dacca College.
" Syamacharan	...	Patna College.
Batra, Nehalchand	...	Lahore College.
Bhar, Rajkrishna	...	Hooghly College.
Bhargaw, Ramasvarprasad	...	Ex-Student, Muir Central College.
Bhattacharyya, Guruprasad	...	Canning College, Lucknow.

	Bhattacharyya, Jognesvar	... Ex-Student, Krishnaghur College.
	" Manmathanath	... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
30	" Priyanath	... Ex-Student, Presidency College.
	" Sivaprasanna	... Hooghly College.
	Biswas, Girishchandra	... Benares College.
	" Jogendrachandra	... Cathedral Mission College.
	Chakravarti, Chandrakanta	... Ditto.
	" Jadunath	... F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
	Chandra Manmohan	... Cathedral Mission College.
	Chandulal	... Lahore College.
	Chattopadhyay, Bholanath	... Canning College, Lucknow.
	" Biharilal	... Dacca College.
40	" Birinchilal	... Metropolitan Institution.
	" Bishnupada	... Hooghly College.
	" Isanchandra	... Metropolitan Institution.
	" Ramnath	... F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
	" Saratchandra	... St. Xavier's College.
	" Srinath	... Presidency College.
	" Upendrakumâr	... Maharaja's College, Jeypur.
	Das, Akshaycharan	... Presidency College.
	" Kaminikumâr	... Dacca College.
	" Taritmohan	... Hooghly College.
50	Dasgupta, Kedarnath	... General Assembly's Institution.
	Datta, Annadacharan	... Benares College.
	" Jogendranath	... Metropolitan Institution.
	" Kshetramohan	... Ditto.
	" Maheschandra	... Dacca College.
	" Nirmalechandra	... Ex-Student, Metropolitan Institution.
	" Saratchandra	... Presidency College.
	" Satyacharan	... F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
	" Taraknath	... Cathedral Mission College.
	Dikshit, Jagannath Ganes	... High School, Jabalpur.
60	Dube, Durgaprasad	... Patna College.
	" Raghuvardayal	... Canning College, Lucknow.
	Gabriel, J.	... Muir Central College.
	Gaurisanakar	... Agra College.
	Ghosh, Jivankrishna	... Presidency College.
	" Jogendranath	... Berhampore College.
	" Kaliprasanna	... Dacca College.
	" Lalitbhushan	... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
	" Manmohan	... Presidency College.
	" Narayanchandra	... F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
70	" Prasannakumar	... Bauleah High School.
	" Sasidhar	... General Assembly's Institution.
	" Sivapada	... L. M. High School, Benares.
	Ghoshal, Aghornath	... General Assembly's Institution.
	Gokhale, Rowji Kasinath	... High School, Jabalpur.
	Guha, Basantakumar	... Dacca College.
	Gupta, Chandrakanta	... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
	" Rajanikanta	... Dacca College.
	Hemmat Ali	... Hooghly College.
	Keshavanand	... Muir Central College.
80	Krishnachandra	... Benares College.
	Lahiri, Jagadishchandra	... Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
	Mahadeoprasad Lal	... Benares College.
	Mahanti Purnachandra	... Ex-Student, Dacca College.
	Mahommed Ali	... Lahore College.
	" Syed Alay	... Agra College.
	Maitra, Amvikacharan	... General Assembly's Institution.
	" Piyarimohan	... Metropolitan Institution.
	Majumdar, Devendranath	... Krishnaghur College.
	Mallik, Suratnath	... Presidency College.
90	Merces, J. D.	... La Martiniere College, Calcutta.
	Misra, Matilal	... Patna College.
	" Ramgovinda	... Bauleah High School.
	Mitra, Kalachand	... Dacca College.
	" Kaliprasanna	... Metropolitan Institution.
	" Saradaprasad	... Ex-Student, St. John's College, Agra.
	" Suratlal	... Presidency College.
	Mithanlal	... Lahore College.
	Mukhopadhyay, Annadaprasad	... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
	" Charuchandra	... Patna College.
100	" Durgacharan	... Lahore College.
	" Girindrachandra	... Ex-Student, General Assembly's Institution.

	Mukhopadhyay, Harimohan	... F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
	" Kantichandra	... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
	" Priyanath	... Ditto.
	" Tarinicharan	... Ex-Student, F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
	Munsi, Gurunath	... Bauleah High School.
	Ohdadar, Jnanendranath	... Metropolitan Institution.
	Pain, Syamlal	... F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
	Pal, Purnachandra	... Metropolitan Institution.
110	Pancoe, Vindesvariprasad	... Benares College.
	Pophali, Gopal Anaji	... High School, Jabalpur.
	Radharamana	... Muir Central College.
	Ramsingh	... Canning College, Lucknow.
	Ray, Asutosh	... Ex-Student, F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
	" Indubhushan	... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
	" Kedarnath	... Ex-Student, General Assembly's Institution.
	" Lakshminarayan	... General Assembly's Institution.
	" Nagendrakumar	... Presidency College.
	" Purnachandra	... Berhampore College.
120	" Satinath	... Canning College, Lucknow.
	" Satischandra	... Metropolitan Institution.
	Rudra, Kaligopal	... Hooghly College.
	Saha, Jaladhar	... Presidency College.
	Sahay, Brajanandan	... Patna College.
	Sahu, Krupanidhi	... Cuttack College.
	Sanyal, Jaychandra	... Benares College.
	Sarkar, Bholanath	... General Assembly's Institution.
	" Navagopal	... Presidency College.
	" Pulivihari	... Ditto.
130	'Sen, Annadacharan	... Ditto.
	" Bipinvihari	... Dacca College.
	" Rameschandra	... Presidency College.
	" Saratchandra	... Dacca College.
	" Syamacharan	... Cathedral Mission College.
	" Upendranath	... General Assembly's Institution.
	Sirajuddin	... Agra College.
	Singh, Arjan	... Lahore College.
	" Sundar	... Ditto.
	Sinha, Amritlal	... Canning College, Lucknow.
140	" Bhaibaz	... Patna College.
	" Harendranarayan	... Ditto.
	" Kshetralal	... Ex-Student, Krishnaghur College.
	Souvlker, Keshavahari	... High School, Jabalpur.
	Syed Akdar Alam	... Hooghly College.
	" Baquir Ali	... Benares College.
	Takrimuddin	... St. Xavier's College.
147	Tewari, Dindyal	... Maharaja's College, Jeypur.

The undermentioned Candidates have passed the Entrance Examination :—

FIRST DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

	Abdul Wahhab	... Calcutta Madrasa.
	Adhikari Krishnakisor	... Kandi School.
	Aganoor, M. S. P.	... Armenian Phil. Academy.
	Anthony, G.	... Mussoorie School.
	Arthur, S.	... St. George's College, Mussoorie.
	Ashton, A. H.	... Bishop Cotton School, Simla.
	Baker, C. W.	... La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
	Bandyopadhyay, Jogendranath	... Hooghly Collegiate School.
	" Kumadinikanta	... Jagannath School, Dacca.
10	" Lalitmohan	... Hindu School.
	" Rajendrachandra	... Sanskrit Collegiate School.
	" Rakhalechandra	... Hooghly Branch School.
	" Ramnath	... Kuchiacole Radhaballabh Institution.
	" Saratchandra	... Krishnaghur Collegiate School.
	" Sirischandra	... Pogose School, Dacca.
	Barat, Surendranath	... Sanskrit Collegiate School.
	Basak, Lalvihari	... Oriental Seminary.
	Basu, Bhupalechandra	... Narai H. C. E. School.
	" Dinanath	... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
20	" Fanibhushan	... Berhampore Collegiate School.
	" Haranchandra	... Konnagar School.
	" Hemendranath	... Jagannath School, Dacca.

	Basu, Janakinath	... Calcutta School.
	„ Khagendranath (I)	... Hindu School.
	„ Mahendranath	... Hare School.
	„ Raicharan	... Naral H. C. E. School.
	„ Sasibhushan	... Howrah School.
	„ Upendranath	... Nizamut School, Moorshedabad.
	Beatson, A. M.	... St. Xavier's College.
30	Bhattacharyya, Akshaykumar	... Hooghly Collegiate School.
	„ Kailāschandra	... Calcutta Training Academy.
	„ Ramsadan	... Bankura School.
	Biswas, Baradakanta	... Barisal School.
	Blake, G.	... La Martiniere College, Calcutta.
	Bonerjee, Rajendra Misry	... Doveton College.
	Burvett, W. J.	... La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
	Chakravarti, Bhupati	... General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Harihar	... Mymensing School.
	„ Jnanendranath	... Cawnpur Zillah School.
40	„ Mahanimohan	... Pabna Zillah School.
	„ Rajanikanta	... Mymensing School.
	„ Rajmohan	... Dacca Collegiate School.
	„ Ramgopal	... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
	„ Rasikchandra	... Barisal School.
	Champati, Atulchandra	... Hare School.
	Chattopadhyay, Abhaykumar	... Dacca Collegiate School.
	„ Kunjavihari	... Barisal School.
	„ Lakshanchandra	... Hare School.
	Chaudhuri, Sripada	... Hindu School.
50	„ Sureschandra	... Hare School.
	Cooke, E.	... Doveton College.
	Dan, Jnanendranath	... Konnagar School.
	Das, Gaganchandra	... Dacca Collegiate School.
	„ Gaganchandra	... Mymensing School.
	„ Harinath	... General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Jogendrachandra	... Hare School.
	„ Radhagovinda	... Bauleah High School.
	Datta, Brajahari	... Pogose School, Dacca.
	„ Girischandra	... Commillah School.
60	„ Jadavchandra	... Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Judunath	... Hooghly Collegiate School.
	„ Mahimchandra	... Mymensing School.
	Dattilal	... Allahabad High School.
	De, Gangagovinda	... Bogra Zillah School.
	„ Kanailal	... Oriental Seminary.
	„ Krishnalal	... Hindu School.
	„ Kunjavihari	... Santosh Janhavi School.
	„ Sasibhushan	... Metropolitan Institution.
	Dhar, Avinashchandra	... Hindu School.
70	Duncan, E. J.	... Mussoorie School.
	Durgudayal	... Cawnpur Zillah School.
	Gangopadhyay, Amarnath	... Hindu School.
	„ Devendranath	... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
	„ Makhanlal	... Hooghly Collegiate School.
	Gasper, G. S.	... Doveton College.
	Ghatak, Annadaprasanna	... Maldah School.
	Ghosh, Apurvachandra	... Hare School.
	„ Bipinvihari	... Ditto.
	„ Charuchandra	... Metropolitan Institution, Sampooker Branch.
80	„ Panchanan	... Hooghly Branch School.
	„ Sasibhushan	... F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
	„ Sirischandra	... Midnapore High School.
	„ Surendranath	... Hindu School.
	„ Tarapada	... General Assembly's Institution.
	Gupta, Govindagopal	... Kandi School.
	„ Jnanchandra	... Sanskrit Collegiate School.
	Hafazat Kharim	... Patna Collegiate School.
	Hefferam, A.	... St. Xavier's College.
	Herbert, H.	... Bishop Cotton School, Simla.
90	Housden, W. P.	... Mussoorie School.
	James, H. W.	... Do.
	Kar, Gopalkrishna	... Hare School.
	Kunar, Sasibhushan	... F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
	Laha, Amvikacharan	... Hindu School.
	„ Lalitmohan	... Hare School.

Lahiri, Nilmadhav	... Hindu School.
Lefranc, A. L.	... Doveton College.
Leonard, J.	... La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
Litster, D.	... Bishop Cotton School, Simla.
100 Mahamad Hussain	... Calcutta Madrasa.
Mahbub Alam	... Aligurh M. A. O. College.
Majumdar, Brindavanchandra	... Hare School.
" Ramechandra	... Calcutta Training Academy.
" Sasilochan	... Rungpore High School.
Mallik, Mahanál	... Utterpara School.
" Priyalál	... Hare School.
" Rajendranath	... South Suburban School, Kalighat.
Mansaram	... Ludiana Mission School.
McDonald, W. C.	... St. Peter's College, Agra.
110 McLeod, C. F.	... St. George's College, Mussoorie.
Michael, G.	... Doveton College.
Mitra, Asutosh	... Hare School.
" Baradakanta	... Metropolitan Institution, Sampooker Branch.
" Ganendranath	... Hare School.
" Hemchandra	... Konnogur School.
" Narendrakrishna	... General Assembly's Institution.
" Rasamay	... Beerbhoom School.
" Sarvananda	... Narai H. C. E. School.
" Sirischandra	... Banleah High School.
120 " Surendranath	... Hare School.
Mubarak Hosain	... Calcutta Madrasa.
Mukhopadhyay, Akhilchandra	... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
" Bidhubhushan	... Hare School.
" Devendranath	... Krishnaghur Collegiate School.
" Kunjavihari	... Utterpara School.
" Piyarilal	... Hindu School.
" Saratchandra	... Hooghly Collegiate School.
" Sripoti	... Do. Do.
Nan, Lalitmohan	... Hare School.
130 Nath, Bisvambhar	... Delhi District School.
Panda, Kaliprasanna	... Sanskrit Collegiate School.
Pendherker, Balwant Raghunath	... Jabalpur High School.
Pramanik, Harinath	... Krishnaghur Collegiate School.
Ramsajivan Lal	... Pertabgurh High School.
Ray, Govindachandra	... Hooghly Collegiate School.
" Mahimchandra	... Calcutta Institution.
" Manmohan	... Burdwan Maharaja's School.
" Tarinicharan	... South Suburban School, Kalighat.
" Upendranath	... Hindu School.
140 Raychaudhuri, Akshay Kumar	... Behala Mission School.
" Amareschandra	... Krishnaghur A. V. School.
Rodrigues, C.	... St. Joseph's School.
Rudra, S. K.	... St. James' School.
Sadhunarayan	... Delhi District School.
Sankarlal	... District School, Amritsar.
Sarkar, Durgacharan	... Metropolitan Institution, Sampooker Branch.
" Kalikumar	... Hare School.
" Purnachandra	... Barrackpore School.
Sarvadhikari, Devprasad	... Hare School.
150 Shafi Mahommed	... Delhi District School.
Sen, Bankimchandra	... Hindu School.
" Binodvihari	... Do.
" Bisveswar	... Barisal Government School.
" Devendramohan	... Jagannath School, Dacca.
" Girischandra	... Do.
" Jogendranath	... Barisal Government School.
" Mahendranath	... Hare School.
Sen Gupta, Kisorimohan	... Utterpara School.
Set, Dhanvallabh	... Hare School.
160 Shirolay, Krishnaji Anant	... F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
Sinha, Ramechandra	... Hare School.
" Satyendraprasanna	... Beerbhoom School.
Slave, E.	... La Martiniere College, Luckr
Smith, F. J.	... Do. Calcutta.
Stark, A. W.	... Doveton College.
Stark, W. E.	... Serampore College.
Tait, G. W.	... Doveton College.
Togood, F.	... Bishop Cotton School, Simla.
Wadlay, H. T.	... La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
170 Warde, C. P.	... St. Xavier's College.

Wood, H.
172 Younan, J.

... Bishop Cotton School, Simla.
... St. Xavier's College.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Aba Balagi Adabo	...	City School, Nagpur.
Abdul Aziz	...	District School, Delhi.
„ Hamed	...	Allahabad High School.
„ Kader	...	Dacca School.
Abdur Rahim II	...	Calcutta Madrassa.
Adhya Asutosh	...	Hindu School.
Aftabuddin Ahmed	...	Midnapore High School.
Afzaluddin Ahmed	...	Doveton College.
Ali Hasun	...	Sultanpur Zillah School.
10 „ Jafar	...	Kapurthala School.
„ Karim	...	Calcutta Madrassa.
„ Sadeq	...	Kapurthala School.
Ambaprasad	...	Hume's High School, Etawah.
Ata Hosain	...	Barabanki High School.
Atmaram	...	Gya Zillah School.
Bagehi, Dinanath	...	Krishnagar Collegiate School.
Baksi, Saradaprasad	...	Burdwan Maharajah's School.
Balaram Dajiba Pendke	...	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
Balkrishna Apuji Purohit	...	City School, Nagpur.
20 „ Jairam R.	...	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
Bandyopadhyay, Amvikacharan	...	Santosh Janhavi School.
„ Anathvandhu	...	Krishnagar Collegiate School.
„ Avinashchandra (Senior)	...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Baninath	...	Patna Collegiate School.
„ Bhavanicharan	...	Hugli Collegiate School.
„ Devendranath	...	St. Xavier's College.
„ Haridas	...	Bengalitalah Preparatory School, Benares.
„ Harimohan	...	Utterparah School.
„ Hemchandra	...	General Assembly's Institution.
30 „ Kalidhan	...	Barisa School.
„ Kesavlal	...	Howrah School.
„ Kshetra Nath	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
„ Kunja Vihari	...	Barranagar Hindu School.
„ Lalit Kisor	...	Beerbhoom School.
„ Lalit Mohan	...	Santosh Janhavi School.
„ Nityagopal	...	Isoba Mondlye School.
„ Panchkari	...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Rajkisor	...	Jagatballabpore H. C. E. School.
„ Sasibhushan	...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
40 „ Satya Charan	...	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
„ Satyadhan	...	Ditto.
„ Satyasaran	...	South Subarban School, Kalighat.
„ Taraprasanna	...	Bengalitalah Preparatory School, Benares.
Bartholomeusz, G. F.	...	Trinity College, Kandy.
Bartholomeusz, A.	...	Ditto.
Baruya, Gunagovinda	...	Goalpara Zillah School.
Basak, Binadvihari	...	Pubna School.
Basu, Anupama Chandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
50 „ Basanta Kumar	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Chandra Kumar	...	Ditto.
„ Chunilal	...	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
„ Dyal Chandra	...	Hugli Collegiate School.
„ Devendranath	...	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
„ Haramohan	...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
„ Haripada (Junior)	...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Haripada (Senior)	...	Ditto.
„ Jagatvandhu	...	Ditto.
„ Jogendranath	...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
„ Kailaschandra	...	Commillah School.
60 „ Khagendranath (II)	...	Hindu School.
„ Kshetramohan	...	Barrackpore School.
„ Manmathanath	...	Konnagar School.
„ Nagendranath	...	Konnagar School.
„ Nivaranchandra	...	Berhampore Collegiate School.
„ Priyanath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Saratchandra	...	Patna Collegiate School.
„ Satischandra (Senior)	...	General Assembly Institution.
„ Srischandra	...	St. Xavier's College.

	Basu, Sureschandra	...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
70	„ Trailokyanath	...	L. M. School, Midnapore.
	Bates, A. G.	...	Memorial School, Cawnpur.
	Beniprasad	...	Mirzapore Zillah School.
	Beniprasad	...	Teacher.
	Bhadra, Matilal	...	Gauhati Zillah School.
	Bhaduri, Syamacharan	...	Hindu School.
	Bhagavanprasad	...	Allahabad High School.
	Bhagavan Prasad	...	Hume's High School, Etawah.
	Bhagavan Bajirao Anadhale	...	City School, Nagpur.
	Bhattacharyya, Asutosh	...	Hugli Branch School.
80	„ Baidyanath	...	Navadwip C. M. S. School.
	„ Bidhubhushan	...	Burdwan Maharajah's School.
	„ Bijaygopal	...	Navadwipa Hindu School.
	„ Binadvihari	...	Patna Collegiate School.
	„ Chandrakanta	...	South Subarban School, Kalighat.
	„ Chaturanan	...	Victoria College, Agra.
	„ Jadunath	...	Jessore Zillah School.
	„ Makundaram	...	Utterparah School.
	„ Mritunjay	...	Berhampore Collegiate School.
	„ Nimaicharan	...	Burasat Government School.
90	„ Nivaranachandra	...	Chinsurah Hindu School.
	„ Sivas	...	Burdwan Maharajah's School.
	„ Sukumar	...	Navadwipa Hindu School.
	„ Upendranath	...	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
	Biharilal	...	Sitapur High School.
	Bisvas, Daniel Premchand	...	Pubna Zillah School.
	„ Ghanesyam	...	Hugli Collegiate School.
	„ Girischandra	...	Baripore School.
	„ Girindranath	...	Ilare School.
	„ Navakrishna	...	Barisa School.
100	Bluze, L. E.	...	Trinity College, Kandy.
	Bordoloye Anandaram Sarma	...	Nowgong Zillah School.
	Brojabhushanprasad	...	Joynarayan's College, Benares.
	Brijlal	...	District School, Amritsar.
	Brocklesby, J. W.	...	St. Peter's College, Agra.
	Burway, Shankar Trimbuk	...	Jabalpur High School.
	Caleb, C. C.	...	A. M. E. School, Moradabad.
	Chakravarti, Benodvihari	...	Burdwan Maharajah's School.
	„ Durgataran	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Harendranarayan	...	Bogra School.
110	„ Jaminikumar	...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
	„ Jogeschandra	...	Teghoria School.
	„ Kailashchandra	...	Naral School.
	„ Mahendranath	...	Cawnpur Zillah School.
	„ Mahendranath	...	Harinabhi A. S. School.
	„ Narendranath	...	Berhampore Collegiate School.
	„ Prasannakumar	...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
	„ Prasannakumar	...	Pogose School, Dacca.
	„ Priyanath	...	Baripore School.
	„ Ramendra	...	Krishnaghur Collegiate School.
120	„ Sasibhushan	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Surendranath	...	Krishnaghur A. V. School.
	„ Syamacharan	...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
	„ Taraprasanna	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Trailokyanath	...	Sarodaprasad Institution, Chakdigi.
	Chand, Rajkumar	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
	Chandra, Trailokyanath	...	Midnapore High School.
	Chater, C. C.	...	Armenian Philanthropic Academy.
	Chattopadhyay, Adharchandra	...	Hooghly Branch School.
	„ Asutosh	...	General Assembly's Institution.
130	„ Avinashchandra	...	Barrackpore School.
	„ Becharam	...	Ranchi Zillah School.
	„ Bholanath	...	Mohamad Mission School.
	„ Bholanath	...	Superior Zillah School, Benares.
	„ Bhuvanmohan	...	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
	„ Bidhubhushan	...	L. M. School, Khagra.
	„ Binaychandra	...	F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
	„ Chinamani	...	Barisa School.
	„ Gangacharan	...	Pogose School, Dacca.
	„ Harachandra	...	Barripore School.
140	„ Kunjavihari	...	Barnaset Government School.
	„ Mahendranath	...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
	„ Mahimechandra	...	Ooterparah School.
	„ Saratchandra	...	Howrah School.

	Chattopadhyay, Sasibhushan	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
	" Sarapati	...	Hare School.
	Chaturvedi, Devidas	...	Agra Collegiate School.
	" Haribhanjanprasad	...	Ditto.
	" Oehlhelal	...	Ditto.
	Chaubé, Jhalkhan	...	Jabalpur High School.
150	Chaudhuri, Akshaykumar	...	South Suburban School, Kalighat.
	" Baradakanta	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
	" Bhagavaticharan	...	Andool School.
	" Jayachandra	...	Hooghly Branch School.
	" Lalitmohan	...	L. M. School, Khagra.
	" Taraknath	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Umeschandra	...	Bauleah High School.
	Chuckalal	...	Banda Zillah School.
	Corrigan, W. A. R.	...	LaMartiniere College, Lucknow.
	Dás, Amritlal	...	Barrackpore School.
160	" Amvikacharan	...	Sylhet Zillah School.
	" Baikuntesvar	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
	" Gadadhar	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Ghanesyan	...	Allypore Govt. School.
	" Gopal	...	C. M. School, Amritsar.
	" Gursarn	...	Peshawur Mission School.
	" Haridas	...	Barrackpore School.
	" Harkishen	...	Lahore District School.
	" Kalikumar	...	Sibpore H. C. E. School.
	" Kalikumar	...	Nawab Abdul Gunny's School.
170	" Khirood Chandra	...	Khulna H. C. E. School.
	" Lakshminarayan	...	F. C. Institution, Chinsurah.
	" Mahiram	...	Goalpara Zillah School.
	" Matilal	...	Gya Zillah School.
	" Narayan	...	C. M. School, Amritsar.
	" Piyarimohan	...	Rungpur School.
	" Prasannakumar	...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
	" Pulinvihari	...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
	" Radhavinod	...	Sylhet Zillah School.
	" Ramkumar	...	Bankura School.
180	" Sivchandra	...	Hare School.
	" Sivchandra	...	Seal's Free College.
	" Taraknath	...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
	Dasaundimal	...	District School, Lahore.
	Dasgupta, Kaliprasanna	...	Dacca School.
	Dastidara Syamacharan	...	Private student.
	Datta, Bijaychandra	...	Faridpur School.
	" Binodvihari	...	Hooghly Branch School.
	" Bipinchandra	...	Chittagong High School.
	" Chandrasekhar	...	Kuchiakole Radhaballabh Institution.
	" Hemblushan	...	General Assembly's Institution.
190	" Madhavchandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Mahendranath	...	Ditto ditto.
	" Mahinchandra	...	Hooghly Branch School.
	" Prasannakumar	...	Seal's Free College.
	" Pratulchandra	...	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
	" Radhikaprasad	...	Chinsurah Grammar School.
	" Rasamay	...	Ditto ditto.
	" Sudhamay	...	Noakhally School.
	" Suklal	...	Naral School.
200	" Udaykrishna	...	Oriental Seminary.
	" Umeschandra	...	Kuchiakole Radhaballabh Institution.
	De, Jogendranath	...	Metropolitan Institution, Shampooker Branch.
	" Surendranath	...	Patna Collegiate School.
	Dev, Atulchandra	...	Silehar Government School.
	Devakar, Janardan Waze	...	City School, Nagpur.
	Devichand	...	Mission School, Jalandar.
	Dhar, Dwarkanath	...	South Baharoz School.
	" Mahendranath	...	Oriental Seminary.
	Dillon, F. W.	...	Diocesan High School.
210	Dwarkaprasad	...	Lakhimpore Government School.
	Essuff Ali Khundokar	...	Dighapatia School.
	Fazl Rahib	...	Allahabad High School.
	Fery, J.	...	St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
	Foy, H.	...	La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
	Gajadarprasad	...	Unao High School.
	Gajanan Reaghoba Ghoorji	...	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
	Gangadhar Bhagvant Ghatgi	...	City School, Nagpur.

	Mitra Saratchandra	...	Cossipore Kasinath School.
	" Sasibhushan	...	Private Student.
370	" Tranadacharan	...	Seals' Free College.
	Moghi, Madhav Ramchandra	...	Jabalpur High School.
	Moloney, H.	...	St. Peter's College, Agra.
	Mukhopadhyay, Abhilaschandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Anadinath	...	Malda Zillah School.
	" Apurva Krishna	...	Hindu School.
	" Asutosh	...	Howrah School.
	" Atul Chandra	...	Barrackpore School.
	" Bama Charan	...	Howrah School.
380	" Banawarilal	...	L. M. School, Khagra.
	" Bhagavaticharan	...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
	" Bipinvihari	...	Navadip Hindu School.
	" Brajilal	...	Hindu School.
	" Gnanendranath	...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
	" Girindranath	...	Calcutta School.
	" Harigopal	...	Chittagong High School.
	" Harilal	...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
	" Hariprasanna	...	Berhampore Collegiate School.
	" Hemchandra	...	Santipur Municipal School.
	" Jogendranath	...	Beerbhun School.
390	" Kalipada	...	Balagor E. School.
	" Krishnadhan	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Lakshunikanta	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Nagendranath	...	Krishnaghur Collegiate School.
	" Nilkanta	...	Parripore School.
	" Prabhakar	...	Navadip C. M. S. School.
	" Prankrishna	...	Utterpara School.
	" Purnachandra	...	Superior Zillah School, Benares.
	" Ramchandra	...	Midnapore High School.
	" Ramdas	...	Krishnaghur Collegiate School.
400	" Ramkrishna	...	Nizamat School, Murshidabad.
	" Ramnarayan	...	Bankura School.
	" Sripati	...	Kuchiakole Radhabullub Institution.
	" Suresvar	...	Gosai Durgapore H. C. School.
	" Upendranath	...	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
	Mulkraj	...	Husarpore District School.
	Muttukistna, G. E.	...	Wesleyan Central Institution, Batticaloa.
	Nakhre Lakshman Ganes	...	Jabalpur High School.
	Nandi, Gaurhari	...	Pogose School, Dacca.
	" Kshetramohan	...	Calcutta Training Academy.
410	" Surendranath	...	Hare School.
	Narottamlal	...	Jabalpur High School.
	Niogi, Asutosh	...	Intally Seminary.
	" Jnanadaprasanna	...	Santosh Janhavi School.
	" Rajanikanta	...	Rangpur School.
	Ogh, J.	...	Serampore Collegiate School.
	Pal, Avinaschandra	...	Howrah School.
	" Jogendranath	...	F. O. Institution, Calcutta.
	Pande, Jayprasad	...	Bhagalpur School.
	" Rajnath	...	Ditto.
420	Paul, D.	...	Calcutta High School.
	Patterson, R. D.	...	Private Student.
	Pendharkar, Balwant Govind	...	City School, Nagpur.
	Piyarilal	...	Allahabad High School.
	Poddar, Haricharan	...	Hugli Collegiate School.
	" Prasaunakumar	...	Bauleah High School.
	Pramanik, Bidhubhushan	...	Santipur Municipal School.
	Pratap Bahadur	...	St. John's College, Agra.
	Pribbudayal	...	District School, Delhi.
	Price, A. G.	...	Mussoorie School.
430	Puranmal	...	St. John's College, Agra.
	Bakshit, Jagatchandra	...	Chittagong High School.
	Rambukwelle, T. B.	...	St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
	Ramcharan	...	Shahjahanpur Zillah School.
	Ramcharan	...	Fyzabad High School.
	Ramsuk-das	...	Lahore District School.
	Raoji Mahadev Bhati	...	City School, Nagpur.
	Ray, Annadakumar	...	Rungpur High School.
	" Annadaprasad	...	Bankura School.
	" Ashutosh	...	Midnapore High School.
440	" Ashutosh	...	Jeypore Maharajah's College.
	" Atulechandra	...	Barisa School.
	" Baradaprasad, (junior)	...	Kuchiakole Radhabullub School.
	" Bishnupada	...	Metropolitan Institution.

	Ray, Chandrakumar	...	Hare School.
	" Chhatrapat	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
	" Dhanpat	...	St. John's College, Agra.
	" Gopendrachandra	...	Beerbhun School.
	" Jogeschandra	...	Burdwan Maharajah's School.
	" Maheschandra	...	Farridpur School.
450	" Navakumar	...	Bogra Zillah School.
	" Priyanath	...	Krishnagar Collegiate School.
	" Rajanikanta	...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
	" S. C.	...	Calcutta High School.
	" Srinath	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
	" Surendralal	...	Krishnagar A. V. School.
	" Tarakchandra	...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
	" Taraknath	...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
	" Taranarayan	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
	" Tarinimohan	...	Berhampur Collegiate School.
460	" Trailokyanath	...	Krishnagar Collegiate School.
	" Tripuracharan	...	Hugli Branch School.
	" Umanath	...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
	Ray Chaudhuri, Abhaykumar	...	Barisa School.
	" Bamacharn	...	Jhinda H. C. E. School.
	" Dvarkanath	...	Utterpara School.
	" Girischandra	...	Cuttack Collegiate School.
	Robertson, W. J. S.	...	Bishop Cotton School, Simla.
	Roshanlal	...	Bareilly Collegiate School.
	Roshanlal	...	Lahore District School.
470	Rourke, J.	...	St. George's College, Mussoorie.
	Rudra, Atulvihari	...	Hare School.
	" Mahimchandra	...	Jessore Zillah School.
	Rungrao	...	Bengalitolah Preparatory School, Benares.
	Saha, Kunjal	...	Metropolitan Institution, Shampooker Branch.
	Sahay, Rajhansi	...	Saran School.
	" Sripat	...	Fyzabad High School.
	" Trevani	...	Bareilly Collegiate School.
	Samabhunath	...	Saharanpore A. P. Mission School.
	Sanatleraja, E. W.	...	Private Student.
480	Sanganlal	...	Lahore District School.
	Sanyal, Devendranath	...	Hindu School.
	" Jivankrishna	...	Harinavi A. S. School.
	" Nalinimohan	...	Agra Collegiate School.
	" Saratchandra	...	Patna Collegiate School.
	" Satyendraprasad	...	Cawnpur Zillah School.
	Sarkar, Basantkumar	...	Howrah School.
	" Bholanath	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Bijaykrishna	...	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
	" Nandalal	...	Chinsurah Hindu School.
490	" Nivaranachandra	...	Behar English School.
	" Purnachandra	...	Pabua Zillah School.
	Sarma, Radhikanath	...	Sylhet Zillah School.
	Sawant, Dvarkaprasad	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
	Set, Nandakisor	...	Hindu School.
	Sen, Amritlal	...	Hare School.
	" Annadacharan	...	Sanskrit College.
	" Apurvakrishna	...	Calcutta Training Academy.
	" Brajamohan	...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
	" Devendranath	...	Comillah School.
500	" Darkanath	...	Ula. H. C. E. School.
	" Guanasankar	...	Hindu School.
	" Isanchandra	...	Pogose School, Dacca.
	" Jagabandhu	...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
	" Kasibhushan	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Khirodechandra	...	Farridpur School.
	" Khirodmohan	...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
	" Kunjavihari	...	Hare School.
	" Rameschandra	...	Hindu School.
	" Ram Gopal	...	Krishnaghur Collegiate School.
510	" Sasibhushan	...	Beerbhun School.
	" Susthieharan	...	Naral School.
	" Satiskamal	...	Jenkin's School, Cooch Behar.
	Sibsahay	...	Hurdui High School.
	Sikdar, Kedarnath	...	Hindu School.
	Sil, Tulsidas	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	Singh, Arjun	...	C. M. School, Amritsar.
	" Baldao	...	Fyzabad High School.

	Singh, Dinga	... District School, Amritsar.
	" Harnath	... Aligurl M. A. O. College.
520	" Kharak	... District School, Amritsar.
	" Tara	... Gujarat Government School.
	" Thakurvalwant	... Agra Collegiate School.
	" Tulsa	... District School, Amritsar.
	Sinha, Gangaprasad	... Superior Zillah School, Benares.
	" Kalikrishna	... South Suburban School, Kalighat.
	" Manmathanath	... Hare School.
	" Siddheesvar	... Hugli Branch School.
	" Surendranath	... Beerbhoom School.
	Smyth, J.	... Free School.
530	Som, Asvinikumar	... Metropolitan Institution.
	" Sarat Sasi	... Beerbhoom School.
	Spence, W. A.	... LaMartiniere College, Lucknow.
	Srimani Bipinvihari	... Cossipore Cossinath School.
	Stowell, F.	... Bishop Cotton School, Simla.
	Sukul, Gadadharnath	... Superior Zillah School, Benares.
	" Govindaprasad	... Do. Do. Do.
	" Matadin	... Cawnpur Zillah School.
	Sultan Ali	... Dacca Collegiate School.
	Sweeny, J. M. H.	... St. George's College, Mussoorie.
540	Syed Ata Hossain	... Joynarayan College, Benares.
	Talukdar, Ramchandra	... Berhampore Collegiate School.
	Thakur Kasinath Keshava	... Jabalpur High School.
	Toley Makund Rao	... Do. Do.
	Topadar, Amvikacharan	... Commilla School.
	Uday prakash	... Gya Zillah School.
	Vaisya Mahavirprasad	... Superior Zillah School, Benares.
	Wahajuddin Ahmed	... Kaliparah H. C. E. School.
	Wajid Hossain	... Aligurl M. A. O. College.
	Wazir Ahmed	... Bareilly Collegiate School.
550	Weeresooreye, A. A.	... Trinity College, Kandy.

THIRD DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

	Abdool Majid Khan	... Moradabad Zillah School.
	Abdool Majid	... Noakhally Zillah School.
	Abdool Monim Khan	... Moradabad Zillah School.
	Abdur Rahman	... Cawnpur Zillah School.
	Abdur Ruzaek	... Moradpore School, Bankipore.
	Ajodhyaprasad	... Unao High School.
	Amiruddin	... Khagol H. C. E. School.
	Awadhvihari	... Unao High School.
	Baburam	... Futegurh High School.
10	Bacon, J. H.	... La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
	Badrilal	... Bhagalpur School.
	Badrilal	... Lallupuker School, Monghyr.
	Bagchi, Umeschandra	... Serajgunge School.
	Bajal, Rambharasay	... Victoria College, Agra.
	Bakshi, Janakinath	... Faridpur School.
	Bandyopadhyay, Annadaprasad	... Burdwan Maharaja's School.
	" Avinashchandra (Junior)	... General Assembly's Institution.
	" Digamvar	... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
	" Haripada	... General Assembly's Institution.
20	" Jogendranath	... Patna Collegiate School.
	" Kalikrishna	... Hooghly Collegiate School.
	" Kunjavihari	... Pandra H. C. E. School.
	" Mahendranath	... Wesleyan Mission School, Barrackpore.
	" Manmohan	... F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
	" Nagendrachandra	... General Assembly's Institution.
	" Nandalal	... Barrackpore School.
	" Narendrachandra	... Wesleyan Mission School, Barrackpore.
	" Narendranath	... F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
	" Nrisinhachandra	... Maharaja's School, Culna.
30	" Ramchandra	... Private Student.
	" Ramchandra	... Jagannath School, Dacca.
	" Saradaprasad	... Jabalpur High School.
	" Saratchandra	... Hooghly Collegiate School.
	" Sitaldas	... Shahjahanpore Zillah School.
	" Sitaram	... Victoria School, Gazipur.
	" Sivechandra	... Metropolitan Institution, Sampooker Branch.
	" Surendranath	... Hare School.
	" Syamaprasanna	... General Assembly's Institution.
	Baruya, Brajanath	... Goalparah School.

40	Baruya, Rajánikanta	... Sibsagor Zillah School.
	Basak, Brajajal	... General Assembly's Institution.
	" Jagatchandra	... Jagannath School, Dacca.
	Basil, A.	... St. John's College, Agra.
	Basu, Akshaykumar	... General Assembly's Institution.
	" Akshaykumar	... Prannath School, Satkhira.
	" Anandaprasad	... Jehanabad H. C. E. School.
	" Asutosh	... Private Student.
	" Baikunthanath	... Baripur School.
	" Becharan	... General Assembly's Institution.
50	" Gyanendranath	... Hindu School.
	" Haricharan	... Metropolitan Institution, Sampuker Branch.
	" Jogendralal	... Calcutta Institution.
	" Jnanadacharan	... Midnapore High School.
	" Jotendranath	... Nizamut School, Moorsheadabad.
	" Kedarnath	... Metropolitan Institution, Sampuker Branch.
	" Kisorimohan	... Dacca Collegiate School.
	" Krishnachandra	... Hindu School.
	" Priyanath	... Allahabad High School.
	" Piyaarivan	... Kuchiakole Radhaballabh Institution.
60	" Purnananda	... Chinsurah Hindu School.
	" Saradaprasad	... Midnapore High School.
	" Satischandra (Junior)	... General Assembly's Institution.
	" Sirischandra	... Kishnaghur A. V. School.
	" Suryyakanta	... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
	" Umacharan	... Canning College, Lucknow.
	Bhaduri, Dinavandhu	... Ariyadaha Association School.
	Bhakes, Benimadhav	... Midnapore High School.
	Bhattacharyya, Avinashchandra	... Private Student.
	" Binayakchandra	... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
70	" Chandrakanta	... Sridharpore School.
	" Dayalnath	... Oriental Seminary.
	" Durgacharan	... Metropolitan Institution, Sampuker Branch.
	" Haridas	... Baranogur Hindu School.
	" Kantibhushan	... Calcutta Training Academy.
	" Krishnadhan	... Superior Zillah School, Benares.
	" Makundalal	... F. C. Mission Branch School, Culna.
	" Ramcharan	... Narai H. C. E. School.
	" Sasibhushan	... General Assembly's Institution.
	" Sivnath	... Patna Collegiate School.
80	Bhaul, Govindachandra	... Dacca Collegiate School.
	Bhaumik, Bamachandra	... Maldah School.
	Bhunya, Jaykanta	... Nowgong Zillah School.
	Bhuvaneshvarprasad	... Patna Collegiate School.
	Bibhutiprasad	... Hardui High School.
	Biharilal	... Muttra Zillah School.
	Bisvas, Banikanta	... Kishnaghur A. V. School.
	" Bidhubhushan	... Kusteia H. C. School.
	" Durgacharan	... Bauleah High School.
	" Jogendranath	... Sanskrit Collegiate School.
90	Canagassbey, W. C.	... Wesleyan Central Institution, Batticaloa.
	Chakravarti, Bamacharan	... Mahanad Mission School.
	" Bhagavatchandra	... Midnapore High School.
	" Dharmadas	... Sanskrit Collegiate School.
	" Haricharan	... F. C. Institution, Chinsurah.
	" Haripada	... Mahesore Aided School.
	" Isvarchandra	... Mymensing School.
	" Kalicharan	... Jagannath School, Dacca.
	" Kedarnath	... Boroe H. C. School.
	" Nandamohan	... General Assembly's Institution.
100	" Rajendra	... Christ Church School, Cawnpur.
	" Saradaprasad	... P. Gopinathpore School.
	" Sitanath	... Khulna H. C. E. School.
	Chandra, Binadvihari	... Krishnaghur Collegiate School.
	Chattopadhyay, Annadaprasad	... F. C. Mission Branch School, Culna.
	" Banikanta	... Khulna H. C. E. School.
	" Bisveswar	... Burdwan English School.
	" Brajendranath	... L. M. S. School, Khagra.
	" Charuchandra	... Krishnaghur Collegiate School.
	" Dvarikanath	... Hooghly Branch School.
110	" Gatinath	... Ditto.
	" Hemchandra	... Chinsurah Grammar School.
	" Jatunath	... Hooghly Branch School.
	" Kamakshyanath	... Krishnaghur A. V. School.
	" Khelatchandra	... Oriental Seminary.

	Chattopadhyay, Krishnadhan	...	Ariyadaha Association School.
	" Purnachandra	...	Patna Collegiate School.
	" Radhikanath	...	Utterparah School.
	" Rajendranath	...	L. M. S. School, Khagra.
	" Saradacharan	...	Barrackpore School.
120	" Upendranath	...	Superior Zillah School, Benares.
	Chattoraj, Karmodhesvar	...	Pandra School.
	Chaudhuri, Hemchandra	...	Saradaprasad Institution, Chuckdighee.
	" Purnachandra	...	Hindu School.
	Chiranjilal	...	Moradabad Zillah School.
	Chobe, Narayandas	...	Bhagalpur School.
	Das, Banamali	...	Puri Zillah School.
	" Biresvar	...	Dinagepur Zillah School.
	" Chandrakisor	...	Sylhet Zillah School.
	" Gaurechandra	...	Cuttack Collegiate School.
130	" Girischandra	...	Baranagar Hindu School.
	" Girischandra	...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
	" Gopalchandra	...	Krishnagpur A. V. School.
	" Harilal	...	Cutwa English School.
	" Kalipada	...	Useful Arts School.
	" Lakshman	...	Superior Zillah School, Benares.
	" Piyarimohan	...	Chittagong High School.
	" Priyagopal	...	Local Mission School, Midnapore.
	" Raichand	...	Sylhet Zillah School.
	" Ramji	...	Ludiana Mission School.
140	" Saradaprasad	...	Amta School.
	" Srischandra	...	Barisal Government School.
	" Sudarsan	...	Sylhet Zillah School.
	Dasgupta, Tarakechandra	...	Barisal Government School.
	Datta, Adharchandra	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Batacharan	...	Shambazar H. G. English School.
	" Bhupendrakumar	...	Metropolitan Institution, Shampuker Branch.
	" Dvarkanath	...	F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
	" Gajendranarayan	...	Balasore Zillah School.
	" Harendranarayan	...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
150	" Lalitkumar	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
	" Mohinimohan	...	Purulia Government School.
	" Napharchandra	...	Aryan School.
	" Pulinvihari	...	Purulia Government School.
	" Saratchandra	...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
	Daulatram	...	District School, Lahore.
	De, Basantakumar	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
	" Bipinvihari	...	Bankura School.
	" Chandravishnu	...	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
	" Jaygopal	...	General Assembly's Institution.
160	" Navinmadhav	...	Salken A. S. School.
	" Surendranath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Upendranath	...	Ditto Sompuker Branch.
	Deoraj	...	Arrah School.
	Dev, Harachandra	...	Allahabad High School.
	" Ramendrakrishna	...	Hindu School.
	Dhar, Upendranath	...	Hooghly Branch School.
	Dube, Govindaprasad	...	Jabalpur High School.
	Durgaprasad	...	Bharail School.
	Fakirechandra	...	Patna Collegiate School.
170	Fazlul Haq	...	Calcutta Madrassa.
	Gaindanlal	...	Bareilly Collegiate School.
	Gajjimal	...	Peshawar Mission School.
	Ganeshilal	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
	Gangaprasad Lala	...	Superior Zillah School, Benares.
	Gangopadhyay, Bipinvihari	...	Muragacha School.
	" Bisvanath	...	Wesleyan Mission Institution, Chitpore.
	" Kunjavihari	...	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
	" Muthuramohan	...	Maharaja's School, Culna.
	Gaurisankar	...	Gya Zillah School.
180	Ghani, Mahomed Khan	...	Ray Bareilly High School.
	Ghosh, Aratvallabh	...	Cuttack Collegiate School.
	" Avinashchandra	...	Seebpore Institution.
	" Basantakumar	...	Noral H. C. E. School.
	" Bidhubhushan	...	Patna Collegiate School.
	" Bisveswar	...	Mozufferpore Zillah School.
	" Charuchandra	...	Calcutta Training Academy.
	" Haradhan	...	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
	" Harakumar	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Haranath	...	Dacca School.

190	Ghosh, Hariprasanna	... Private Student.
	" Jadunath	... Balasore Zillah School.
	" Jogendrachandra	... Wesleyan Mission School, Barrackpore.
	" Jaydev	... Ilsoba Mondly School.
	" Kailaschandra	... Bogra Zillah School.
	" Kunjavihari	... Hooghly Collegiate School.
	" Nagendranath	... South Subarban School, Kalighat.
	" Phanindrabhushan	... Purulia School.
	" Priyanath	... Sanskrit Collegiate School.
	" Priyanath	... F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
200	" Purnachandra	... Kuchiakole Radhabullabh Institution.
	" Radhikaprasad	... Hooghly Branch School.
	" Ramdayal	... Nural H. C. E. School.
	" Ramnath	... Wesleyan Mission Institution, Chitpore.
	" Sasi'bhushan	... Utterparah School.
	" Umeschandra (I)	... Santosh Janhavi School.
	Ghoshul, Kalinath	... Dacca Collegiate School.
	Girivardharilal	... Monghyr Zillah School.
	Goonetilleke, W. A.	... St. Thomas College, Colombo.
	Gorakhpasad	... C. M. High School, Gorakhpore.
210	Gosvami, Kumadvihari	... Utterparah School.
	" Purnachandra	... Dighapatia School.
	Greson, G.	... St. Peter's College, Agra.
	Guha, Harachandra	... Jenkin's School, Coochbehar.
	" Harakumar	... Sylhet Zillah School.
	Gui, Bhupatilal	... Hindu School.
	Gumanilal	... Kaparthala School.
	Gupta, Bipinvihari	... Monghyr Zillah School.
	" Kailaschandra	... Barisal Government School.
	Hajra, Kandarpa	... Saradaprasad Institution, Chakdighee.
220	" Kedarnath	... Kuchiakole Radhaballabh Institution.
	Haldar, Biharlal	... Banawaribad H. C. E. School.
	Hardayal	... A. M. E. School, Moradabad.
	Harris, S. S.	... District School, Lahore.
	Ikhalsankar	... Lakhimpore Government School.
	Ilabi Bakhsh	... Joynarayan's College, Benares.
	Itrut Hosain, S.	... Allygurh M. A. O. College.
	Jagdevprasad	... Mozufferpore Zillah School.
	Jayprakash	... Arrah School.
	Joshi, Hansidatta	... Almora Mission School.
230	" Narayankrishna	... Cawnpur Zillah School.
	Jotiprasad	... Saharanpore A. P. Mission School.
	Jugalkisor	... Bareilly Collegiate School.
	Kadramatamby, J.	... Wesleyan Central Institution, Botticaloa.
	Kandjee	... Arrah School.
	Kar, Radharaman	... Metropolitan Institution, Shampurker Branch.
	" Ramcharan	... Midnapore High School.
	" Sasibhushan	... Noral H. C. E. School.
	Kedarnath	... Farakabad Zillah School.
	Krishnachandra	... Sealkote Mission School.
240	Kundu, Kalipada	... Hooghly Collegiate School.
	Kunjaviharilal	... Canning College, Lucknow.
	Kurmakar, Ganes Balwant	... F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
	Lacas, T.	... St. Xavier's College.
	Lahiri, Hemchandra	... Wesleyan Mission School, Barrackpore.
	" Saratchandra	... Serajgunge H. C. E. School.
	Lakshmichand	... Ajmere Collegiate School.
	Laltaprasad	... Barnach School.
	Mahadev Bapuji Puranik	... F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
	Mahavirprasad	... Bhagnapur School.
250	Mahommed Badiol Alam	... Chittagong High School.
	" Israil	... Calcutta Madrassa.
	" Jankhan	... Teacher.
	" Lateef	... Moradabad Zillah School.
	Maitra, Amirtalal	... Hooghly Branch School.
	" Mahinimohan	... Sambhunath's School, Chatmohar.
	" Prasannakumar	... Bogra Zillah School.
	" Saradamohan	... Banlah High School.
	" Taraknath	... Ditto.
	Majivar Rahman	... Commillah School.
260	Majumdar, Jadavechandra	... F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
	" Jadunath	... Berhampore Collegiate School.
	" Nareschandra	... Calcutta School.
	" Purnachandra	... Krishnagar Collegiate School.
	" Rajanikanta	...

	Majumdar, Ramanimohan	...	Mymensing School.
	Mallik, Devendranath	...	Aryan School.
	„ Gopalchandra	...	Hooghly Branch School.
	„ Ramanath	...	Midnapore High School.
	„ Suvalchandra	...	Private Student.
270	Manmohanlal	...	Allahabad High School.
	Matiram	...	Bareilly Collegiate School.
	Meer Shahzadah Ali	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
	Michael, M. J.	...	Armenian Phil. Academy.
	Misra, Nrityagopal	...	Burdwan Maharaja's School.
	Mitra, Amulyachandra	...	Bengal Institution.
	„ Asutosh	...	Metropolitan Institution, Sampooker Branch.
	„ Bipinvihari	...	Shambazar H. G. E. School.
	„ Devendranath	...	Burdwan English School.
	„ Gnanendrachandra	...	Hare School.
280	„ Hiralal	...	Sridharpore School.
	„ Jivankrishna	...	Oriental Seminary.
	„ Kedarnath	...	Calcutta School.
	„ Kedarnath	...	Seal's Free College.
	„ Pramathanath	...	Monghyr Zillah School.
	„ Rashvihari	...	Pubna Zillah School.
	Mukhopadhyay, Avinashchandra	...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhawanipore.
	„ Benimadhav	...	Burdwan Maharaja's School.
	„ Bhuvanmohan	...	Oriental Seminary.
	„ Dvarkanath	...	Barrackpore School.
290	„ Ghanesyan	...	Ranaghat School.
	„ Haridas	...	Chinsurah Hindu School.
	„ Jagadisvar	...	F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
	„ Jaygopal	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Jivanchandra	...	C. M. High School, Jabalpur.
	„ Jogendrachandra	...	Beerbhoom School.
	„ Jogendranath	...	Horinavi A. S. School.
	„ Kalipada	...	Baraset Govt. School.
	„ Kedarnath	...	Goburdangah H. C. E. School.
	„ Krishnanath	...	Krishnaghur Collegiate School.
300	„ Mahaprasad	...	Howrah School.
	„ Mahendranath	...	Patna Collegiate School.
	„ Sasibhushan	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	Muzhur Ali	...	Hooghly Branch School.
	Nag, Kulikanta	...	Calcutta School.
	Nanakchand	...	Ludiana Mission School.
	Nanda, Srivallabh	...	Balasore Zillah School.
	Narayandas	...	Moradabad Zillah School.
	Narayan Pandola Farnavis	...	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
	Navasivayam Thyagarajah	...	St. Thomas College, Colombo.
310	Niogi, Akshaykumar	...	Bhagalpore School.
	Nisar Ali	...	Doveton College.
	Nyamat Ullah	...	Rungpur High School.
	Omrao Ali	...	Hooghly Branch School.
	Oudhviharilal	...	Gya Zillah School.
	Pal, Hiralal	...	Agurpara C. M. S. Institution.
	„ Umeschandra	...	Private student.
	Pant, Sitaram Trimbuck	...	Ditto.
	Patnaik, Jagadananda	...	Puri Zillah School.
	Patra, Haradhan	...	Bankura School.
320	Pathak, Thakurprasad	...	Patna Collegiate School.
	Perera, D. L.	...	St. Thomas College, Colombo.
	Pitamvar	...	Bareilly Collegiate School.
	Piyarilal	...	District School, Delhi.
	Prabhudayal	...	St. John's College, Agra.
	Pratabbhan	...	Mutra Zillah School.
	Punnamechand	...	Ajmere Collegiate School.
	Quantin, J. D.	...	Doveton College.
	Radhakisen Rama	...	Hazaribagh School.
	Raghunandan Saran	...	Agra Collegiate School.
330	Raghuvardayal	...	A. M. E. School, Moradabad.
	Raghuvirdayal	...	Ray Bareilly High School.
	Raha, Mahendrachandra	...	Ananda School, Brahmanbaria.
	Rajjural	...	District School, Delhi.
	Rajjural	...	Ulwar High School.
	Ramadin	...	Arrah School.
	Ramaprasad	...	Allahabad High School.
	Ramaprasad	...	Saran School.
	Ray, Baradaprasad (Senior)	...	Kuchiakole Radhaballabh Institution.

	Ray, Bipinvihari	...	Krishna A. V. School.
340	" Gokulechandra	...	Maharaja's School, Culna.
	" Govindachandra	...	Pakoor School.
	" Govindaprasad	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
	" Jadubhushan	...	Daulatpur Eng. School.
	" Jaswant	...	Lahore Mission School.
	" Jaygopal	...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
	" Jogendranath	...	Hitampur H. C. E. School.
	" Kaliprasanna	...	Baraset Govt. School.
	" Krishnachandra	...	Cuttack Collegiate School.
	" Mahendralal	...	A. M. E. School, Moradabad.
	" Mahendranath	...	Aryan School.
	" Maumohan	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Rameschandra	...	Ditto ditto.
	" Sasadhar	...	Santosh Janhavi School.
	" Satyacharan	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
	" Sivechandra	...	Muragacha School.
	" Srischaran	...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
	" Sureschandra	...	Jessore School.
	" Syamsundar	...	Beerbhoom School.
	" Trailokyanath	...	Nizam School, Moorsshedabad.
360	Raychaudhuri Akshaykumar	...	Hindu School.
	" Punyadaprasad	...	F. C. Institution, Chinsurah.
	Rutledge, W. B.	...	St. James' School.
	Sahay, Baikanta	...	Patna Collegiate School.
	" Birjvasi	...	Private Student.
	" Lalji	...	Patna Collegiate School.
	" Ramdhari	...	Mozufferpore Zillah School.
	Saikenah Mahommed Attahar	...	Cuttack Collegiate School.
	" Ratnadhar	...	Gauhati Zillah School.
	Sakhlal	...	Hume's High School, Etawah.
370	Saligram	...	District School, Amritsar.
	Sambhumath	...	Sultanpore Zillah School.
	Samuel Bhewaji	...	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
	Sankardayal	...	Baraich School.
	Sankhdhar Jwalaprasad	...	Shahjahanpore Zillah School.
	Sanyal Anvikacharan	...	Santipore Municipal School.
	" Avinashchandra	...	Nizam School, Moorsshedabad.
	" Pulinchandra	...	Bauleah High School.
	" Rohinikanta	...	Nizam School, Moorsshedabad.
	Sarfraz Hossain Khan	...	Superior Zillah School, Benares.
380	Sarkar, Amritalal	...	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
	" Dijendranath	...	Dehra Training School.
	" Girindralal	...	Navadwipa C. M. S. A. S. School.
	" Nilmadhav	...	Ranaghat School.
	Sarma, Sachchidananda	...	Sylhet Zillah School.
	" Tarachandra	...	Ditto.
	Sarvajitlal	...	Balrampur School.
	Sarvadhikari, Avinashchandra	...	Hinda School.
	Sathay, Ramchandra Rao	...	Banda Zillah School.
	Sen, Akshaykumar	...	Commillah School.
390	" Anandakumar	...	Mogultoli School.
	" Brajendranath	...	Barisal Government School.
	" Girishchandra	...	Santosh Janhavi School.
	" Navinchandra	...	Hooghly Branch School.
	" Prasannakumar	...	F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
	" Rameschandra	...	Chittagong High School.
	" Saratchandra	...	C. M. School, Monghyr.
	" Sasibhushan	...	Barisal Government School.
	" Sasibhushan	...	Baguan School.
	" Sasibhushan	...	Muragacha School.
400	" Sasikumar	...	F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
	Senapati, Haridas	...	Hare School.
	Seneveratne, H. C.	...	Medical School, Ceylon.
	Sengupta, Rajendralal	...	Midnapore High School.
	Set, Navagopal	...	Patna Collegiate School.
	Sil, Rajendralal	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Rakshakali	...	Hindu School.
	Singh, Buta	...	Guzrat Government School.
	" Gardit	...	District School, Amritsar.
	" Gayadatta	...	Gonda High School.
410	" Harnam	...	Private Student.
	" Natha	...	Pertabgurh High School.
	" Rethbaran	...	Sarun School.

	Sinha, Madhav	... Superior Zillah School, Benares.
	" Nagendrachandra	... Bhastara School.
	" Priyanath	... Chundernagur School.
	" Purnananda	... Cuttack Collegiate School.
	Sitalprasad	... Mutra Zillah School.
	Sitaram	... Barsich School.
	Sivesvarprasad	... Mozufferpore Zillah School.
320	Sohnamal	... Gujranwalla Mission School.
	Som, Nagendranath	... Metropolitan Institution.
	" Piylaril	... C. M. School, Monghyr.
	" Saratchandra	... Metropolitan Institution, Sampooker Branch.
	Sukal, Ganganarayan	... Hooghly Branch School.
	Sur, Nrityagopal	... Patna Collegiate School.
	Syamdas	... Husiarpore District School.
	Syamnarayan	... Victoria College, Agra.
	Syed Abdur Ruzack	... Moradpore School, Bankipore.
	" Fuzl Hosain	... Mozufferpore Zillah School.
80	" Mehdi Hosain Akbar	... Teacher.
	" Omed Ali	... Commillah School.
	Tabarak Hosain	... Mozufferpore Zillah School.
	Tamizuddin	... Gauhati Zillah School.
	Tejkrishna	... Barabanki High School.
	Tewari, Jogamohan Sinha	... Jabalpur High School.
	" Jognesvar	... Sultanpore Zillah School.
	Tribhuvannath	... Unao High School.
	Upadhya, Indradatta	... C. M. School, Azimgurh.
	Vinayak Gopal Saungikar	... F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
40	Vishwanath Vasudev Tatkey	... Jabalpur High School.
	Waezuddin	... Christ Church School, Cawnpur.
	Wahidul Haq	... C. M. High School, Gorakpore.
	Wajid Hossain	... Arrah School.
	Wright, L. G.	... Wesley College Colombo.
15	Zafaryab Ali	... Mirat Zillah School.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 3rd January 1878. }

CHARLES H. TAWNEY,
Registrar.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Lahore Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Serial No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
...	E 15—07466	50	...
...	E 5—91748	20	...
...	E 2—33303	500	...
...	" —33304	500	...
...	E 12—57300	20	...
...	" —65552	20	...
...	" —65554	20	...
...	E 10—82146	10	...
...	" —88938	10	...
...	" —89061	10	...
...	" —91171	10	...
...	" —91781	10	...
...	" —91783	10	...
...	" —91819	10	...
...	" —92594	10	...
...	" —95814	10	.../

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

...	E 10—74997	10	...
...	" —37813	10	...

NOTE.—Paper Currency Office;
The 5th January 1878

J. W. McNAIR,
Asst. to Acctt. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
37	... L 92—54857	... 50	... Babu Mohanundo Saha.
72	... L 94—93909	... 100 each	... { Mr. John Driscoll, Inspector of River Police, Coilaghat, Calcutta.
	... " —93924		
	... " —93931		
73	... L 86—55504	... 50	... Babu Hurry Churn Ghose.
74	... L 28—26754	... 5	... Babu Pyari Mohan Basu.
75	... L 77—12512	... 20	... Babu Benud Behari Sil.
78	... L 92—79494	... 50	... Messrs. Munnoo Lal Baij Nath.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

6	... L 27—06166 } ... L 21—09163 } ... L 20—17342 }	... 5	... { The Officiating Chief Pay Master, East Indian Railway, Calcutta.
	... " —17343 }	... 5	
7	... L 9—63292 } ... " —63296 }	... 5	
8	... L 41—66085 } ... " —66085 } ... L 60—49270 } ... " —00066 }	... 10	... { Babu Joy Kissen Ghuttack.
	... A 79—72562 }	... 10	
	... A 78—47247 }	... 10	
	... L 22—14190 }	... 5	
	... " —14188 }	... 5	
	... L 9—44041 }	... 5	
	... " —51943 }	... 5	
	... L 20—84109 }	... 5	
	... " —84314 }	... 5	
	... L 20—08353 }	... 5	
	... " —08354 }	...	
	... A 93—82901 }	... 20	... Megraj.
	... " —82902 }	...	...
	... A 66—58325 }	... 10	... Babu Chunder Coomer Chowdhury.
	... " —58327 }	...	...
	... O 1—88031 }	... 10	... The Agent, Bank of Madras, Negapatam.
	... " —88032 }	...	...
	... L 92—62909 }	... 50	... Babu Isan Chunder Dutt.
	... O 10—15634 }	... 10	... Gridhari Lal.
	... L 39—56383 }	... 10	... Babu Anandaprosad Mukerjee.
	... O 4—88930 }	... 20	... Mr. A. B. Pallunjee.
	... O 3—49188 }	... 20	... Babu Ashootosh Neogy.
	... O 9—31718 }	... 10	... { Raghoonath Prosad.
	... O 5—01806 }	... 10	
	... O 10—39456 }	... 10	... Babu Abhaya Charan Mukerjee.
	... O 4—69897 }	... 20	... { Babu Mutty Lal De.
	... " —89802 }	... 20	
	... " —53777 }	... 20	
	... O 2—76664 }	... 20	
	... L 98—63865 }	... 10	... Lieutenant J. Welch.
	... O 1—95185 }	... 10	... { Mr. S. Sharman.
	... L 26—62150 }	... 5	
	... A 79—65452 }	... 10	... Babu Gopaul Chunder Bose.
	... L 92—00265 }	... 50	... { Surgeon Major B. J. Jazdowski.
	... L 97—25858 }	... 10	
	... L 84—66362 }	... 100	... Babu Jadub Chunder Mullick.
	... L 94—32128 }	... 100	... { Babu Bhoot Nath Banerjee.
	... " —53070 }	... 100	
	... L 94—54674 }	... 100	... Fool Chund Makhun Lal.
	... O 8—23701 }	... 10	... { Babu Shosheebhoosun Chatterjee.
	... L 28—19119 }	... 5	

UTTAR,—Paper Currency Dept.; }
The 11th January 1878.

E. W. KELLNER,
Offg. Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Allahabad Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
...	... D 11—63887	... 10	... The Post Master General, N.-W. P., Allahabad.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

...	... D 11—47539	... 10	... { Sheo Pershad, Lucknow.
	... D 5—92248	... 20	
	... D 14—02343	... 20	
	... D 10—34182	... 5	... Mr. S. E. Cohen, Calcutta.
	... D 8—26880 } wrongly	... 500	... Sri Kishun Dass, Mainpuri.
	... " —29979 } joined		

HABAD,—Paper Currency Office; }
The 4th January 1878.

T. H. S. BIDDULPH,
Asstt. Acctt. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Office.

Bombay Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1878.		Rs.	
W1	M 27-02040	10	Post Master General, Punjab

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

1878.			
H1	... C 82—**758	... 10	...
	... —***57	... 10	...
	... —***05	... 10	...
H2	... M 19—41458	... 10	...
H3	... M 31—20248	... 10	...
	... —69157	... 10	...
M1	M 21—00258	...	...
	... —00259	... 10	...
M2	... M 21—09433	...	...
	... —68293	... 10	...

... } Provost Sergeant J. Elstone, Kurrachee.
 ... } J. C. Vansittart, Esq., Executive Engineer, D. P. W., Calcutta.
 ... } Ramlingum Narayen Pillay, Suchapier St., Poona.
 ... } Lunnon Bhima, Boreo Bunder, Bombay.
 ... } Sulleman Adam, Jakeria's Mohla, Bombay.

BOMBAY.—Paper Currency Dept.;
The 8th January 1878.

W. WELLS,
Assistant Commissioner.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 7.—*Statement of the Monthly Accounts of the several Branches of the Public Works Department received in the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, up to the 2nd January 1878.*

[illegible]

J. J. McLEOD INNES, *Lieut.-Colonel, R. F.*

Accountant General, P. W. Dept.

The 10th January 1878.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS, Central System.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Agra, the 4th January 1878.

No. 1.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 531 of the 19th December 1877, the under-mentioned Officers are posted to the Holkar and Neemuch Railways:—

Mr. J. W. Christison, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

Mr. A. Bewley, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

W. C. FURNIVALL,
Offg. Director.

North-Eastern System.

Darjeeling, the 5th January 1878.

No. 1.—Mr. K. F. Coppin, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Mahanadi Division, Northern Bengal State Railway, is transferred to the Rungpore-Dhoobree Railway Survey from the forenoon of the 1st December 1877.

No. 2.—Mr. H. W. Warden, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank), is transferred from the Tirhoot to the Northern Bengal State Railway for employment on the Dacca-Mymensing Railway Survey.

Mr. Warden was relieved of his duties on the Tirhoot State Railway on the afternoon of the 17th December 1877.

F. S. STANTON, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Offg. Director.

Western System.

Rawal Pindi, the 3rd January 1878.

No. 1.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 527 of the 14th ultimo, Sergeant H. Matthews, Supervisor, 1st Grade, is posted to the Indus Valley State Railway.

The 4th January 1878.

No. 2.—Referring to late Director's Notification No. 20 of the 5th February 1877, Mr. J. L. Gallott, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Indus Valley State Railway, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State an extension of three months' furlough.

ALEX. GRANT,
Director of State Railways,
Officiating in the Western System.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAY STORES.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 8th January 1878.

No. 1.—Mr. W. Watson, Store-keeper for State Railways, Calcutta, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, six months' leave on medical certificate in extension of the leave granted in late Director of State Railways' Notification No. 56, dated 26th March 1877.

B. C. B. PEMBERTON, *Major, R.E.,*
Director of State Railway Stores.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 24th December 1877.

No. 271.—Mr. W. C. Hennessey, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, is transferred from the Office of the Engineer-in-Chief to the Shujabad Division for special duty.

No. 272.—Baboo Russick Lall Roy, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, reported his return from the leave granted him in Director of State Railways', Western System, Notification No. 5 of 14th June 1877, on the forenoon of the 4th December 1877.

No. 273.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 528 of the 18th December 1877, the following Officers were relieved of their duties on this line on the dates specified against their names:—

Mr. C. J. Shaw, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, —afternoon, 14th December 1877.

Mr. N. A. R. Chambers, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, —afternoon, 15th December 1877.

Baboo Russick Lall Roy, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, —afternoon, 13th December 1877.

Baboo Dhurm Sing Soin, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, —afternoon, 13th December 1877.

No. 274.—With reference to Director of State Railways', Western System, Notification No. 52, dated 8th December 1877, Mr. W. Hyde, Assistant Apothecary, reported his arrival at Mooltan on the forenoon of the 9th October, and was posted to the medical charge of the Mooltan District, *vice* Mr. Assistant Apothecary T. Baron, whom he relieved on the afternoon of the 10th October 1877.

No. 275.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 552 of the 29th December 1877, Mr. P. J. Bruff, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, was relieved of his duties on this line on the afternoon of the 19th December 1877.

The 2nd January 1878.

No. 1.—Baboo Issen Chunder Mitter, Accountant, 3rd Grade, Shujabad Division, returned from the privilege leave granted him in this Office Notification No. 231, dated 25th October 1877, on the forenoon of the 2nd January 1878.

The 4th January 1878.

No. 2.—Mr. A. Brereton, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Khanpur Division, is granted one month's privilege leave, with effect from 1st January or such other subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 3.—The following transfer and posting have been made by Superintending Engineer, Upper Scinde District:—

Mr. F. Blake, Sub-Engineer, 2nd Grade, from the Ghotki to the Reti Division.

Mr. B. Rees, Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, to the Larkana Division.

M. RAYNE,
Engineer-in-Chief.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Rawalpindi, the 7th January 1878.

No. 1.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 528, dated 18th Decem-

ber 1877, the following Officers left this Railway on the dates specified opposite their names:—

Major H. R. Faber, R. E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, 28th December 1877, afternoon.

Mr. A. S. Gerrard, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, 22nd December 1877, afternoon.

Mr. C. P. O'Rafferty, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, 21st December 1877, forenoon.

Lieutenant R. Jennings, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, 18th December 1877, afternoon.

Mr. R. W. Roberts, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, 28th December 1877, afternoon.

Baboo Seo Dyal, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, 11th December 1877, forenoon.

No. 2.—With reference to Director of State Railways', Western System, Notification No. 40, dated 15th November 1877, Captain T. Gracey, R. E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, ceased to belong to this Railway from the afternoon of 10th November 1877.

No. 3.—With reference to Director of State Railways', Western System, Notification No. 41, dated 16th November 1877, Mr. T. E. Curry, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, ceased to belong to this Railway from the afternoon of the 16th November 1877.

No. 4.—Lubdha Ram Sahni, Apprentice Engineer, is transferred from the Indus to the Ravi Division, with effect from the afternoon of the 17th December 1877.

J. BONUS, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

SINDIA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, the 4th January 1878.

No. 1.—Mr. P. C. Gilhooly, Instructor of Apprentice Overseers, returned to duty, on the forenoon of the 2nd instant, from the privilege leave granted him in this office Notification No. 26 of 3rd November last.

HORACE BELL,
Engineer-in-Chief.

Descriptive Roll of Lieutenant Bradford Smith, 4th Regiment, Bengal Native Infantry, dated at Lucknow, 6th January 1878.

Rank, Name and Corps.—Lieutenant and Adjutant Bradford Smith, 4th Regiment, Bengal Native Infantry.

Height.—6 feet 1 inch.

Personal appearance and particular marks—

Age.—29 years 3 months.

Hair.—Dark, only a long thick moustache, pale complexion, good-looking.

REMARKS.—Deserted when under arrest. Supposed to have left on 2nd instant.

W. C. MITCHEL, *Lieut.-Col.*
Comdg. 4th N. I.

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY.

Statement of the amount of Cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India.

The 10th January 1878 ... Rs. '86,95,832-3-0

W. WATERFIELD,

Treasurer to the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA,
11th Jan. 1878. }

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED FOR RUPEES		BALANCE OF BULLION		
		On General Treasury.	On the Currency Department.	Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1877.	Ra.			Ra.	Ra.	Ra.
Dec. 24	Holl. days.					
" 25	1,34,436	2,75,945	4,30,780	30,44,700	91,26,008	1,10,36,371
" 26	9,23,000	2,82,903	4,51,337	44,43,868	91,07,875	1,11,42,508
" 27	94,678	8,04,243	4,46,604	40,46,003	90,83,481	1,12,17,890

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 2nd Jan. 1878. }

J. F. TENNANT,
Offg. Mint Master.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED FOR RUPEES		BALANCE OF BULLION		
		On General Treasury.	On the Currency Department.	Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1877.	Ra.			Ra.	Ra.	Ra.
Dec. 31	Holl. days.					
1878.						
Jan. 1	8,534	2,51,614	4,33,075	26,55,184	91,01,295	1,14,16,621
" 2	20,699	2,58,679	5,50,265	32,94,630	90,51,174	1,15,46,936
" 3	65,576	3,08,143	4,53,130	26,04,900	90,11,114	1,17,23,688
" 4	7,898	2,66,464	4,04,065	25,18,091	90,78,043	1,17,55,063

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 7th Jan. 1878. }

J. F. TENNANT,
Offg. Mint Master.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 10th January 1878.

Mails for Ceylon, Straits, Hong-Kong, United States of America, and the Colonies of Queensland, New South Wales, and Victoria, *via* Torres Straits (letters, &c., for the latter colony must be specially superscribed), for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Saturday, the 19th January 1878, at 6 p. m.

The 11th January 1878.

Mails for Akyab and Kyauk Phyo, for transmission per Steamer *Commilla*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 13th January 1878, at 6 p. m.

Mails for Rangoon and Moulmein, for transmission per Steamer *Madura*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 13th January 1878, at 6 p. m.

Mails for Madras, Ceylon, and the intermediate ports, Mauritius, Batavia, Singapore and China, for transmission per French Steamer *Meinam*, will

be closed at the General Post Office on Monday, the 14th January 1878, at 6 p. m.

Mails for Persian Gulf, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Monday, the 14th January 1878, at 6 p. m.

Mails for Madras, Ceylon, and the intermediate ports, for transmission per Steamer *Khandalla*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 16th January 1878, at 6 p. m.

Mails for the Straits and Hong-Kong, for transmission per Steamers *A. Apcar* and *Argyll*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 16th January 1878, at 6 p. m.

The next Overland Mail *via* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Friday, the 18th January 1878. Mail for Mauritius can be forwarded.

2. Book-post and pattern packets must be posted on the 17th January 1878.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 6 p. m. precisely, after which hour overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 6-30 p. m., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover up to 7 p. m.

E. C. GEORGE,
Post Master of Calcutta.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA, P. W. D.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Indore, the 5th January 1878.

No. 66.—Baboo Gobindchunder Ghosal, Accountant, 4th Grade, has been granted 25 days' privilege leave, with effect from the 10th instant, or from such date as he may be allowed to avail himself of it.

No. 67.—Mr. R. E. Nelson, temporary Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, has been granted 20 days' privilege leave, with effect from the 1st proximo or from such date as he may avail himself of it.

By Order,
A. CADELL, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Secy. to Agent, Govr. Genl.,
for Central India.

NOTICE.

OUDH FOREST DEPARTMENT.

BYRAMGHAT DEPÔT.

On the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

From this date the prices of Sál beams and scantlings supplied from this Depôt will be as follows:—

BEAMS—

21 feet length @	Rs. 2 10 0	per cubic foot.
22 " @ "	2 12 0	"
23 " @ "	2 14 0	"
24 " @ "	3 0 0	"

Above the lengths given two annas per foot run will be charged. Any inches over the foot will be charged as a foot.

SCANTLINGS—

from 12 to 20 feet @	Rs. 2 8 0	per cubic foot.
under 12 & over 7 " @ "	2 4 0	"
under 7 " @ "	2 0 0	"

The above prices are for ordinary building purposes.

For *planking, sleepers, &c.*, special rates will be fixed by agreement.

The Department will still take orders for buildings all over @ Rs. 2-4-0 per cubic foot, provided the scantlings are taken in fair proportion.

SECOND AND THIRD CLASS TIMBER will be sold, and price fixed by agreement.

AUCTION SALES will be held from time to time to clear off stock.

For further particulars apply to the Officer in charge.

By order of the Conservator, Oudh Forests,
SIMPSON HILLIER,
Assistant Conservator of Forests.
The 1st June 1877.

NOTICE.

All Amins or Munserims having claims for arrears of pay against the Cawnpore Settlement, must apply before the 1st February, after which date the sums in deposit will be credited to Government.

F. WRIGHT,
Settlement Officer.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that the Government building for Ice-machine together with the Bungalow and Out-offices, erected for the use of the Engineer in charge of the Machinery and of a Non-Commissioned Officer, with a large compound and Ice-machinery capable of turning out (40) forty maunds of Ice in (24) twenty-four hours, turning lathe, well and pump, and numerous other items, all in working order, will be sold by public auction on the 4th February 1878, at an upset price of Rs. 10,000 for Ice-machine with its apparatus, and Rs. 20,000 for the Buildings and Out-offices.

The sale will take place at Executive Engineer's Office, Military Works Division, Lucknow Cantonment, at 2 p.m., and the purchaser will be required to pay 5 per cent. on the fall of the hammer, and the balance before taking possession of the above property.

The purchaser will have all the property at his risk after the sale is completed.

In case of failure in paying up the balance, the above property will be re-sold, and the loss thereby sustained will be recovered from the purchaser, who will have no claim to the increased sum if obtained by this re-sale.

The buildings are situated on the south side of the Railway line running to Benares, near the General's Bungalow and the Railway Over-bridge.

The purchaser will hold the land on the conditions specified in paragraph 1984 of the Bengal Military Regulations. He will likewise have to comply with all the rules now in force or that may hereafter be introduced in Cantonments.

On completion of the sale, the purchaser will be required to sign a declaration to this effect in the presence of the Cantonment Magistrate.

Some ether expected to arrive shortly from England for use with the Machine will also be offered for sale at the same time and place on conditions to be stated at time of sale.

G. E. SANFORD, *Major, R.E.,*
Exc. Engr., Lucknow Divn., Mily. Works.

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Palæontologia Indica, being figures and descriptions of the organic remains obtained during the progress of the Geological Survey of India. These are published in fasciculi, each containing six lithographed plates, Royal 4to., with descriptions, or a correspondingly larger amount of letter-press. A fasciculus is issued every three months, or on the 1st of January, April, July, and October, in each year. Price, Rs. 2.

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The above to be had at the Geological Survey Office, 27, Chowringhee Road; at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street; and of all Booksellers.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 12, 1878.

{ Register
No. 33.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT, 1866, AND OF THE PUNJAB BANK, LIMITED.

The Judicial Assistant of Lahore has, by an order, dated the twentieth day of December 1877, appointed the Alliance Bank of Simla, Limited, to be Official Liquidator of the above-named Company.

Dated this 2nd day of January 1878.

F. BULLOCK,

Judicial Assistant, Lahore.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. 004596 and 004503 of 1872, 4½ per cent., for Rs. 1,000 each.

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. 017408 and 020269 of 1842-43, 4 per cent., for Rs. 500 each.

The Government Promissory Note No. 013809 of 1842-43, 4 per cent., for Rs. 600.

The Government Promissory Note No. 005899 of 1865, 4 per cent., for Rs. 500.

The above Promissory Notes, originally stand in the name of my husband Baboo Doorga Churn Banerjee, deceased, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above notes, and the interest thereupon, have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favor of the proprietress.

NUNDORANKEE DABEE.

Lost

The Government Promissory Note No. 078800 of 1842-43 for Rs. 10,000, at 4 per cent., proprietor Sri Penumetcha Sitaramaraja Garoo, having been

lost between Madhuravada and Neelavayamma Chuttram in the Vizagapatam District, due intimation has been given to the Bank of Bengal.

Y. MULLIKARJUNULU,

Attorney.

VIZAGAPATAM,
The 16th December 1877. }

Lost

The Government Promissory Note No. 087736 of 4 per cent. of 1st May 1865 for Rs. 5,000, originally standing in the name of Mudhoobundoss Dwarkadoss, and last endorsed to Jadubchunder Pal, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for the issue of the duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

JADUBCHUNDER PAL.

CALCUTTA,
The 4th January 1878. }

Lost

The Government Promissory Note No. 085045 of 4 per cent. of 1st May 1865 for Rs. 5,000, originally standing in the names of Dr. Charles, J. Jackson, and William M. Souttar, and last endorsed to Sreeramechunder Pal, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for the issue of the duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

SREERAMCHUNDER PAL.

CALCUTTA,
The 4th January 1878. }

Lost

The halves of the undermentioned Government Promissory Notes aggregating Rs. 4,500, standing in the name of the late W. T. Lindsay. Payment of the notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicates in favor of the proprietor, *vis* :—

Lower half of 4 per cent. Government Promissory Note, No. 038336 of 1842-43, dated 1st February 1843 ...for Rs. 1,000

Lower half of 4 per cent. Government Promissory Note, No. 068458 of 1865, dated 1st May 1865 ...for Rs. 1,000

Lower half of 4 per cent. Government Promissory Note, No. 068459 of 1865, dated 1st 1st May 1865	...for Rs.	1,000
Lower half of 5½ per cent. Note, No. 020573 of 1859-60, dated 31st May 1859	...for Rs.	500
Upper half of 5½ per cent. Note, No. 036523 of 1859-60, dated 31st May 1859	... .. Rs.	1,000
		<hr/>
		Rs. 4,500

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,
Administrator General of Bengal.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 12, 1878. { Register No. 33.

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PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor-General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 28th December 1877, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XIX OF 1877.

An Act to enable certain District Judges to suspend and remove certain ministerial officers, and for other purposes.

WHEREAS it is expedient to empower the District Judges of the Lower and the North-Western Provinces of the Presidency of Fort William, and the District Judges of the Presidency of Fort Saint George to suspend and remove ministerial officers of the Courts of Subordinate Judges, Munsifs and District Munsifs; and whereas it is also expedient to provide in the Presidency of Fort Saint George for the transfer of ministerial officers from one Court to another; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. After the second paragraph of section 36 of Amendment of Act the Bengal Civil Courts Act, No. VI of 1871. 1871, the following paragraph shall be inserted (that is to say) :—

“The District Judge, within whose jurisdiction such Court is situate, may, by order, suspend or remove any such ministerial officer.”

2. For section 23 of the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1873, the following shall be substituted (that is to say) :—

“23. The ministerial officers of the Courts of the Subordinate Judges and District Munsifs shall be appointed by such Subordinate Judges and District Munsifs, respectively, subject to the approval or confirmation of the District Judge within whose jurisdiction such Courts are situate, and may be suspended or removed from

office either by the said District Judge or (subject to his approval or confirmation) by such Subordinate Judges and District Munsifs respectively.”

Addition after section 24 of Act III of 1873.

3. After section 24 of the same Act, the following section shall be inserted :—

“24 A. The Local Government may, at the instance of the District Judge, transfer from any Court, except the High Court, to any other Court, except the High Court, all or any of the ministerial officers of the Court of such Judge, or of any Subordinate Judge or District Munsif under his control.

“The District Judge may transfer all or any of the ministerial officers of any Court under his control to any other such Court.”

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[First Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 9th January 1878, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. I OF 1878. THE OPIUM ACT, 1878.

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SECTIONS.

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SCHEDULE.

An Act to amend the law relating to Opium.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to opium; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Preamble.

1. This Act may be called "The Opium Act, 1878":

Short title.

It shall extend to such local areas as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, from time to time direct;

Local extent.

And it shall come into force in each of such areas on such day as the Governor General in Council in like manner directs in this behalf.

Commencement.

2. The enactments mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed to the extent specified in the third column of the said schedule:

Repeal of enactments.

And in Acts No. XI of 1849, No. XXI of 1856 and No. X of 1871, and in Bengal Act No. II of 1876, the words "intoxicating drugs" (wherever they occur) shall not include opium.

Amendment of Acts.

The reference made to Bombay Regulations XXI of 1827 and XX of 1830 in Act No. VII of 1836 shall be read as if made to the corresponding sections of this Act.

3. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

Interpretation-clause.

"Opium" includes also poppy-heads, preparations or admixtures of opium, and intoxicating drugs prepared from the poppy:

"Magistrate" means, in the Presidency-town

"Magistrate."

a Presidency Magistrate, or elsewhere a Magistrate of the first class or (when specially empowered by the Local Government to try cases under the Act) a Magistrate of the second class:

"Import" means to bring into the territory

"Import."

administered by any Local Government from sea, or from foreign territory, or from a territory administered by any other Local Government:

"Export" means to take out of the territory

"Export."

administered by any Local Government to sea, or to any foreign territory, or to any territory administered by another Local Government:

"Transport" means to remove from one place

"Transport."

to another within the territories administered by the same Local Government.

4. Except as permitted by this Act, or by any other enactment relating to opium for the time being in force, or by rules framed under this Act or under any such enactment, no one shall—

- (a) cultivate the poppy;
- (b) manufacture opium;
- (c) possess opium;
- (d) transport opium;
- (e) import or export opium; or
- (f) sell opium.

5. The Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor

Power to make rules to permit such matters. General in Council, may from time to time by notification in the local *Gazette* make rules consistent with this Act, to permit absolutely or subject to the payment of duty or to any other conditions and to regulate within the whole or any specified part of the territories administered by such Government, all or any of the following matters:—

- (a) the cultivation of the poppy;
- (b) the manufacture of opium;
- (c) the possession of opium;
- (d) the transport of opium;
- (e) the importation or exportation of opium; and

(f) the sale of opium, and the form of duties leviable on the sale of opium by retail:

Provided that no duty shall be levied under any such rule on any opium imported and on which a duty is imposed by or under the law relating to sea customs for the time being in force or under section six.

6. The Governor General in Council may from

Duty on opium imported by land.

time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, impose such duty as he thinks fit on opium or on any kind of opium imported by land into British India or into any specified part thereof, and may alter or abolish any duty so imposed.

7. The Governor General in Council may, by order notified in the *Gazette of India*,

(a) authorize any Local Government to establish warehouses for opium legally imported into, or intended to be exported from, the territories administered by such Local Government, and

- (b) cancel any such order.

So long as such order remains in force, the Local Government may, by notification published in the official Gazette,

(c) declare any place to be a warehouse for all or any opium legally imported, whether before or after the payment of any duty leviable thereon, into the territories administered by such Government, or into any specified part thereof, or intended to be exported thence, and

(d) cancel any such declaration.

An order under clause (b) shall cancel all previous declarations under clause (c) of this section relating to places in the territories to which such order refers.

So long as such declaration remains in force, the owner of all such opium shall be bound to deposit it in such warehouse.

8. The Local Government, with the previous

Power to make rules relating to warehouses.

sanction of the Governor General in Council, may, from time to time by notification

in the local Gazette, make rules consistent with this Act to regulate the safe custody of opium warehoused under section seven; the levy of fees for such warehousing; the removal of such opium for sale or exportation; and the manner in which it shall be disposed of, if any duty or fees leviable on it be not paid within twelve months from the date of warehousing the same.

9. Any person who, in contravention of this

Penalty for illegal cultivation of poppy, &c.

Act, or of rules made and notified under section five or section eight,

(a) cultivates the poppy, or

(b) manufactures opium, or

(c) possesses opium, or

(d) transports opium, or

(e) imports or exports opium, or

(f) sells opium, or

(g) omits to warehouse opium or removes or does any act in respect of warehoused opium,

and any person who otherwise contravenes any such rule,

shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be punished for each such offence with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both;

and, where a fine is imposed, the convicting Magistrate shall direct the offender to be imprisoned in default of payment of the fine for a term which may extend to six months, and such imprisonment shall be in excess of any other imprisonment to which he may have been sentenced.

10. In prosecutions under section nine, it shall be

Presumption in prosecutions under section nine.

presumed, until the contrary is proved, that all opium for which the accused person is

unable to account satisfactorily is opium in respect of which he has committed an offence under this Act.

11. In any case in which an offence under

Confiscation of opium.

section nine has been committed—

(a) the poppy so cultivated;

(b) the opium in respect of which any offence under the same section has been committed;

(c) where, in the case of an offence under clause (d) or (e) of the same section, the offender is transporting, importing or exporting any opium exceeding the quantity (if any) which he is permitted to transport, import or export, as the case

may be, the whole of the opium which he is transporting, importing or exporting;

(d) where, in the case of an offence under clause (f) of the same section, the offender has in his possession any opium other than the opium in respect of which the offence has been committed, the whole of such other opium,

shall be liable to confiscation.

The vessels, packages and coverings in which any opium liable to confiscation under this section is found, and the other contents (if any) of the vessel or package in which such opium may be concealed, and the animals and conveyances used in carrying it, shall likewise be liable to confiscation.

12. When the offender is convicted, or when

Order of confiscation the person charged with an offence in respect of any opium is acquitted, but the Magistrate decides that the opium is liable to confiscation, such confiscation may be ordered by the Magistrate.

Whenever confiscation is authorised by this Act, the officer ordering it may give the owner of the thing liable to be confiscated an option to pay, in lieu of confiscation, such fine as the officer thinks fit.

When an offence against this Act has been committed, but the offender is not known or cannot be found, or when opium not in the possession of any person cannot be satisfactorily accounted for, the case shall be enquired into and determined by the Collector of the District or Deputy Commissioner, or by any other officer authorized by the Local Government in this behalf, either personally or in right of his office, who may order such confiscation: Provided that no such order shall be made until the expiration of one month from the date of seizing the things intended to be confiscated or without hearing the persons (if any) claiming any right thereto and the evidence (if any) which they produce in support of their claims.

13. The Local Government may, with the previous

Power to make rules, regarding disposal of things confiscated

sanction of the Governor General in Council, from time to time, by notification in the local Gazette, make rules consistent with this Act to regulate—

(a) the disposal of all things confiscated under this Act; and

(b) the rewards to be paid to officers and informers out of the proceeds of fines and confiscations under this Act.

14. Any officer of any of the departments of

Power to enter, arrest and seize, on information that opium is unlawfully kept in any enclosed place.

Excise, Police, Customs, Salt, Opium or Revenue, superior in rank to a peon or constable, who may in right of his office be authorized by the

Local Government in this behalf, and who has reason to believe, from personal knowledge or from information given by any person and taken down in writing, that opium liable to confiscation under this Act is manufactured, kept or concealed in any building, vessel or enclosed place, may, between sunrise and sunset,

(a) enter into any such building, vessel or place;

(b) in case of resistance, break open any door and remove any other obstacle to such entry;

(c) seize such opium and all materials used in the manufacture thereof, and any other thing which

he has reason to believe to be liable to confiscation under section eleven or any other law for the time being in force relating to opium, and

(d) detain and search, and if he think proper arrest, any person whom he has reason to believe to be guilty of any offence relating to such opium under this or any other law for the time being in force.

Power to seize opium in open places. 15. Any officer of any of the said departments may

(a) seize, in any open place or in transit, any opium or other thing which he has reason to believe to be liable to confiscation under section eleven or any other law for the time being in force relating to opium,

(b) detain and search any person whom he has reason to believe to be guilty of any offence against this or any other such law, and, if such person has opium in his possession, arrest him and any other persons in his company.

16. All searches under section fourteen or section fifteen shall be made in accordance with the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

17. The officers of the several departments mentioned in section fourteen shall, upon notice given or request made, be legally bound to assist each other in carrying out the provisions of this Act.

18. Any officer of any of the said departments who, without reasonable ground of suspicion, enters or searches, or causes to be entered or searched, any building, vessel or place, or vexatiously and unnecessarily seizes the property of any person on the pretence of seizing or searching for any opium or other thing liable to confiscation under this Act, or vexatiously and unnecessarily detains, searches or arrests any person, shall for every such offence be punished with fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.

19. The Collector of the District, Deputy Commissioner or other officer authorized by the Local Government in this behalf, either personally or in right of his office, or a Magistrate, may issue his warrant for the arrest of any person whom he has reason to believe to have committed an offence relating to opium, or for the search, whether by day or night, of any building or vessel or place in which he has reason to believe opium liable to confiscation to be kept or concealed.

All warrants issued under this section shall be executed in accordance with the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

20. Every person arrested, and thing seized, under section fourteen or section fifteen, shall be forwarded without delay to the officer in charge of the nearest Police-station; and every person arrested and thing seized under section nineteen shall be forwarded without delay to the officer by whom the warrant was issued.

Every officer to whom any person or thing is forwarded under this section shall, with all convenient despatch, take such measures as may be necessary for the disposal according to law of such person or thing.

21. Whenever any officer makes any arrest or seizure under this Act, he shall within forty-eight hours next after such arrest or seizure make a full report of all the particulars of such arrest or seizure to his immediate official superior.

Report of arrests and seizures.

22. In the case of alleged illegal cultivation of the poppy, the crop shall not be removed, but shall, pending the disposal of the case, be attached by an officer superior in rank to a peon or constable, who may in right of his office be authorized by the Local Government in this behalf; and such officer shall require the cultivator to give bail in a reasonable amount (to be fixed by such officer) for his appearance before the Magistrate by whom the case is to be disposed of, and such cultivator shall not be arrested unless within a reasonable time he fails to give such bail:

Provided that, wherever Act No. XIII of 1857 (*An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to the cultivation of the Poppy and the manufacture of Opium in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal*), or any part thereof, is in force, nothing in this section shall apply to such cultivation.

23. Any arrear of any fee or duty imposed under this Act or any rule made hereunder, and any arrear due from any farmer of opium-revenue, may be recovered from the person primarily liable to pay the same to the Government or from his surety (if any) as if it were an arrear of land-revenue.

24. When any amount is due to a farmer of opium-revenue from his licensee, in respect of a license, such farmer may make an application to the Collector of the District, Deputy Commissioner or other officer authorized by the Local Government in this behalf, praying such officer to recover such amount on behalf of the applicant; and on receiving such application, such Collector, Deputy Commissioner or other officer may in his discretion recover such amount as if it were an arrear of land-revenue, and shall pay any amount so recovered to the applicant:

Provided that the execution of any process issued by such Collector, Deputy Collector or other officer for the recovery of such amount, shall be stayed if the licensee institutes a suit in the Civil Court to try the demand of the farmer and furnishes security to the satisfaction of such officer for the payment of the amount which such Court may adjudge to be due from him to such farmer:

Provided also that nothing contained in this section or done thereunder shall affect the right of any farmer of opium-revenue to recover by suit in the Civil Court or otherwise any amount due to him from such licensee.

25. When any person in compliance with any rule made hereunder gives a bond for the performance of any duty or act, such duty or act shall be deemed to be a public duty or an act in which the public are interested, as the case may be, within the meaning of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, section 74, and upon breach of the condition of such bond by him, the whole sum named therein as the amount to be paid in case of such breach may be recovered from him as if it were an arrear of land-revenue.

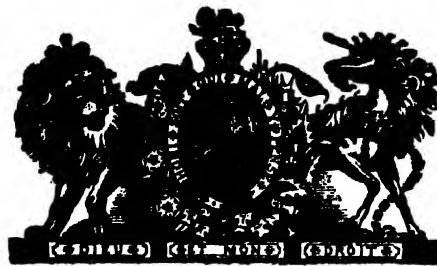
Recovery of arrears of fees, duties, &c.

Recovery of penalties due under bond.

SCHEDULE. ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.			Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.			
Act XI of 1849.	Abkari Revenue of Calcutta	In section 5 the word "opium." In section 6, the word "opium" and the last thirty-one words. In section 15, from and including the words "ex- cept in the case," to the end of the section. In section 33, from and in- cluding the words "ex- cept opium" down to and includ- ing the words "each seer;" and the words "or in the case of opi- um as afore- said, a re- ward of one rupee eight annas for each seer."	Act XIII of 1857.	Cultivation of the poppy and manufacture of opium.	In section 76, from and in- cluding the words "ex- cept opium," down to and including the words "each seer;" and from and includ- ing the words "or in," down to and includ- ing the words "each seer." In paragraph 8 of sec- tion 90, the words "and opium."
Act III of 1852.	Spirituous liquors, Bombay...	Section 10, so far as it re- lates to opi- um.	Act X of 1871	The Northern India Excise Act.	Section 2. In paragraph 5 of section 3, the word "opium." Sections 18, 65, 66, 67 and 87. In section 19, the words "or opium." Section 46, so far as it relates to opium. In section 46, paragraph 3, from and including the words "as well as," down to and including the words "dealings in opium." In section 63, the words "except opi- um." In section 78, the words "except opi- um," and paragraph 2. In section 79, from and including the words "except opi- um," down to and in- cluding the words "each seer," and from and in- cluding the
Act XXI of 1850.	Bengal Abkari Act	In section 28 the word "opium." Sections 34, 51, 52, 53 and 87. In section 35, the words "or opium." In section 49, the words "except opi- um." Section 50, so far as it re- lates to opi- um. In section 75, the words "except opi- um" and from and including the words "opium seiz- ed," down to the end.			

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.	Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
Act IV of 1872.	The Panjāb Laws Act ...	words "or in," down to and including the words "each ser." Section 49.			the words "similarly distributed." In section 10, in the section substituted for section 75 of Act XXI of 1856, the words "except opium," and from and including the words "confiscated opium" down to and including the words "general order." In section 10, in the section substituted for section 76 of Act XXI of 1856, the words "except in the case of opium," and from and including the words "and in the case of opium" down to and including the words "similarly distributed."
Act XXVI of 1872.	Panjāb Opium Law Amendment.	The whole Act.			
Act VI of 1873.	Transhipment of goods ...	Section 7.			
Act XVI of 1875.	The Indian Tariff Act ...	Section 9.			
Act XXIII of 1876.	To amend the law relating to Opium.	The whole Act.			
Act VI of 1877.	For postponing the day on which the Opium Act, 1876, is to come into force.	The whole Act.			
<i>Act of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council.</i>					
Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.	Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
Act II of 1876	To amend Act XI of 1849, Act XXI of 1856, and Act IV (B. C.) of 1866.	In section 3, in the section substituted for section 33 of Act XI of 1849, the words "except opium," and from and including the words "confiscated opium" down to and including the words "general order." In section 3, in the section substituted for section 34 of Act XI of 1849, the words "except in the case of opium," and from and including the words "and in the case of opium" down to and including			
<i>Bombay Regulations.</i>					
Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.	Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
Bombay Regulation XXI of 1827.	Duty on opium ...	The preamble, from and including the words "with the combined," down to and including the words "the prohibited." Chapters I, II, III and IV.			
Bombay Regulation XX of 1830.	Malwa opium ...	So much as has not been repealed.			

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 12, 1878. {Register
No. 33.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making
Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 27th December 1877 :—

No. 23 of 1877.

A Bill for the licensing of trades and dealings in the Panjáb, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Preamble. WHEREAS, in order to provide means for defraying the public expenditure from time to time incurred and to be incurred for the relief and prevention of famine in British India, it is necessary to effect a permanent increase of the revenue available for provincial purposes; and it is therefore expedient that persons carrying on trades and dealings in the territories and provinces respectively administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb, the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, should take out licenses and pay for the same; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Northern India License Act, 1878."

Local extent. It extends to the territories under the administration of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb, the

Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, respectively; but nothing herein contained applies to persons earning their livelihood solely by agriculture.

This Act shall come into force in any of the said territories on such date as the Governor General in Council by notification in the *Gazette of India* directs in that behalf.

2. When this Act comes into force in the territories under the administration of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, Act No. VIII of 1877 (*for the licensing of certain trades and dealings in the North-Western Provinces*) shall be repealed.

3. In this Act "Collector" means the chief officer in charge of the revenue-administration of a district.

4. Every person who, on or after the first day of April 1878, falls, in any of the said territories, under any of the heads specified in the schedule hereto annexed, and carries on (whether on behalf of himself or any other person) his trade or dealing, shall take out a license under this Act, and shall pay for the same the annual fee mentioned in such schedule as payable by persons of the class and grade to which he belongs.

5. Every license under this Act shall be granted by the Collector of the District in which the person requiring such license carries on his trade or dealing: provided that, if such person carries on such trade or dealing in more than one district, the license shall be granted by the Collector of the district in which his principal place of business is situate.

Every such license shall be signed by the Collector granting it, or by such officer as he may appoint in this behalf.

Particulars to be specified in the license.

6. Every such license shall specify—

- (a) the date of the grant thereof;
 - (b) the name, father's name, caste and trade or dealing of the licensee;
 - (c) the class and grade to which he belongs;
 - (d) the fee paid for the license;
 - (e) the place or places where the licensee intends to carry on his trade or dealing for the ensuing year; and
 - (f) the term for which the license shall remain in force,
- and shall be received in evidence as *prima facie* proof of all matters contained therein.

7. Every such license shall have effect and continue in force from the day of the date thereof till the first day of January next after the date of the grant thereof.

8. Every person to whom any such license has been granted, and who desires to continue to carry on his trade or dealing after the expiration of such license, shall take out a fresh license for that purpose for the following year, to expire on the day appointed in the last preceding section, and shall renew the same so long as he desires to continue to carry on such trade or dealing.

List of Licensees.

9. As soon as may be after the first day of April 1878 and the first day of January in every subsequent year, the Collector shall prepare a list of the persons to be licensed under this Act in his district. Such list shall state—

- (a) the trade or dealing of each of the persons therein named;
- (b) the class and grade under which he is charged; and
- (c) the fee to be paid for his license.

Such list shall be in the language of the district, shall be filed in the office of the Collector, and shall be open to public inspection at all reasonable times without any payment.

10. The Collector shall, from time to time, determine under which of the classes and grades mentioned in the said schedule every person to whom a license may be granted by him as aforesaid shall be charged, and shall amend the said list accordingly.

The list or such part or parts thereof as the Collector thinks fit shall be published in the principal mohallas or ganjes of all towns, and in the chaupál, or other public place, in all villages concerned, together with a notification that if any person mentioned in such list continues his trade or dealing, payment of the amount specified in the list as payable by him must be made in the year 1878 within thirty days of such publication in that year and within thirty days next after the first day of January in each succeeding year.

11. The Collector may, by a notice in writing, require the occupier of any house to forward to him a statement in writing signed by such occupier of the names of all persons residing in such house at the date of the notice and of their respective callings.

12. Any person mentioned in the list referred to in sections nine and ten and objecting to the class or grade under which he is charged may, within thirty days after such publication, or within such further time as the Collector may in each case think fit, apply by petition to the Collector in order to establish his right to have his name transferred to another class or grade, or altogether removed from the list.

13. The Collector shall fix a day for the hearing of the petition, and on the day so fixed, or on such subsequent day as he may from time to time direct, shall hear the same and pass such order thereon as he thinks fit:

Provided that if, in his judgment, the petitioner is able to shew that the fee which has been charged exceeds two per cent. upon his annual net earnings, such excess shall, for the purpose of section twelve, be deemed a valid objection.

Provided also that the Collector shall not, in the course of any proceedings under this section, call for any evidence except at the instance of the petitioner, or in order to ascertain the correctness of facts alleged by him.

14. Any person dissatisfied with such order may within fifteen days from the date thereof present a petition of appeal to the Commissioner of Revenue of the Division, whose decision upon such appeal shall be final.

Every petition presented under this section shall be accompanied by a copy of the petition to the Collector, a copy of his order thereon, and all other documents (if any) connected with the case.

15. The Collector may in his discretion remit the whole or any part of the fee payable under this Act by any person who has carried on his trade or dealing for a portion of the year only.

16. A person or firm coming under more than one of the designations in the said schedule shall be chargeable only under one of the said designations at the discretion of the Collector; and in the case of a firm, payment by any one of the partners shall, for the purposes of this Act, be considered payment by the firm.

17. If, after expiry of the period mentioned in the notification published under section ten, for payment of the amount specified therein, any person (whether he is or is not mentioned in the said list) carries on his trade or dealing without having taken out a license as required by this Act, he shall be liable, by order of the Collector, to pay a fine not exceeding thrice the amount payable by him in respect of such license, exclusive of the amount so payable; and on receipt of such payment the Collector shall grant him a license.

All sums due under this section and all fees payable under this Act shall be recoverable as if they were arrears of land-revenue.

18. Every person holding a license under this Act shall produce and show such license when required so to do by an officer generally or specially empowered in writing by the Collector to make such requisition.

License to be produced on demand.

But no person shall be proceeded against for neglect or refusal to produce such license except at the instance of the Collector.

Prosecution to be at instance of Collector.

19. Courts of Wards and Receivers and managers appointed by any Court in British India, shall be chargeable under this Act in respect of any trade or dealing of which the income is officially in their possession or under their control.

Receivers and managers chargeable.

20. When any trustee, guardian, curator, committee or agent is charged under this Act in such capacity, or when any Court of Wards or Receiver or manager appointed by any Court is charged under this Act, every person and Court so charged may, from time to time, out of the money coming to his or its possession as such trustee, guardian, curator, committee or agent, or as such Court of Wards, Receiver or manager, retain so much as is sufficient to pay the fee charged.

Every such person or Court is hereby indemnified for every retention and payment made in pursuance of this Act.

Municipalities.

21. The Collector of the District may require any Municipal Committee to furnish, within a period to be specified under the orders of the Local Government, returns showing the names and numbers of persons chargeable under this Act resident within the limits of such Municipality, together with the class and grade to which they respectively belong and the fees payable by them respectively.

If the Municipal Committee fails within the period prescribed to make such returns, or if it make such returns but the Collector of the District has reason to doubt their accuracy, he may at any time cause a return showing the names, numbers, classes and grades aforesaid to be prepared in such manner as may be prescribed by the Local Government.

22. When the return mentioned in section 21 has been furnished or prepared, notice shall be served on the Municipality, calling on it to pay to the Collector of the District, within a period to be specified in the notice, a sum calculated on such return in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

Any Municipality may appropriate any part of its revenues to the payment of the sum leviable from it under this section, or raise such further sums in addition to its existing revenue as may be needful for such payment: provided that such further sums be raised in accordance with the Act under which such Municipality is constituted.

Miscellaneous.

23. All fees and penalties paid or recovered under this Act shall be carried to the credit of the Local Government.

The amount so credited shall be applied; in such manner as the Governor General in Council thinks fit, for the purpose of defraying expenditure incurred or to be incurred for the relief and prevention of famine in the territories administered by such Local Government, or, if the Governor General in Council so directs, in any other part of British India.

24. All or any of the powers and duties conferred and imposed by this Act on a Collector may, subject to the orders of the Collector of the District, be exercised and performed by an Assistant Collector or such other officer as the Local Government from time to time appoints in this behalf.

Powers of Collector under Act may be exercised by other officers.

25. Every person shall be legally bound to furnish information to any officer exercising any of the powers of a Collector under this Act when required by him to do so.

Obligation to furnish information to Collector.

26. The Local Government may, from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council,—

Power to exempt and make rules.

(a) exempt any portion of the territories administered by such Government, or any persons or class of persons in such territories, from the operation of this Act;

(b) exempt from the operation of this Act any persons whose respective nett annual earnings are less than such sum as the Local Government may, from time to time, direct in this behalf;

(c) make rules consistent with this Act, (1) for regulating the time and manner of collecting the fees charged under this Act, (2) for providing in any case or class of cases for serving notices on persons charged under this Act, (3) for determining the mode in which persons belonging to any class shall be distributed into grades, and (4) generally for the guidance of officers in matters connected with the enforcement of this Act.

THE SCHEDULE.

See section 4.

CLASS I.

	Fee payable by licensee.
Companies registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1866	...
Bankers	...
Professional money-lenders	...
Owners of cotton-screws	First grade 200
Persons keeping shops for the sale of European goods	Second grade 100
	Third grade 15
Hotel-keepers	...
Wholesale-dealers	...
Dealers in precious stones	...
Sugar Refiners	...
Indigo Manufacturers	...

CLASS II.

Cloth-sellers ...	...
Metal-vessel-sellers ...	...
Fuel-sellers (talwālas) ...	...
Chaudhris ...	...
Letters-out of conveyances and cattle ...	...
Contractors (thikadārs) ...	...	Rs.
Printers and publishers ...	First grade	75
Manufacturers of lac ...	Second grade	50
Commission-agents ...	Third grade	25
Brokers ...	Fourth grade	10
Bill-brokers ...	...
Pawn-brokers ...	...
Money-changers ...	...
Dealers in gold and silver lace	...	
Druggists ...	...
Harness-makers ...	...
Dealers in metals, not being merely artisans ...	...

CLASS III.

Artizans, traders, and dealers not above specified	First grade	5
	Second grade	2
	Third grade	1

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

In the Financial Statement for 1877-78, attention was drawn to the necessity imposed upon the Government of India of bringing the public Revenues and Expenditure into a condition of proper equilibrium. The events that have occurred since that time have shown that the urgency of the case has become greater with each succeeding month of the prolonged crisis through which the country has been passing.

After the Famine of 1874 in Northern Bengal, the Government of Lord Northbrook declared that such calamities could no longer be treated as abnormal or exceptional, and that sound financial principles required that the grave obligations entailed by Famine upon the Government should be explicitly recognised and provided for among the ordinary charges of the State.

The Secretary of State agreed with Lord Northbrook's Government, that the periodical occurrence of Famine ought to enter into the calculation of the Government of India when making provision for its ordinary wants from year to year, and that such a surplus should be provided in each year as would make a sensible impression on the debt incurred in times of Famine. Her Majesty's Government have recently reaffirmed this principle.

To enable the Government to discharge the obligations placed upon it to meet these requirements, additional taxation has been deemed necessary. To provide for a portion of this in a manner suited to the condition of the country and the special circumstances of the case, the present measure is proposed.

JOHN STRACHEY.

CALCUTTA,
The 27th December 1877. }

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[Third Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 27th December 1877 :—

No. 24 of 1877.

A Bill for the levy of Additional Rates on Land in the North-Western Provinces.

WHEREAS, in order to defray the expenditure incurred and to be incurred for the relief and prevention of famine, it is necessary to make a permanent increase to the annual revenues available for provincial purposes, and it is therefore expedient to provide, in the territories administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, for the levy on land of additional rates to be applied to local purposes; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. This Act may be called "The North-Western Provinces Local Rates Enhancement Act, 1878," and it shall come into force on such date as the Governor General in Council by notification in the *Gazette of India* directs.

2. On and from such date Act No. VII of 1877 (to amend the law relating to assignments from the General Provincial Fund established under the North-Western Provinces Local Rates Act, 1871) shall be repealed.

3. In section three of the North-Western Provinces Local Rates Act, 1871, after the proviso the following shall be inserted, that is to say—

"Every estate situate in a district of which the land-revenue is liable to periodical revision, shall be liable, in addition to any rates levied under the foregoing portion of this section, to the payment of such further rate, not exceeding one per cent. on its annual value, as the Lieutenant-Governor from time to time imposes.

"Such further rate shall be paid by the landlord independently of, and in addition to, any land-revenue assessed on the estate."

4. To section four of the same Act the following clause shall be added, that is to say :—

"The Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time impose upon any such estate, in addition to any rate imposed under the first clause of this section, a further rate of such amount not exceeding half an anna for each acre as aforesaid as he thinks fit."

5. In sections five, seven, and eight of the same Act, after the word "rate" wherever it occurs, the words "or further rate" shall be inserted.

6. For section ten of the same Act, the following section shall be substituted :

"10 (a). From such fund the Lieutenant-Governor shall in each year appropriate such amount, not exceeding the proceeds of the further rates assessed in such year under sections three and four, as the Governor General in Council may direct, for the purpose of defraying expenditure incurred or to be

incurred for the relief and prevention of famine in the said territories.

"Provided that the whole or any portion of such amount may, if the Governor General in Council so directs, be expended for the relief and prevention of famine in any other part of British India.

"(b). The Lieutenant-Governor may, from time to time, assign from such fund such amount as he thinks fit, to be applied in payment of charges incurred or to be incurred on account of such canals and railways as he, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may declare to be works of general provincial utility.

"Provided that the amounts so assigned in any year shall not exceed one-tenth of the proceeds of the rates assessed in such year under the first clause of section three and the first clause of section four.

"(c). Subject to the appropriation directed by clause (a), the Lieutenant-Governor shall from time to time allot from such fund such amounts as he thinks fit to be applied in each district for expenditure on all or any of the following purposes:—

"(1.) The construction, repair, and maintenance of roads and other means of communication;

"(2.) The maintenance of the Rural Police and District-post;

"(3.) The construction and repair of school-houses, the maintenance and inspection of schools, the training of teachers, and the establishment of scholarships;

"(4.) The construction and repair of hospitals, dispensaries, lunatic asylums, markets, wells and tanks; the payment of all charges connected with the purposes for which such buildings or works have been constructed, and any other local works likely to promote the public health, comfort or convenience.

"Provided that the amounts so allotted in any year for any district shall not be less than nine-tenths of the proceeds of the rates assessed under the first clause of section three and the first clause of section four in such district in such year."

7. In section eleven of the same Act, for the word "assignments" the word "allotments" shall be substituted.

In section twelve of the same Act, for the word "assignment" in each of the places where it occurs, the word "allotment" shall be substituted, and for the word "reassigned" the word "re-allotted" shall be substituted.

And in section thirteen of the same Act, for the word "assignment" the word "allotment" shall be substituted.

And in section fourteen of the same Act, for the word "amount" in each of the places where it occurs, the word "allotment" shall be substituted.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

In the Financial Statement for 1877-78, attention was drawn to the necessity imposed upon the Government of India of bringing the public Revenues and Expenditure into a condition of proper equilibrium. The events that have occurred since that time have shown that the urgency of the case has become greater with each

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The Secretary of State agreed with Lord Northbrook's Government, that the periodical occurrence of famine ought to enter into the calculation of the Government of India when making provision for its ordinary wants from year to year, and that such a surplus should be provided in each year as would make a sensible impression on the debt incurred in times of Famine. Her Majesty's Government have recently re-affirmed this principle.

To enable the Government to discharge the obligations placed upon it to meet these requirements, additional taxation has been deemed necessary. To provide for a portion of this in a manner suited to the condition of the country and the special circumstances of the case, the present measure is proposed.

JOHN STRACHEY.

CALCUTTA,
The 27th December 1877.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[Third Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 27th December 1877:—

No. 25 of 1877.

A Bill for the levy of Additional Rates on Land in Oudh.

WHEREAS, in order to defray the expenditure incurred and to be incurred for the relief and prevention of famine, it is necessary to make a permanent increase to the annual revenues available for Provincial purposes; and it is therefore expedient to provide, in the territories administered by the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, for the levy on land of additional rates to be applied to local purposes; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. This Act may be called "The Oudh Local Rates Enhancement Act, 1878;" and it shall come into force on such date as the Governor General in Council by notification in the *Gazette of India* directs.

2. In section three of the Oudh Local Rates Act XVII of 1871, section 3, amended. for the word "one" the word "two" shall be substituted.

3. For section ten of the said Act the following shall be substituted:—
Now section substituted for section 10 of the same Act.

"10 (a). From such fund the Chief Commissioner shall in each year appropriate such amount, not exceeding four-ninths of the proceeds of the rate

assessed in such year under this Act, as the Governor General in Council may direct, for the purpose of defraying expenditure incurred or to be incurred for the relief and prevention of famine in the said territories:

"Provided that the whole or any portion of such amount may, if the Governor General in Council so directs, be expended for the relief and prevention of famine in any other part of British India.

"(b.) Subject to such appropriation, the Chief Commissioner shall from time to time allot from the said fund such amounts as he thinks fit to be applied in each district for expenditure on all or any of the following purposes:—

"(1.) The construction, repair, and maintenance of roads and other means of communication;

"(2.) The construction and repair of school-houses, the maintenance and inspection of schools, the training of teachers, and the establishment of scholarships;

"(3.) The construction and repair of hospitals, dispensaries, lunatic asylums, markets, wells and tanks; the payment of all charges connected with the purposes for which such buildings or works have been constructed, and any other local works and undertakings of public utility, likely to promote the public health, comfort or convenience.

"Provided that the amounts so allotted in any year for any district shall not be less than five-ninths of the proceeds of the rate assessed in such district in such year."

4. In sections eleven and twelve of the same Act, for the word "assignment," in each of the places in which it occurs, the word "allotment" shall be substituted, and for the word "re-assigned" the word "re-allotted" shall be substituted.

5. In section thirteen of the same Act, for the words "mentioned in" the words "allotted under" shall be substituted.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

In the Financial Statement for 1877-78, attention was drawn to the necessity imposed upon the Government of India of bringing the public Revenues and Expenditure into a condition of proper equilibrium. The events that have occurred since that time have shown that the urgency of the case has become greater with each succeeding month of the prolonged crisis through which the country has been passing.

After the Famine of 1874 in Northern Bengal, the Government of Lord Northbrook declared that such calamities could no longer be treated as abnormal or exceptional, and that sound financial principles required that the grave obligations entailed by Famine upon the Government should be explicitly recognised and provided for among the ordinary charges of the State.

The Secretary of State agreed with Lord Northbrook's Government, that the periodical occurrence of Famine ought to enter into the calculation of the Government of India when making provision for its ordinary wants from year to year, and that such a surplus should be provided in each year as would make a sensible impression on the debt incurred in times of Famine. Her Majesty's Government have recently reaffirmed this principle.

To enable the Government to discharge the obligations placed upon it to meet these requirements, additional taxation has been deemed necessary. To provide for a portion of this in a manner suited to the condition of the country and the special circumstances of the case, the present measure is proposed.

JOHN STRACHEY.

CALCUTTA,
The 27th December 1877. }

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[Third Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 27th December 1877:—

No. 26 of 1877.

A Bill for the levy of Additional Rates on Land in the Panjáb.

* WHEREAS, in order to defray the expenditure incurred and to be incurred for the relief and prevention of famine, it is necessary to make a permanent increase to the annual revenues available for provincial purposes, and it is therefore expedient to provide, in the territories administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb, for the levy on land of additional rates to be applied to local purposes; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. This Act may be called "The Panjáb Local Rates Enhancement Act, 1878;"

And it shall come into force on such date as the Governor General in Council by notification in the *Gazette of India* directs.

2. On and from such date the following portions of the Panjáb Local Rates Act, 1871, shall be repealed, that is to say—

(a). in section three, the words and figures following, namely, "shall be computed as from the first day of April 1871 and:"

(b). in section four, the illustration.

3. In section three of the said Act, for the word "six" the word "eight" shall be substituted.

4. For section six of the said Act the following shall be substituted:—

"6. (a). From the sums so credited, the Lieutenant-Governor shall in each year appropriate such amount as the Governor General in Council may direct for the purpose of defraying a due proportion of the expenditure incurred or to be incurred for the relief and prevention of famine in the said territories:

"Provided that the whole or any portion of such amount may, if the Governor General in Council so directs, be expended for the relief and prevention of famine in any other part of British India.

"(b). Subject to such appropriation, the Lieutenant-Governor shall from time to time allot from the said sums such amount as he thinks fit to be

applied in each district for expenditure on all or any of the following purposes:—

“(1.) The construction, repair, and maintenance of roads and other means of communication;

“(2.) The construction and repair of school-houses, the maintenance and inspection of schools, the training of teachers, and the establishment of scholarships;

“(3.) The construction and repair of hospitals, dispensaries, lunatic asylums, wells, and tanks; the payment of all charges connected with the purposes for which such buildings or works have been constructed, the planting and preservation of trees, and any other local works likely to promote the public health, comfort, or convenience.

“Provided that the amounts so allotted in any year for any district shall not in the aggregate be less than three-fourths of the proceeds of the rate assessed in such district in such year.”

5. In sections seven, eight and nine of the same

Sections 7, 8, and 9 of same Act amended. Act, for the words “assignment” and “assignments” wherever they occur, the

words “allotment” and “allotments” shall be respectively substituted; and in section eight of the same Act, for the word “re-assigned” the word “re-allotted” shall be substituted.

6. In section ten of the said Act, for the words “mentioned in” the words “allotted under” shall be substituted.

Section 10 of the same amended.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

In the Financial Statement for 1877-78, attention was drawn to the necessity imposed upon the Government of India of bringing the public Revenues and Expenditure into a condition of proper equilibrium. The events that have occurred since that time have shown that the urgency of the case has become greater with each succeeding month of the prolonged crisis through which the country has been passing.

After the Famine of 1874 in Northern Bengal, the Government of Lord Northbrook declared that such calamities could no longer be treated as abnormal or exceptional, and that sound financial principles required that the grave obligations entailed by Famine upon the Government should be explicitly recognised and provided for among the ordinary charges of the State.

The Secretary of State agreed with Lord Northbrook's Government that the periodical occurrence of Famine ought to enter into the calculation of the Government of India when making provision for its ordinary wants from year to year, and that such a surplus should be provided in each year as would make a sensible impression on the debt incurred in times of Famine. Her Majesty's Government have recently re-affirmed this principle.

To enable the Government to discharge the obligations placed upon it to meet these requirements, additional taxation has been deemed necessary. To provide for a portion of this in a manner suited to the condition of the country and the special circumstances of the case, the present measure is proposed.

JOHN STRACHEY.

CALCUTTA,
The 27th December 1877. }

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[Third Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 27th December 1877:—

No. 27 of 1877.

A Bill for the levy of Additional Rates on land in the Central Provinces.

WHEREAS, in order to defray the expenditure incurred and to be incurred for the relief and prevention of famine, it is necessary to make a permanent increase to the annual revenues available for provincial purposes; and it is therefore expedient to provide, in the territories administered by the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, for the levy of additional rates on land to be applied to local purposes; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. This Act may be called “The Central Provinces Additional Rates Act, 1878.”

It extends only to the territories administered by the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces;

And it shall come into force on such date as the Governor General in Council by notification in the

Gazette of India directs.

2. Every estate shall be liable, in addition to the rates and cesses payable under any settlement for the time being in force, to the payment of such further rate not exceeding one per cent. on its annual value, as the Chief Commissioner, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, from time to time imposes.

“Annual value” means

(1). in cases in which the settlement of the land-revenue is liable to periodical revision, double the amount of the land-revenue for the time being assessed on an estate;

(2). in cases in which such settlement is not liable to such revision, or in which the land-revenue has been, wholly or in part, released, compounded for, redeemed or assigned, double the amount which, if the settlement were liable to such revision, or an assessment at full rates were to be made, would be assessable as land-revenue on the estate.

3. All sums due on account of any rate imposed under this Act shall be recoverable as if they were arrears of land-revenue due on the land on account of which the rate is payable.

4. The proceeds of all rates levied under this Act shall be carried to the credit of a general provincial fund.

5. From such fund the Chief Commissioner shall from time to time appropriate such amount as the Governor General in Council may direct, for the purpose of defraying a due proportion of the expenditure incurred or to be incurred in the said territories for the relief and prevention of famine:

Provided that the whole or any portion of such amount may, if the Governor General in Council so directs, be expended on the same objects in any part of British India.

Subject to such appropriation, any portion of the fund may be applied by the Chief Commissioner to such local works likely to promote the public health, comfort or convenience as he thinks fit.

6. The Chief Commissioner, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may by notification in the Local Gazette from time to time—

(a) determine by what instalments and at what times such rate shall be payable, and by whom it shall be assessed, collected and paid;

(b) make rules consistent with this Act for the guidance of officers in matters connected with its enforcement;

(c) exempt any portion of the territories under his government from the operation of this Act, or exempt any estate from liability to pay the whole or any part of any rate under this Act;

(d) direct fresh measurements of estates liable to pay rates under this Act, and vary the assessments accordingly.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

In the Financial Statement for 1877-78, attention was drawn to the necessity imposed upon the Government of India of bringing the public Revenues and Expenditure into a condition of proper equilibrium. The events that have occurred since that time have shown that the urgency of the case

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The Secretary of State agreed with Lord Northbrook's Government, that the periodical occurrence of Famine ought to enter into the calculation of the Government of India when making provision for its ordinary wants from year to year, and that such a surplus should be provided in each year as would make a sensible impression on the debt incurred in times of Famine. Her Majesty's Government have recently re-affirmed this principle.

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JOHN STRACHEY.

CALCUTTA,
The 27th December 1877. }

D. FITZPATRICK.

Secy. to the Govt. of India.



OFFICIAL PAPERS.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be inserted in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

**GOVERNMENT
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE**

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

DISTRICTS.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari, Holers sorghum).			Bulrush Millet (Cam- nua, Bajra), Pennisetum spicata.		
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1876.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
un	10 3	7 8	14 7	...	...	...	8 0	8 1	11 3	8 7	9 0	13 8	...	...	...	12 9	12 9	16 8
apataun	10 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	5 6	5 6	9 5	6 8	6 8	13 2	11 9	10 8	...	12 9	12 9	16 8
very	7 2	7 2	8 2	...	...	...	6 9	6 9	10 4	8 5	8 6	13 2	14 4	14 4	11 5	...	...	...
a	3 9	3 9	7 3	...	...	...	7 6	7 8	9 3	8 1	8 1	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
re	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
apuh	11 4	8 8	6 9	...	...	...	5 4	5 8	6 2	10 0	8 7	6 6	9 5	14 2	7 5	12 3	13 0	8 0
r	9 6	8 6	6 7	...	...	...	6 9	5 3	6 9	6 5	5 9	7 6	8 2	6 2	7 2	12 3	11 3	7 5
ool	5 1	3 8	6 3	...	...	...	4 6	4 6	5 7	5 0	6 4	6 1	9 6	7 9	6 4	11 2	12 5	7 5
us	7 7	7 7	9 0	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	7 2	8 2	8 2	7 8	11 2	11 2	9 3	10 2	10 2	2 2
lept	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arcot	7 6	6 3	5 4	...	...	...	6 9	6 9	5 6	8 5	8 5	6 6	9 1	9 1	...	9 1	9 1	8 6
Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	8 2	7 4	8 3	8 7	7 9	...	...	...	11 2	12 0	0 0
re	4 4	4 4	4 4	...	...	...	6 2	6 0	6 2	8 8	8 3	7 5	12 3	12 7	10 3	11 6	13 0	9 4
unopoly	5 3	5 3	5 6	...	...	...	8 8	5 8	6 1	6 2	...	6 5	...	...	...	12 7	11 4	8 9
a	4 3	4 3	5 8	...	...	...	7 8	7 1	5 9	8 4	8 0	8 9	10 5	11 3	8 5	13 2	13 6	10 3
olly	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
store	5 7	5 7	5 7	...	...	...	6 4	5 6	5 6	7 2	6 8	6 4	9 2	7 8	7 7	7 7	7 7	8 4
is	4 4	4 1	4 4	...	...	...	7 1	7 1	6 6	7 5	7 5	7 1	9 5	8 7	7 7	1 8	7 8	8 0
Canara	7 7	7 7	8 6	...	...	...	8 0	7 8	8 2	9 3	8 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
ar	7 9	7 9	7 9	...	...	...	9 7	9 7	9 1	10 7	10 7	9 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
y	6 12	6 12	0 15	14 14	14 14	16 0	5 10	6 10	6 10	8 12	9 4	8 9	9 7	7 9	7 12	8 9	10 10	9 12
abad	7 0	7 0	13 8	8 0	9 0	...	5 0	5 0	8 0	6 0	6 8	10 0	11 0	10 0	0 18	0 10	0 10	0 15
...	7 2	6 13	12 5	5 0	6 11	17 12	5 0	5 0	8 0	5 11	5 11	10 0	10 0	0 10	0 17	12 8	14 8	7 15
...	8 11	8 11	10 9	6 11	6 11	13 6	5 5	5 5	6 11	6 2	6 2	7 9	11 6	10 9	9 9	9 9	4 9	4 10
...	8 6	8 6	13 4	...	...	...	6 10	6 2	8 0	7 10	7 11	11 6	11 6	10 13	14 8	14 8	8 6	13 4
...	7 6	7 6	9 0	8 4	8 4	12 6	6 15	6 15	6 15	8 3	8 3	9 6	7 11	7 11	13 9	8 5	6 8	5 10
...	9 0	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 8	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
sh (Dhulia)	9 0	9 0	12 5	...	...	...	5 7	6 14	7 5	7 11	7 11	10 9	13 15	13 15	9 11	9 11	21 13	14 14
...	8 9	8 3	12 8	...	...	...	5 15	5 15	5 16	7 7	7 7	9 4	15 21	14 16	1 10	6 9	14 12	2 2
ngar	7 2	8 14	12 5	...	...	...	6 7	6 10	7 6	7 7	7 9	8 5	11 12	11 12	6 12	2 10	15 12	7 7
...	6 14	6 14	9 12	...	...	...	6 2	6 2	7 6	7 6	6 12	8 9	14 10	14 10	14 9	3 9	3 10	6 6
r	8 10	8 3	10 6	...	...	...	7 2	6 3	8 9	8 0	7 1	9 7	8 19	8 10	9 14	12 14	14 12	4 11
...	4 12	4 12	7 1	...	...	...	5 6	5 6	5 13	6 4	6 12	6 7	8 5	8 5	7 2	...	...	...
...	7 6	6 11	10 6	...	...	...	8 2	8 3	7 8	9 6	9 6	8 9	12 0	12 0	...	14 3	13 3	6 6
...	7 11	7 9	8 10	...	...	...	9 2	7 14	7 5	9 10	9 2	7 13	16 9	15 13	9 6	14 9	14 3	9 3
a	6 6	6 12	8 0	...	...	...	6 4	5 8	6 0	10 10	9 8	7 8	16 2	13 8	8 2	16 8	15 6	9 8
ri	7 12	7 12	8 6	...	...	...	7 3	7 3	7 3	10 1	9 5	10 12	10 0	0 10	0 12	8 5	13 5	13 11
(Karwar)	9 0	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	8 0	10 0	9 0	12 0	14 0	15 0	12 0	...	...	0 0
Jahula (Godhra)	6 10	6 0	9 0	...	...	...	5 11	5 11	10 0	6 2	6 2	13 0	8 14	9 3	8 2	7 4	7 4	16 0
...	...	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	5 1	7 0	...	5 9	7 7	...	11 3	12 7	...	9 5	12 7
...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	8 0	10 8	...	9 0	11 0	...	15 0	16 0	...	14 0	15 0
...	8 6	8 4	10 5	7 7	9 4	18 4	5 7	5 13	7 8	6 12	6 10	11 0	10 14	11 4	20 9	8 7	8 14	14 13
...	7 13	7 8	16 4	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	6 8	5 12	5 12	9 0	10 3	7 8	8 29	10 4	10 12	26 4
...	11 12	11 12	15 0	15 0	15 0	21 8	...	...	...	5 8	6 4	10 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	0 11	0 11	0 15
ad	12 15	12 14	23 0	15 7	15 7	35 11	6 0	5 13	8 0	7 0	6 13	10 0	10 0	0 10	0 30	6 11	0 11	0 22
...	7 8	7 8	13 8	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	0 19	0 6	4 8	8 0
ind Frontier	13 12	13 12	18 14	15 0	16 0	17 12	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	18 0	17 0	0 27	0 16	0 0	0 0
...	11 2	10 14	13 5	14 8	15 0	18 0	6 8	7 0	8 0	9 8	9 8	10 0	14 0	13 0	0 16	0 10	0 10	15 0
band	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ar	13 0	13 0	17 8	16 0	16 0	21 4	8 0	8 0	10 0	11 12	11 12	16 0	13 12	13 12	20 0	0 17	12 17	12 26
d Parkar	9 3	9 2	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	6 7	6 10	8 4	...	...	30 0	10 0	9 12
ern Districts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	13 0	15 0	16 0	25 0	27 0	20 0	21 0	15 4	17 8	23 0	15 12	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
th	13 8	13 0	16 4	24 0	24 0	23 0	15 0	15 4	21 8	18 12	18 12	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
un	13 8	13 8	21 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	11 4	11 4	16 0	17 0	16 8	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
re	13 0	13 0	17 0	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	13 0	13 0	18 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	13 0	12 8	15 0	...	...	...	9 0	11 8	12 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
al Districts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	12 4	13 0	13 0	18 0	24 0	27 0	7 8	8 0	9 8	13 0	13 0	15 4	18 0	20 0	26 0	...	...	...
unaba	14 8	13 5	16 13	30 8	30 8	35 8	12 5	12 5	14 8	13 5	12 13	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	11 0	11 0	21 8	...	...	...	33 0	9 8	9 12	18 0	14 0	14 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	...
abad	16 0	15 0	19 0	35 0	33 0	26 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	17 0	17 0	19 0	40 0	40 0	26 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	17 0	17 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

For the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 15 seers, barley 33 to 40 seers, best rice 13 to 18-1 seers, common rice 15 to 18-15 seers. For the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 15 seers, barley 33 to 40 seers, best rice 13 to 18-1 seers, common rice 15 to 18-15 seers.

S OF 80 TOLANS.

In the interior the prices range as follow -- Wheat 13 to 13-12 scors, barley 22 to 32 scors, best rice 7 to 13-4 scors, common rice 9 to 16 scors, and gram 13 to 18-8 scors.
In the interior the prices range as follow -- Wheat 11-6 to 12-8 scors, barley 17-8 to 22-8 scors, best rice 8-8 to 7-4 scors, common rice 10 to 16 scors, and gram 16 scors.

QUANTITIES PER RI

Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Miller (Cholum, Jowar) Haleus Soryum.			Bulrush M. (Cumbo, Bz Pencilaria S.		
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.
<i>Central Districts—contd.</i>																		
Dinapore	12 14 12	12 0	17 8	11 8	11 8	22 8	20 0	19 3	20 0	22 0	24 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajahmhye	15 8 15	12 0	22 0	48 12	45 0	37 8	7 8	10 8	18 12	16 11	18 0	21 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangpore	15 0 15	0	22 8	...	...	...	12 6	12 6	12 12	22 8	21 8	27 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bograh	12 0 12	0	20 8	...	...	...	10 8	12 0	20 0	21 0	25 8	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pabna	15 0 15	0	22 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 8	12 0	16 8	16 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darjeeling	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jalpaiguri	10 6 11	0	18 3	...	...	...	11 7	11 0	16 0	13 8	13 5	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Eastern Districts.</i>																		
Dacca	12 4 11	7	16 0	32 0	26 14	40 0	14 4	11 7	16 0	17 10	16 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Furzedpore	14 0 15	0	24 0	...	30 0	30 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	16 0	14 0	21 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	12 0	16 0	17 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mymensingh	10 0 10	0	15 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	21 0	16 0	16 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tipperah	11 0 11	0	13 0	...	...	...	13 0	11 0	13 0	21 0	17 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong	9 0 9	0	10 0	...	...	...	9 8	7 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 0	19 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	8 10	10 0	11 6	10 6	11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hill Tipperah	8 0 8	0	10 0	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	18 0	23 0	18 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Bihar.</i>																		
Patna	17 0 19	0	21 0	23 0	26 0	32 8	11 8	11 8	14 0	16 8	17 0	23 8	...	...	35 0	...	...	...
Gya	18 0 18	8	22 8	27 8	27 0	27 8	11 0	11 8	12 0	15 8	16 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shahabad	14 8 15	0	20 0	19 0	22 0	30 0	11 0	11 0	18 0	12 8	12 4	20 0	19 0	19 0	31 0	...	...	...
Durbhunga	16 8 16	8	19 8	23 0	25 4	35 8	10 0	11 0	14 12	13 0	14 4	20 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mosufferpore	14 0 15	0	19 0	...	...	35 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	13 0	12 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saran	13 0 13	8	20 0	20 8	20 0	33 0	7 12	7 8	11 0	11 0	11 8	20 0	18 8	20 0	37 0	...	...	...
Chumpanun	14 0 14	0	18 0	21 0	20 0	...	8 0	7 0	8 8	12 8	12 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Monghyr	14 7 16	8	21 0	22 0	25 2	37 8	9 4	10 5	16 8	12 6	14 7	27 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhagulpore	13 14 13	14	17 11	23 0	21 7	18 15	14 8	10 11	20 3	15 2	13 14	21 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Purneah	14 0 16	0	20 0	...	...	...	14 0	16 0	23 0	22 6	20 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldah	20 0 22	0	23 0	...	...	...	20 0	23 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jouthal Pergunnahs	16 0 16	0	18 0	35 0	32 0	45 0	17 0	17 0	23 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	0.3
<i>Orissa.</i>																		
Juttaok	14 7 14	7	21 0	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	17 1	14 7	15 0	19 11	...	...	...	...	...	...
Booree	14 7 14	7	17 1	...	...	...	7 14	7 14	14 7	11 13	11 13	18 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salasore	11 0 11	0	16 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.</i>																		
Isakribagh	16 0 17	0	21 0	...	24 0	...	11 0	12 0	13 0	16 0	17 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chardugga	14 0 14	0	20 0	17 0	18 0	30 0	16 0	16 0	26 0	21 0	20 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ringbhoom	20 0 19	0	26 0	36 0	40 0	32 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	30 0	32 0	40 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sambhoom	14 0 14	0	18 0	32 0	30 0	32 0	16 0	16 0	23 0	23 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jylhet	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jachar				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jalpará				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jaro Hills				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jamrup				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jarrang				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jowgong				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jibagar				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jakhimpur				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jhási & Jaintia Hills				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jaga Hills				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jehra Dún	12 8 12	0	12 0	16 0	16 0	26 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	8 8	8 8	18 0	12 0	13 0	24 0	12 0	14 0	0.26
Jahárapur	13 7 12	14	24 13	16 2	16 0	32 5	8 0	7 8	12 15	9 9	9 11	17 4	12 14	12 15	32 5	12 14	14 0	0.30
Jasarnagar	14 0 14	10	27 8	15 6	15 6	35 3	8 13	8 13	6 1	9 14	9 14	18 10	15 6	15 6	35 3	12 13	2 13	4.28
Jecut	14 0 14	4	26 0	16 0	16 8	36 0	6 8	6 8	9 0	9 0	9 0	18 8	14 0	15 0	24 0	11 8	13 0	0.30
Jelandahahr	13 8 13	8	28 8	16 0	15 8	42 0	6 0	6 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	14 0	14 0	38 0	11 0	11 0	0.35
Jigarh	13 8 14	0	27 8	15 0	14 0	36 0	6 0	6 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	21 0	14 0	14 0	36 0	13 0	13 0	0.32
Jumaun	10 4 10	8	14 4	12 0	12 0	18 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

- 1 In Jajpore and Kendrapara rice is procurable at 21 seers per rupee.
2 In Bonyunge the prices are:—Wheat 13 seers, best rice 20 seers, common rice 22 seers, and gram 18 seers.
3 In Baitore the prices are:—Wheat 22-8 seers, best rice 8-10 seers, common rice 18-8 seers, and gram 12-12 seers.
4 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 15 to 20 seers, best rice 11-4 to 20 seers, common rice 20 to 22-8 seers, and gram 18 seers.
5 At Serajgunge the prices are:—Wheat 8-8 seers, best rice 8 seers, common rice 16 seers, and gram 13 seers.
6 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 16 seers, best rice 6 to 12-3 seers, common rice 11 to 18-4 seers, and gram 8 to 13-3 seers.
7 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat (at Jaffargunge) 16 seers, barley (at Jaffargunge) 20 seers, best rice 13 to 20 seers, common rice 14 to 21 seer and gram 14-8 to 16 seers.
8 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 10 to 14 seers, common rice 14 to 17 seers, and gram 12 to 15 seers.
9 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 10 to 17 seers, common rice 12 to 20 seers, and gram 12 to 13 seers.
10 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 18 seers, best rice 9 to 20 seers, common rice 16 to 22 seers, and gram 11 to 16 seers.
11 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 11 to 14 seers, and common rice 14 to 18 seers.
12 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 13 to 19 seers, and common rice 17 to 24 seers.
13 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 18 to 18-4 seers, barley 27 to 29 seers, common rice 18-8 to 19 seers, and gram 21 to 22-8 seers.
14 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 14-8 seers, barley 17 to 19 seers, best rice 9 seers, common rice 11 to 13-4 seers, and gram 19 to 20 seers.

for the 1st half of December 1877—continued.

BEERS OF 80 TOLARS.												DISTRICTS.	PROVINCES.	REMARKS.						
per Mithun, Bag, &c. Kavara, Vengra, Sawas, Bosha, Corioo, Murha, (Nagies), Pansum Mithun, &c.																				
Gram.						Firewood.									Salt.					
Present fortnight.		Past fortnight.		Corresponding fortnight of 1876.		Present fortnight.		Past fortnight.		Corresponding fortnight of 1876.					Present fortnight.		Past fortnight.		Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	
Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.				Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.
...	14 6	14 6	24 0	180 0	160 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 4			Central Districts—contd.					
...	13 8	18 12	24 6	240 0	240 0	320 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0			Dinagopore					
...	15 0	15 0	18 0	107 0	107 0	107 0	8 1	8 1	7 8	...			Rajahmudy					
...	12 0	13 8	20 8	67 8	67 8	67 8	7 14	8 4	8 4	...			Itanagore					
...	12 0	12 0	20 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	...			Bograh					
...	18 12	18 12	26 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	...			Pubna					
...	12 2	12 2	16 0	80 0	80 0	160 0	7 4	7 4	7 5	...			Darjeeling					
...	12 4	13 5	22 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	9 0	8 14	8 14	...			Jalpaiguri					
...	12 0	13 0	18 0	...	...	...	No return received	...	...	...			Eastern Districts.					
...	13 0	13 0	20 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	...			Dacca					
...	12 0	12 0	20 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 8	...			Farrukpore					
...	11 8	11 8	18 8	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	8 8	...			Backergunge					
...	5 8	9 0	13 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	...			Mymensingh					
...	10 0	10 0	13 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	...			Tipperah					
...	9 5	9 5	10 6	320 0	320 0	200 0	7 4	6 6	6 6	...			Chittagong					
...	8 0	8 0	8 0	...			Nonkhally					
...			Chittagong Hill Tracts					
...			Hill Tipperah					
...	22 0	22 0	28 0	150 0	150 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...			Behar.					
...	23 8	24 8	26 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...			Patna					
...	18 8	19 8	31 0	160 0	180 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	...			Gya					
...	17 8	19 8	23 12	176 0	176 0	198 0	8 0	8 0	7 14	...			Shahabad					
...	17 0	17 0	27 0	160 0	160 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...			Durbhunga					
...	18 0	18 4	29 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 4	8 8	8 8	...			Mozufferpore					
...	17 0	18 0	29 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 12	...			Sarun					
...	18 9	18 9	36 7	126 0	126 0	147 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	...			Chumparan					
...	21 7	21 7	26 12	165 3	151 9	151 8	8 13	8 3	8 13	...			Monghyr					
...	14 0	14 0	26 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...			Bhagulpore					
...	16 0	16 0	28 0	120 0	130 0	130 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	...			Purneah					
...	18 0	19 0	22 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...			Maddah					
...	17 0	17 0	21 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	...			Southal Pergunnah					
...	15 12	17 1	21 0	105 0	105 0	125 0	10 8	10 8	13 2	...			Orissa.					
...	10 8	10 8	18 0	100 0	100 0	90 0	7 8	7 8	9 4	...			Cuttack					
...			Poonce					
...			Balasore					
...			Chota Nagpore—South.					
...			Western Frontier Agency.					
...			Hazaribagh					
...			Lohardugga					
...			Singbhoom					
...			Maunbhoom					
...			Sylhet					
...			Cachar					
...			Goalpara					
...			Garo Hills					
...			Kamrup					
...			Darrang					
...			Nowgong					
...			Sibsagar					
...			Lakhimpur					
...			Khasi & Jaintia Hills					
...			Naga Hills					
...			Dehra Dun					
...			Saharanpur					
...			Muzaffarnagar					
...			Meerut					
...			Bulandshahr					
...			Aligarh					
...			Kumaun					

a In Madhobnagar the prices are:—Wheat 20 seers, barley 28 seers, best rice 14 seers, common rice 18 seers, lesser millets 27 seers, maize or Indian-corn 27 seers, 19 seers.
 b In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 15 to 16 seers, barley 24 to 25 seers, best rice 9 to 12 seers, common rice 14 seers, maize or Indian-corn 21 to 23 seers, 20-4 to 22 seers.
 c In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12-8 to 16-8 seers, barley 16 to 30 seers, best rice 7-12 to 13 seers, common rice 12-8 to 14 seers, lesser millets 22 to 24 seers, maize or Indian-corn 20 to 23-4 seers, and gram 16 to 20 seers.
 d In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 17 to 23 seers, barley (at Banka) 26 seers, best rice 16 to 20 seers, common rice 17-8 to 27 seers, maize 33 to 35 seers or Indian-corn (at Banka) 26 seers, and gram 16 to 19 seers.
 e In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 15 seers, best rice 14 to 20 seers, common rice 21 to 23-8 seers, and gram 14 to 16 seers.
 f In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 15-12 to 18 seers, barley 20 to 30 seers, best rice 16 to 20 seers, common rice 17 to 22 seers, maize or Indian-corn 27-8 seers, and gram 16 to 20 seers.
 g In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 16 to 20 seers, barley 23-8 seers, best rice 12 seers, common rice 16 to 17 seers, lesser millets 20 to 23 seers, maize corn 26 seers, and gram 16 to 27-8 seers.
 h At Dehlonpore, the prices on the 19th instant were:—Wheat 17 seers, best rice 14-12 seers, common rice 17 seers, and makai 30 seers; at Lohardugga the prices were:—Wheat 26 seers, best rice 23 seers, and common rice 25 seers.
 (i) In the interior the prices are:—

QUANTITIES PER RU																			
Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), Holcus sorghum.			Bulrush Mill (Cumboo, Bajr, Pennisetum sp.)			
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1876.	
lahwāl	9	8	9	8	17	8	11	4	11	4	22	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	5
hijor	12	4	13	3	22	8	18	0	16	5	27	0	7	14	8	7	15	12	9
loradabnd	11	14	11	14	24	6	15	10	14	6	36	4	6	14	7	3	11	14	7
ndann	11	8	10	12	23	12	13	0	13	0	38	0	7	8	7	8	12	0	8
orelly	11	4	11	4	21	4	14	6	13	12	32	8	6	4	6	4	6	14	7
hāhājānpur	11	10	11	4	24	8	13	12	13	4	39	0	6	2	6	4	8	8	9
arāi Pergumna	No return received																		
luttra	13	0	12	12	25	8	14	8	14	0	37	0	7	8	7	0	10	0	9
gra	12	4	12	8	23	8	14	0	14	8	34	2	4	0	4	0	6	8	9
arukhabad	11	0	10	10	24	6	12	1	11	1	37	2	5	12	6	0	8	0	9
ainpuri	11	4	11	4	25	0	12	0	13	0	33	8	6	0	6	8	8	0	9
tāwah	12	0	12	8	22	8	13	0	13	0	32	0	6	0	6	0	6	8	10
tah	12	4	12	4	25	8	13	4	13	4	35	0	5	12	6	0	8	0	8
daun	14	0	14	8	29	0	15	0	16	0	34	0	7	0	4	0	10	0	8
ānsi	13	6	13	8	29	11	14	7	16	0	32	8	6	8	6	8	9	0	8
alitpur	15	0	14	4	25	0	16	0	16	8	32	0	7	0	8	0	12	8	8
ūwpore	12	4	12	0	21	0	15	8	14	8	23	0	7	8	7	8	11	0	9
tehpur	11	12	11	8	22	8	13	10	13	2	35	0	7	8	7	12	14	8	9
inda	15	0	15	0	25	0	17	8	18	0	31	0	7	8	7	8	16	0	9
lahabad	11	8	11	12	19	8	16	4	16	0	30	12	8	0	8	0	11	0	9
amirpur	14	9	14	14	28	2	15	3	14	10	30	6	7	14	8	0	14	2	8
unpur	12	0	11	4	24	0	14	13	15	2	33	3	7	1	7	1	8	7	9
rakhpur	10	15	10	15	22	12													
eti	11	9	11	4	24	6	11	7	11	8	35	0	9	1	9	1	15	0	9
amgarh	10	12	10	15	21	12	14	6	14	6	28	0	7	6	7	6	10	5	10
irzapur	12	0	12	0	20	0	17	0	17	0	28	0	8	0	8	0	10	0	12
māra	13	14	11	15	21	12	15	12	15	12	29	6	8	11	8	11	13	1	11
azipur	12	4	13	8	22	8	15	7	16	1	27	11	7	11	7	11	8	6	9
...	10	0	10	0	15	0	15	0	15	0	20	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10
...	10	0	10	0	15	0	15	0	15	0	20	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10
...	10	0	10	0	15	0	15	0	15	0	20	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10
...	10	0	10	0	15	0	15	0	15	0	20	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10
...	10	0	10	0	15	0	15	0	15	0	20	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10
...	10	0	10	0	15	0	15	0	15	0	20	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10
...	10	0	10	0	15	0	15	0	15	0	20	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10
...	10	0	10	0	15	0	15	0	15	0	20	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10
...	10	0	10	0	15	0	15	0	15	0	20	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10
...	10	0	10	0	15	0	15	0	15	0	20	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10
...	10	0	10	0	15	0	15	0	15	0	20	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10
...	10	0	10	0	15	0	15	0	15	0	20	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10
...	10	0	10	0	15	0	15	0	15	0	20	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10
...	10	0	10	0	15	0	15	0	15	0	20	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10
...	10	0	10	0	15	0	15	0	15	0	20	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10
...	10	0	10	0	15	0	15	0	15	0	20	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10
...	10	0	10	0	15	0	15	0	15	0	20	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10
...	10	0	10	0	15	0	15	0	15	0	20	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10
...	10	0	10	0	15	0	15	0	15	0	20	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10
...	10	0	10	0	15	0	15	0	15	0	20	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10
...	10	0	10	0	15	0	15	0	15	0	20	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10
...	10	0	10	0	15	0	15	0	15	0	20	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10
...	10	0	10	0	15	0	15	0	15	0	20	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10
...	10	0	10	0	15	0	15	0	15	0	20	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10
...	10	0	10	0	15	0	15	0	15	0	20	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10
...	10	0	10	0	15	0	15	0	15	0	20	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10
...	10	0	10	0	15	0	15	0	15	0	20	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10
...	10	0	10	0	15	0	15	0	15	0	20	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10
...	10	0	10	0	15	0	15	0	15	0	20	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10
...	10	0	10	0	15	0	15	0	15	0	20	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10
...	10	0	10	0	15	0	15	0	15	0	20	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10
...	10	0	10	0	15	0	15	0	15	0	20	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10
...	10	0	10	0	15	0	15	0	15	0	20	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10
...	10	0	10	0	15	0	15	0	15	0	20	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10
...	10	0	10	0															

India for the 1st half of December 1877—continued.

N SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Mills, Ragl, &c. (Kavara, Verana, Sawee, Chenna, Corallo, Marwa, Naglee), Pensions Millacra, &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			DISTRICTS.	PROVINCES.	REMARKS.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	N.W. PROVINCES—contd.	PUNJAB.	Description of Less.
...	10 0	10 0	10 0	280 0	200 0	280 0	6 4	6 4	6 0			
...	14 10	15 0	28 0	180 0	180 0	112 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	14 1	14 1	33 2	125 0	125 0	112 8	...	...	10 5	...	...	...
...	13 3	12 14	31 12	192 0	192 0	192 0	8 13	8 6	9 0	...	...	...
...	13 12	13 12	28 12	150 0	150 0	150 0	9 6	9 6	9 11	...	...	...
...	13 4	13 4	32 0	180 0	180 0	155 0	9 0	9 2	9 4	...	...	...
...	14 0	14 0	30 0	140 0	120 0	80 0	No return received			...	...	...
...	14 0	14 8	34 0	110 0	120 0	90 0	10 8	9 8	11 0	...	...	...
...	13 14	12 15	33 0	180 0	165 0	170 0	8 10	8 10	9 0	...	...	...
...	13 12	15 0	31 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 4	9 8	...	...	...
...	14 0	14 0	30 0	160 0	150 0	160 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	...	...	...
...	12 12	13 4	30 8	110 0	140 0	140 0	9 0	9 8	10 0	...	...	...
...	15 0	16 0	37 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	15 3	14 13	32 6	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 12	8 8	9 14	...	...	...
...	17 8	17 4	30 0	320 0	320 0	240 0	7 0	7 0	7 8	...	...	...
...	15 8	15 0	32 0	150 0	160 0	140 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	...	...	...
...	15 0	14 4	31 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	9 2	...	...	...
...	18 0	18 0	38 0	170 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	11 0	...	...	...
...	16 10	16 10	30 8	140 0	160 0	140 0	8 0	8 14	8 12	...	...	...
...	16 8	16 5	38 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	15 8	14 13	31 1	197 12	197 12	197 12	8 6	8 6	8 1	...	...	...
...	14 0	14 0	30 10	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	...	...	...
...	13 8	14 1	31 4	180 0	180 0	200 0	7 0	7 0	7 13	...	...	...
...	15 8	15 8	29 8	177 0	177 0	177 0	7 4	7 4	7 4	...	...	...
...	15 8	15 8	26 0	120 0	120 0	130 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	...	...	...
...	16 5	16 5	27 3	120 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	6 13	...	...	...
...	17 6	18 0	30 4	180 0	154 8	154 8	7 6	7 6	7 6	...	...	...
...	15 8	15 0	38 8	100 0	100 0	80 0	8 12	8 12	8 8	...	...	...
...	14 12	15 0	39 0	180 0	180 0	110 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	...	...	...
...	16 8	15 0	33 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	...	...	...
...	18 8	20 0	46 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...
...	16 0	16 0	40 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	...	...	...
...	23 8	23 0	55 0	240 0	240 0	160 0	32 0	23 0	40 0	...	...	...
...	17 8	17 4	36 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 6	9 4	9 4	...	...	...
...	18 4	18 0	47 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 8	9 8	9 12	...	...	...
...	14 0	14 0	25 12	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 0	8 4	8 0	...	...	...
...	18 0	19 0	40 0	100 0	100 0	80 0	9 12	9 12	9 12	...	...	...
...	15 0	15 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	No return received			...	...	...
...	19 8	20 8	53 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	10 4	10 4	10 6	...	...	...
...	18 0	20 0	42 0	130 0	130 0	120 0	10 4	10 4	10 4	...	...	...
...	19 0	17 8	38 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	...	...	...
...	20 0	22 0	53 0	105 0	105 0	80 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...
...	23 0	25 0	53 0	120 0	135 0	100 0	9 12	9 12	10 0	...	...	...
...	19 0	19 8	48 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	...	...	...
...	16 8	16 8	42 0	...	...	...	10 4	10 0	11 4	...	...	...
...	18 0	18 8	37 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...
...	17 12	17 0	46 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 12	10 12	10 12	...	...	...
...	21 0	20 0	42 0	320 0	320 0	240 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	...	...	...
...	16 0	17 0	32 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 12	11 0	9 12	...	...	...
...	23 8	24 0	49 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	10 8	10 8	10 12	...	...	...
...	23 8	21 8	45 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...
...	17 0	18 0	28 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...
...	22 8	26 4	52 8	125 0	125 0	87 8	65 0	65 0	57 8	...	...	...
...	16 4	16 4	31 14	150 0	150 0	150 0	33 12	33 12	32 8	...	...	...
...	No return received			...	...	...
...	16 8	15 5	40 13	102 0	127 8	102 0	102 0	102 0	102 0	...	...	...
...	13 0	13 0	33 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...
...	8 ^a 14	4 ^a 39	0	130 0	130 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	...	...	...
...	0 ^a 14	0	35 0	140 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	...	...	...
...	0 ^a 18	0	44 0	130 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...
...	8 ^a 15	0	51 12	12 13	18 4	36 8	8 4	8 4	9 4	...	...	...
...	12 7	12 0	32 13	225 0	225 0	192 0	...	...	...
...	0 ^a 19	0	80 0	12 8	11 8	35 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	...	...	...
...	14 0	13 8	32 12	140 0	140 0	140 0	...	...	...
...	0 ^a 28	0	55 0	12 8	13 8	34 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	...	...	...
...	14 ^a 16	0	47 5	14 12	14 12	33 11	200 0	200 0	170 0	...	...	...
...	13 4	12 6	32 8	240 0	200 0	200 0	...	...	...
...	0 ^a 16	0	50 0	14 8	14 4	35 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...
...	6 ^a 15	8	41 11	15 2	13 1	32 8	170 0	193 5	193 5	...	...	...

Description of Less.

- ^a Juar, large.
- ^b Choti Juar.
- ^c Kodo.
- ^d Makai.
- ^e Bajra, Kodo.
- ^f Sawan.
- ^g Arhar, masah, and p

QUANTITIES PER RU

DISTRICTS.		QUANTITIES PER RU																	
		Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar, Holms Sorghum).			Burrab Mill (Cumboo, Bajr Pawidharis Spis)		
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
NAGPUR	Retail	18 8	17 8	21 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 8	12 0	16 0	22 8	22 8	26 0	...	...	...
	Wholesale	19 0	18 0	24 0	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	12 8	12 8	...	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	...
BHANDARA	Retail	19 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	11 0	15 0	17 0	18 0	22 0	27 0	24 0	...	...	...
	Wholesale	20 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	10 8	11 8	...	16 0	18 0	...	23 0	28 0	...	...	...	...
CHANDA	Retail	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Wholesale	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
WARDHA	Retail	17 0	17 10	18 0	...	...	...	7 8	8 1	8 0	9 8	9 8	11 7	19 0	19 8	22 4	...	...	...
	Wholesale	17 8	18 2	18 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 9	8 4	10 0	10 0	12 0	20 0	20 9	22 8	...	...	...
BALASRAT	Retail	20 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Wholesale	22 4	22 4	...	...	...	...	16 11	16 11	...	22 4	22 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
JUMBULPORE	Retail	17 8	18 8	24 8	15 0	14 0	19 0	8 8	8 8	15 0	11 0	11 0	18 0	22 0	20 0	25 0	15 0	15 0	20
	Wholesale	18 8	19 8	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SAUGOR	Retail	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Wholesale	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
DANON	Retail	18 12	18 12	26 4	...	...	...	9 8	10 0	20 0	10 0	10 8	22 8	22 0	22 0	30 0	21 4	...	27
	Wholesale	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	9 12	10 4	...	10 4	10 12	...	22 8	22 8	...	21 12	...	...
SHONT	Retail	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Wholesale	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
MANDLA	Retail	20 & 21	20 & 21	28 & 30	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	16 & 20	12 & 14	12 & 13	25 & 30	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BRITUL	Retail	15 0	15 8	17 0	...	...	...	8 8	9 8	12 0	9 0	10 0	13 0	21 0	...	21 0	...	...	...
	Wholesale	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	...	9 8	11 0	...	22 0	...	...	...	...	...
CHINDWARA	Retail	20 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	25 0	22 0	26 0	...	...	...
	Wholesale	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	13 0	13 0	...	26 0	23 0	...	...	...	...
HOSHANGA-	Retail	14 6	13 8	16 10	...	...	...	4 8	5 1	11 4	5 1	5 10	12 6	16 8	16 0	21 0	16 8	16 0	19
BAD.	Wholesale	15 12	15 0	17 3	...	...	...	5 1	5 8	12 6	5 10	5 12	13 8	18 0	18 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	20
NARSINGH-	Retail	17 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	14 0	9 0	9 0	16 0	19 0	...	22 0	13 0	...	20
FUR.	Wholesale	17 8	16 8	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	9 8	9 8	...	19 8	...	13 8	...	...	...
NIMAR	Retail	13 12	14 0	12 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 2	9 12	13 2	16 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	13 3	16
	Wholesale	13 12	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 2	9 12	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	13 3	...
RAIPUR	Retail	32 0	32 0	56 0	...	...	...	19 0	18 0	20 0	26 0	25 8	40 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Wholesale	33 0	33 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	19 0	...	27 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SAMBALPUR	Retail	18 0	19 0	26 0	...	...	...	18 0	19 0	24 8	20 0	21 0	35 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Wholesale	19 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	19 0	21 0	...	21 0	22 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BILASPUR	Retail	40 0	44 0	64 0	...	...	...	24 0	28 0	40 0	32 0	36 0	56 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32 0	36 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UPPER GO-	Retail	10 0	10 0	18 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	9 8	9 0	15 0	...	...	...
DAVARI.	Wholesale	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	...	8 0	8 0	...	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	...
Secunderabad	Wholesale	8 9	9 1	10 7	...	...	...	4 5	4 7	6 2	6 1	6 4	8 0	9 4	10 4	11 9	10 4	11 9	11
	Retail	8 5	8 7	...	...	...	...	4 4	4 6	...	5 4	6 2	...	9 0	9 9	...	9 9	11 3	...
Bolarum	Wholesale	9 10	9 0	10 8	...	...	...	5 4	5 12	6 9	6 14	6 8	7 4	9 14	9 14	11 9	...	...	...
Chudderghat	Wholesale	7 0	7 0	8 5	...	...	...	4 5	4 5	6 2	5 5	5 7	6 7	8 7	8 5	10 0	11 0	11 0	210
Oomratotee	Wholesale	13 0	13 0	15 0	9 0	9 0	11 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	9 5	17 0	18 0	22 0	16 0	19 0	20
	Retail	12 0	12 0	14 0	8 5	8 5	10 0	6 5	6 5	6 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	16 0	17 0	20 0	15 0	14 0	18
Akola	Wholesale	12 0	12 5	...	...	...	...	6 5	6 5	...	8 0	7 0	...	17 0	16 0	...	12 0	11 0	...
	Retail	12 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	...	6 0	5 7	7 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	17 0	16 0	18 0	11 0	10 0	5 16
Ellichpur	Wholesale	11 0	11 5	15 0	8 5	8 2	7 0	6 5	6 5	8 5	8 2	8 4	12 0	15 0	15 0	21 0	12 0	15 0	14
	Retail	10 0	11 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	6 0	6 5	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	14 0	15 0	20 0	12 0	14 0	13
Buldana	Wholesale	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Retail	11 0	11 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	18 0	14 0	22 0	14 0	14 0	16
Woon	Wholesale	14 5	14 5	15 0	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	9 0	13 0	13 0	10 0	24 0	22 0	24 0	...	...	...
	Retail	13 5	13 5	15 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	23 0	20 0	24 0	...	...	...
Basajm	Wholesale	13 6	13 6	...	...	...	...	7 3	7 3	...	9 8	10 7	...	23 6	18 0	...	...	...	...
	Retail	13 0	13 0	17 5	...	...	...	6 6	6 6	10 3	8 5	9 1	12 2	22 5	16 8	23 8	...	...	18
BANGALORE	Wholesale	10 7	10 0	7 2	12 0	11 0	6 7	7 0	6 5	7 0	8 0	7 5	7 5	11 0	10 5	8 0	...	...	...
	Retail	10 2	9 7	6 7	11 5	10 5	6 2	6 7	6 2	6 5	7 7	7 2	7 0	10 7	10 0	7 5	...	...	...
KOLAR	Wholesale	6 7	6 7	...	...	...	...	4 8	5 5	8 8	8 8	8 9	7 5	9 2	10 8	7 5	6 12	4 16	8 11
	Retail	6 4	6 4	...	...	...	...	4 6	5 3	8 6	8 3	7 5	8 6	8 8	9 10	5 7	3 12	2 16	6 11
TUMKUR	Wholesale	10 0	9 0	6 5	5 5	5 0	5 5	6 5	6 5	6 0	7 5	7 5	6 5	10 0	10 5	7 5	...	...	8
	Retail	9 5	8 5	6 0	5 0	4 5	5 0	6 0	6 2	5 5	7 0	7 2	6 0	9 5	10 0	7 0	...	...	7
MYSONE	Wholesale	5 5	5 3	6 2	...	...	...	4 5	4 3	5 4	6 4	5 3	6 0	10 4	8 2	9 2	...	...	...
	Retail	5 5	5 2	6 0	...	...	...	4 4	4 2	5 2	6 3	5 2	5 6	10 2	8 1	9 0	...	...	...
HASSAN	Wholesale	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Retail	6 5	6 0	6 0	6 0	5 0	6 5	6 5	5 5	5 5	7 0	6 5	7 0	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	...
SHIMOGA	Wholesale	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Retail	3 2	3 2	5 2	4 2	5 0	5 7	...	...	...	4 7	7 5	5 0	6 5	14 7	13 2	7 7	...	...
KADUR	Wholesale	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Retail	7 0	5 0	7 0	...	...	...	6 0	5 0	6 0	7 0	6 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
HITALDROOG	Wholesale	8 0	7 0	6 0	...	...	...	7 0	5 5	6 0	6 0	6 2	6 0	7 0	14 0	14 0	8 0	14 0	...
	Retail	7 0	6 0	5 0	...	...	...	6 0	5 5	4 5	5 6	6 0	5 5	6 0	13 0	12 0	7 0	13 0	...
COORG	Wholesale	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Retail	5 9	5 5	6 3	4 2	4 8	6 5	5 5	5 2	6 0	6 9	6 0	7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...

India for the 1st half of December 1877—continued.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Mills, Bag, &c. (Kavaru, Vengoo, Bawee, Cheena, Coralu, Murhwa, Nugioc), Pasi-um Asiaticum, &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			DISTRICTS.			REMARKS.	
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	DISTRICTS.				
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	PROVINCES.	REMARKS.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
...	17 0 18 0	25 8	100 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	NAGPUR ...	Retail ...
...	17 8 18 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Wholesale ...
...	17 0 18 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 8	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	BHANDARA ...	Retail ...
...	18 0 19 0	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	9 8	...	...	...		Wholesale ...
...	No return received			...	...	...	CHANDA ...	Retail ...
...		Wholesale ...
...	15 8 14 2	19 0	128 0	121 0	200 0	10 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	WARDHA ...	Retail ...
...	16 0 14 14	9 8	160 0	133 0	208 0	11 0	11 6	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8		Wholesale ...
...	20 0 20 0	26 0	300 0	300 0	480 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	BALAGHAT ...	Retail ...
...	22 4 22 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Wholesale ...
...	19 0 20 0	30 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	JUBBIL-PORE ...	Retail ...
...	20 0 21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Wholesale ...
...	No return received			...	...	...	SAUGOR ...	Retail ...
...		Wholesale ...
...	22 8 22 8	33 12	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	8 4	8 4	8 4	8 4	DAMOH ...	Retail ...
...	23 0 23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Wholesale ...
...	No return received			...	...	...	SEONI ...	Retail ...
...		Wholesale ...
...	27 30 27 30	15 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 8	7 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	MANDLA ...	Retail ...
...		Wholesale ...
...	16 0 17 0	21 0	280 0	250 0	280 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	BETUL ...	Retail ...
...	16 8 17 8	...	...	...	...	...	8 11	8 11	...	...	...	...		Wholesale ...
...	22 0 24 0	...	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	CHHIND-WARA ...	Retail ...
...	23 0 23 0	29 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0		Wholesale ...
...	18 0 15 12	20 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	HOSHANGA-BAD ...	Retail ...
...	19 2 13 11	21 10	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0		Wholesale ...
...	19 0 17 0	20 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	NARSINGH-PUR ...	Retail ...
...	19 8 17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Wholesale ...
...	13 9 14 0	16 10	160 0	160 0	120 0	12 4	12 4	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	NIMAR ...	Retail ...
...	13 9 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	2 4	3 0	...	...	...	...		Wholesale ...
...	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	RAIPUR ...	Retail ...
...	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...		Wholesale ...
...	30 0 27 0	33 0	310 0	310 0	210 0	9 8	9 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	SAMBAL-PUR ...	Retail ...
...	31 0 0 0	...	330 0	330 0	...	0 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...		Wholesale ...
...	56 0 58 0	52 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	BILASPUR ...	Retail ...
...		Wholesale ...
...	9 0 9 0	20 0	960 0	960 0	960 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	UPPER GO-DAVARI ...	Retail ...
...	10 0 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...		Wholesale ...
...	Secunder-abad ...	Wholesale ...
...	9 7 9 6	13 5	150 0	150 0	140 0	11 1	11 1	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 8		Retail ...
...	9 3 9 1	...	110 0	110 0	...	10 5	10 5	...	...	...	...	...	Boinraon ...	Wholesale ...
...	10 2 9 9	12 7	112 14	112 14	112 14	10 12	10 12	9 15	9 15	9 15	9 15	9 15		Retail ...
...	8 7 8 5	12 7	130 0	130 0	130 0	10 2	10 2	10 5	10 5	10 5	10 5	10 5	Chudkerghat ...	Wholesale ...
...	14 0 14 0	21 5	48 0	50 0	60 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0		Retail ...
...	13 0 13 0	20 0	48 0	50 0	60 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Omratoote ...	Wholesale ...
...	12 5 12 0	...	...	...	...	12 5	12 0	...	...	...	...	...		Retail ...
...	12 0 11 7	22 0	215 0	125 0	101 0	11 5	11 5	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Akola ...	Wholesale ...
...	12 0 11 5	14 5	64 0	64 0	64 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0		Retail ...
...	11 0 11 0	14 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Ellichpur ...	Wholesale ...
...		Retail ...
...	10 0 10 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	No return received			...	...	...	Buldaun ...	Wholesale ...
...	14 5 13 5	16 0	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0		Retail ...
...	13 0 13 0	16 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Wool ...	Wholesale ...
...	13 5 13 5	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	...	...	...	...		Retail ...
...	Bassim ...	Wholesale ...
...	12 8 12 8	22 5	100 0	100 0	160 0	11 5	11 9	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0		Retail ...
...	BANGALORE ...	Wholesale ...
...	8 0 7 7	8 2	...	...	...	13 5	13 7	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0		Retail ...
...	8 7 7 5	7 7	72 0	82 0	93 0	13 2	13 2	13 5	13 5	13 5	13 5	13 5	KOLAR ...	Wholesale ...
...	8 5 5 7	6 3	172 4	172 4	172 4	14 3	14 3	13 5	13 5	13 5	13 5	13 5		Retail ...
...	8 2 6 6	9 1	150 0	150 0	140 0	11 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	TUMKUR ...	Wholesale ...
...	7 0 7 0	7 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	10 0	9 5	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0		Retail ...
...	8 9 6 5	6 7	75 0	75 0	78 0	7 5	5 7	9 1	9 1	9 1	9 1	9 1	MYSORE ...	Wholesale ...
...	8 6 8 1	8 3	72 0	72 0	72 0	7 3	5 6	8 7	8 7	8 7	8 7	8 7		Retail ...
...	No return received			...	...	...	...	HASSAN ...	Wholesale ...
...	8 0 8 0	6 0	125 0	129 0	150 0	8 5	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0		Retail ...
...	No return received			...	...	...	...	SHIMOGA ...	Wholesale ...
...	8 5 4 2	...	6 7	480 0	480 0	480 0	7 7	6 2	8 7	8 7	8 7	8 7		Retail ...
...	No return received			...	...	...	...	KADUR ...	Wholesale ...
...	8 0 6 0	6 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	10 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0		Retail ...
...	8 0 6 5	6 5	100 0	100 0	100 0	7 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	CHITRAL ...	Wholesale ...
...	7 0 6 0	6 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	7 0	7 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8		Retail ...
...	No return received			...	...	...	...	COORG ...	Wholesale ...
...	7 7	7 6	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8		Retail ...

QUANTITIES PER

DISTRICTS.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar.) Holcus Sorghum.			Sulra (Cumbo) Pennisetum.		
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.
Jaipur	8. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch.	11 3 11 3	...	8. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch.	13 9 13 9	...	8. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch.	5 13 5 13	...	8. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch.	6 13 6 13	...	8. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch.	12 9 12 9	...	8. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch.	11 2 11	...
Kishengurh	...	13 8 13 8	...	...	17 0 17 0	...	...	7 8 7 8	...	...	8 8 8 8	...	...	15 8 15 8	...	...	11 8 11	...
Alwar	...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bharatpur (City)	...	12 0 12 10	...	...	14 8 14 10	...	...	7 11 7 11	...	...	8 7 8 7	...	...	13 3 13 2	...	...	12 3 12	...
Kerowli (City)	...	10 8 10 0	...	...	12 8 11 4	...	...	7 3 7 3	...	...	7 8 7 8	...	...	13 12 11 14	...	...	9 6 9	...
Ajmer	...	11 8 12 0	21 3	...	14 8 16 8	32 2	...	4 0 4 0	5 14	...	8 0 8 0	12 15	...	12 0 12 0	32 13	...	0 8 0	...
Deoli Cantonment	...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erinpura	...	12 4 11 8	20 0	...	15 8 15 0	37 0	...	...	...	...	5 0 5 0	9 8	...	12 0 12 0	31 0	...	11 0 11	...
Sirohi	...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aboo	...	9 3 8 15	16 12	...	12 1 11 7	26 0	...	4 4 4 4	5 12	...	4 12 4 12	7 7	...	...	...	...	9 3 9	...
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	...	9 0 9 0	17 0	...	11 0 11 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	5 0 5 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meywar	...	10 8 10 8	16 13	...	14 7 14 1	23 7	...	5 14 5 10	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Banswarra (Meywar Agency)	...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Parthagarh (")	...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marwar	...	12 4 12 4	17 8	...	17 2 17 2	26 4	...	6 4 6 4	5 10	...	6 6 6 6	8 8	...	17 2 17 2	27 8	...	14 10 14 10	...
Bikaner	...	11 4 10 4	...	...	12 4 12 4	...	...	7 8 7 0	...	...	8 8 8 0	...	...	14 9 13 8	...	...	14 8 13 8	...
Bundi	...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kota	...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonk	...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jhallawar	...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shahpoora	...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indore	...	13 11 13 5	13 11	...	...	...	...	7 4 6 13	10 14	...	7 8 7 8	11 6	...	18 7 17 2	14 12 13	...	2 14 0	...
Gwalior	...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Goons	...	17 2 17 0	20 0	...	16 0 15 0	18 0	...	7 8 7 0	13 0	...	8 0 8 0	15 0	...	21 12 17 8	25 0	...	16 0 16 0	...
Buliam	...	13 0 13 0	13 0	5 8 5 4	9 13	...	7 0 6 0	13 10	...	16 0 15 12	17 12 11	...	12 11 8	...
Baghelkhand (Satna)	...	13 0 19 0	25 8	...	22 0 22 0	6 8 6 8	11 0	...	12 8 13 0	29 0	...	22 0 40 0	18 0

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CENSUS OF 80 TOLAHS.													DISTRICTS.	PROVINCES.	REMARKS.
Gram.				Firewood.				Salt.							
Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.			Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.			Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.				
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
...	13 9	13 9	19 0	19 0	Jaipur	...	* Per man's load.
...	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	41 0	41 0	...	...	Kishengurh	...	
...	No return received			...	Alwar	...	
2 15 0	13 8	14 0	...	200 0	200 0	...	28 4	28 4	...	...	Rhurtpur (City)	...	
8 11 14	10 12	11 4	...	200 0	200 0	...	26 14	26 14	...	...	Kerowli (City)	...	
...	17 0	17 0	35 10	90 0	90 0	85 0	35 0	40 0	40 0	...	Ajmir	...	
...	No return received			...	Deolli Cantonment	...	
...	16 12	16 8	37 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	35 0	35 0	40 0	...	Erinpura	...	
...	No return received			...	Sirohi	...	
...	12 12	12 12	23 3	160 0	160 0	160 0	28 8	27 8	36 0	...	Abco	...	
...	10 0	9 8	21 0	8 pie*	8 pie*	8 pie*	10 0	10 0	12 0	...	Hilly Tracts of Meywar...	...	
...	15 4	14 1	21 14	200 0	200 0	200 0	16 6	16 6	25 0	...	Meywar	...	
...	No return received			...	Banswarra(MeywarAgency)	...	
...	No return received			...	Partabgarh (")	...	
...	17 2	17 2	25 0	70 0	70 0	70 0	50 0	50 0	62 8	...	Marwar	...	
...	14 0	13 8	...	120 0	120 0	...	75 0	75 0	...	...	Bikaner	...	
...	No return received			...	Bandi	...	
...	No return received			...	Kota	...	
...	No return received			...	Tonk	...	
...	No return received			...	Jhallowar	...	
...	No return received			...	Shahpoora	...	
...	16 4	16 8	17 2	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	9 13	10 14	...	Indore	...	
...	No return received			...	Gwalior	...	
...	20 12	21 0	27 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	15 4	14 4	20 0	...	Goona	...	
...	14 12	15 4	20 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	9 8	10 0	...	Rutlam	...	
...	20 0	20 0	28 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 2	9 2	8 8	...	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	...	

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2ND HALF OF NOVEMBER 1877, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 3012 AND 3013 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 22ND DECEMBER 1877.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEEDS OF 80 TOLAHS.																																
Wheat.	Barley.			Rice.				Great Millet (Cholam, Jowar). <i>Moloch Sorghum.</i>				Bamboo Millet (Cumboo, Bajra). <i>Pennisetia Spicata.</i>				Lesser Millets, Ittel, &c. (Kavaru, Vengai, Sawee, Chenna, Corlon, Marliwa, Nuglee, &c.) Pauri, Siam, Mittoona, Siamine Coroon, &c.				Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			REMARKS.			
	Present fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of last year.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of last year.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of last year.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of last year.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of last year.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of last year.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of last year.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of last year.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of last year.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.				
11 4 11 8	14 5 13 4	5 10 5 0	6 9 6 8	12 4 11 5	12 4 11 5	12 4 11 5	12 4 11 5	12 4 11 5	12 4 11 5	12 4 11 5	12 4 11 5	12 4 11 5	12 4 11 5	12 4 11 5	12 4 11 5	12 4 11 5	12 4 11 5	12 4 11 5	12 4 11 5	12 4 11 5	12 4 11 5	12 4 11 5	12 4 11 5	12 4 11 5	12 4 11 5	12 4 11 5	12 4 11 5	12 4 11 5	12 4 11 5	12 4 11 5		
13 8 11 12	16 0 13 4	6 8 6 12	8 0 6 12	11 8 12 8	11 8 12 8	11 8 12 8	11 8 12 8	11 8 12 8	11 8 12 8	11 8 12 8	11 8 12 8	11 8 12 8	11 8 12 8	11 8 12 8	11 8 12 8	11 8 12 8	11 8 12 8	11 8 12 8	11 8 12 8	11 8 12 8	11 8 12 8	11 8 12 8	11 8 12 8	11 8 12 8	11 8 12 8	11 8 12 8	11 8 12 8	11 8 12 8	11 8 12 8	11 8 12 8	11 8 12 8	
12 2 11 4 27	0 14 0 12 12 37	0 8 0 6 12	8 0 6 12	0 14 0 12 12 39	0 14 0 12 12 39	0 14 0 12 12 39	0 14 0 12 12 39	0 14 0 12 12 39	0 14 0 12 12 39	0 14 0 12 12 39	0 14 0 12 12 39	0 14 0 12 12 39	0 14 0 12 12 39	0 14 0 12 12 39	0 14 0 12 12 39	0 14 0 12 12 39	0 14 0 12 12 39	0 14 0 12 12 39	0 14 0 12 12 39	0 14 0 12 12 39	0 14 0 12 12 39	0 14 0 12 12 39	0 14 0 12 12 39	0 14 0 12 12 39	0 14 0 12 12 39	0 14 0 12 12 39	0 14 0 12 12 39	0 14 0 12 12 39	0 14 0 12 12 39	0 14 0 12 12 39	0 14 0 12 12 39	
12 10 12 2 25	0 14 10 13 8 33	0 7 11 7 11 8	0 8 7 8 13 13	0 14 2 13 0 14	2 13 6 31	0 12 2 11 12 26	0 15 0 13 8 33	10 14 0 13 8 33	12 11 4 10 15 37	8 200 0 200	0 200 0 200	0 200 0 200	0 200 0 200	0 200 0 200	0 200 0 200	0 200 0 200	0 200 0 200	0 200 0 200	0 200 0 200	0 200 0 200	0 200 0 200	0 200 0 200	0 200 0 200	0 200 0 200	0 200 0 200	0 200 0 200	0 200 0 200	0 200 0 200	0 200 0 200	0 200 0 200	0 200 0 200	
10 0 9 13 25	0 11 4 10 13 31	4 7 3 6 13 14	10 7 8 7 3 16	4 11 1 11 4 31	4 9 13 9 6 27	8 11 14 10 15 33	12 11 4 10 15 37	8 200 0 200	0 200 0 200	0 200 0 200	0 200 0 200	0 200 0 200	0 200 0 200	0 200 0 200	0 200 0 200	0 200 0 200	0 200 0 200	0 200 0 200	0 200 0 200	0 200 0 200	0 200 0 200	0 200 0 200	0 200 0 200	0 200 0 200	0 200 0 200	0 200 0 200	0 200 0 200	0 200 0 200	0 200 0 200	0 200 0 200	0 200 0 200	
11 8 11 0 20	0 15 0 14 8 38	0 ...	5 0 5 0 9 8 12	0 12 0 13 0 11	0 10 4 28 0	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..
11 8 10 12 20	0 17 8 14 0 40	0 4 12 4 8 6 8	5 8 5 8 9 8 14	0 13 0 13 0 13	0 12 0 35 0
8 15 8 13 17	0 11 7 11 11 26	0 4 4 4 4 5 12	4 12 4 12 7 7	9 5 9 3 27 10
13 2 13 12 18	12 ...	4 6 5 0 7 6 6	4 6 4 15 0
12 8 12 8 14	6 ...	4 6 4 6 8 6	4 6 4 11 4

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
MOVEMENT OF FOOD-GRAINS OVER RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY.

No. 13.

Statement of movement of food-grains over Rajputana State Railway for week ending Saturday, the 22nd December 1877.

NOTE.—The figures show tons moved. The headings to the vertical columns give the Despatching Stations; those to the horizontal lines the Receiving Stations.

	AGRA.				DELHI.				Grand Total.	REMARKS.
	THROUGH FROM			Lead in miles from Agra.	THROUGH FROM			Total from Delhi.		
	E. I. Ry.	O. R. Ry.	S. P. D. Ry.		E. I. Ry.	O. R. Ry.	S. P. D. Ry.			
Bharthore	7-35	...	...	14-95	33	...	...	...	19-95	
Mandawar	65-68	74	...	...	26-49	180-45	
Dona	112	...	...	...	12-78	
Jeypore	10-06	...	...	10-06	150	...	...	...	39-60	
Sambar	95	188	...	...	...	95	
Kishengath	215	...	...	...	473	
Ajmere	232	...	...	...	381	
Beawr, Western Raj-	263	...	...	...	...
putana State Railway.	247	...	...	...	...
Nasirabad	111-34	...	378	
Rewari	7-56	...	...	39-09	...	151-33	
Ulwar	87-04	...	...	110-37	...	214-58	
Other Stations, Raj-	55-98	...	306-57	
putana Railway.	37	...	...	...	...
* Dholpur, Sindia Rail-	41-92	
way.	
TOTAL	17-46	...	...	191-79	...	...	170-85	232-23	413-68	990-51

FRED. FIREBRACE,
Manager.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
MOVEMENT OF FOOD-GRAINS OVER RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY.

No. 14.

Statement of movement of food-grains over Rajputana State Railway for the last 9 days of December 1877.

NOTE.—The figures show tons moved. The headings to the vertical columns give the Despatching Stations; those to the horizontal lines the Receiving Stations.

	AGRA.					Lead in miles from Agra.	DELHI.					Lead in miles from Delhi.	Other stations on Rajputana Railway.	Grand Total.	REMARKS.
	THROUGH FROM			Local.	Total from Agra.		THROUGH FROM			Local.	Total from Delhi.				
	E. I. Ry.	O. R. Ry.	S. P. D. Ry.				E. I. Ry.	O. R. Ry.	S. P. D. Ry.						
Bhurtpore	29-35	...	...	200-10	229-45	33	...	...	...	20-13	...	0-07	239-52	
Mandawar	...	...	...	112-42	112-42	74	...	...	...	...	155	262-57	395-12	
Doss	...	...	...	0-70	0-70	112	...	...	...	...	152	74-39	75-09	
Jaypore	5-22	...	...	0-59	5-81	160	...	...	...	...	191	66-36	72-17	
Sambhar	...	...	...	0-55	0-55	188	...	...	...	...	229	...	0-55	
Kishengarh	...	...	...	...	...	215	...	...	...	...	256	2-53	2-53	
Ajmere	...	...	...	...	...	232	...	...	...	...	273	4-07	4-07	
Beawar, Western Rajputana State Railway	...	...	...	...	...	263	...	...	...	...	304	...	...
Nasirabad	...	...	...	...	...	247	...	...	...	...	288	5-29	5-29	
Rewari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	227-26	13-37	247-63	51	...	240-63	
Uthwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	178-24	142-42	320-66	97	72-33	392-99	
Other stations, Rajputana Railway	...	...	...	172-43	172-43	...	...	9-00	136-34	145-34	...	533-58	851-35	
Dholpur, Sindia Railway	...	...	...	...	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	21-60	21-60	
TOTAL	34-57	...	...	486-79	521-36	...	...	414-50	312-26	736-76	...	1,042-79	2,290-91	

FRED. FIREBRACE,
Manager.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
MOVEMENT OF FOOD-GRAINS ON THE MADRAS RAILWAY.
Movement of Food-Grains for the Week ending 22nd December 1877.

FORWARDED FROM	RECEIVED AT												TOTAL.
	Madras District.	North Arcot District.	Mysore Territory.	Salem District.	Coimbatore District.	Malabar District.	Between Cochin and Wontimuttah.	Cuddapah and Yeragantla.	Gooty and Tadputri.	Bellary.	Adoni.	South Indian Railway.	
	Tons.	A Tons.	B Tons.	C Tons.	D Tons.	E Tons.	H Tons.	K Tons.	L Tons.	M Tons.	P Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Madras	34	1,487	1,261	583	84	...	45	192	12	60	19	30	3,800
Beypore	...	...	45	245	332	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	702
South Indian	...	...	125	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133
Great Indian Peninsula	...	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	6	...	45
North Arcot	...	5	14	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Salem	...	...	5	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Coimbatore	...	...	8	61	18	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	90
TOTAL	34	1,492	1,493	912	434	83	45	182	12	67	25	30	4,809

TRAFFIC MANAGER'S OFFICE,
MADRAS;
The 27th December 1877.

A. W. DARKE,
Acting Deputy Traffic Manager.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

WEEKLY CONDITION REPORT OF THE DISTRESSED DISTRICTS OF THE
MYSORE PROVINCE.

PROVINCE OF MYSORE.

(No. 47.)

*Special Famine Report for the Week ending 29th December 1877.**Statement No. 47, regarding Famine Relief operations in the Province of Mysore for the
Week ending the 29th December 1877.*

The weather continued fine and clear during the week, and, on the whole, this has somewhat benefited the crops on the ground. The ballar and tur, the leaves and pods of which were destroyed by caterpillars, have put out new flowers, and are struggling to deserve well of the country. A fairly good account of the crops in Eastern Kolar has been received, but in Tûmkûr the ragi as it is thrashed out is disappointing the expectations of the cultivators. In Hassan the kulti is being cut; but though the area of this crop is large, the produce is small. The quantity of land sown with Vaisak paddy is unusually great, and is still being extended, and the prospects of this important crop are excellent.

2. Prices are a little easier than in the preceding week, but there is not much change. The imports by rail continue large, amounting to 1,520 tons, or nearly 300 more than in the preceding week. The exports from Bangalore as recorded by the Octroi officials have fallen to 768 tons; but no great reliance can be placed on these figures.

3. The number of Civil Relief Works is being steadily reduced, and many which did not attract a class of people who appeared to be in need of relief have been struck out of this list, though they are still carried on with ordinary labour and rates of pay at the cost of the District Funds. In Tûmkûr only one road remains under the Civil Officers, and two in Chitaldrug. Several less important works in Hassan, Kadur, and Shimoga were opened tentatively, but do not appear to be needed, and are now being closed. A lower scale of wages has been recently sanctioned for Civil Relief Works, and this of itself will probably reduce the applicants.

4. On the D. P. W. Works there has been a decrease of over 2,200, the numbers being 43,010 against 45,286. The following is a list of the more important Works:—

			Present week.	Previous week.
State Railway	...	...	18,727	20,107
Bangalore Water Works	...	...	1,748	2,480
Bangalore-Devanahalli Road	...	...	1,752	1,571
Mallappa Chetti's Tank	...	...	1,487	1,440
Bhadram Tank	...	...	1,961	1,793
Bangalore-Tûmkûr Road	...	...	2,661	2,596
Tûmkûr Shimoga Road	...	...	2,925	2,908
Tûmkûr-Bellary Road	...	...	2,464	2,253
Tûmkûr-Maddagiri Road	...	...	2,726	2,591
Chitaldrug-Chellakere Road	...	...	582	502
Mysore Water Works	...	...	1,640	2,272
Ane Channel	...	...	604	622
Tinnahalli Tank	...	...	795	938
TOTAL...			40,072	42,163

Except in the Bangalore District and in Tûmkûr, where work parties have been taken over from Civil Officers, the labour is steadily and most satisfactorily decreasing. This is especially noticeable in the Mysore Water Works, the Devanur Channel, and the Timanhalli Tank. Very high wages are being given in the Cauvery valley for harvesting the rice crop. Coffee planters are also offering larger wages than usual, and labourers are going to the regular Public Works on the Malnad Roads.

5. The numbers in Relief Camps continue to show a gratifying reduction, and have fallen now to 8,725, as shewn in the annexed statement :

DISTRICT.	DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS RELIEVED IN CAMPS.				COST PER HEAD.					
	Past Week.	Present Week.	Increase.	Decrease.	Past Week.			Present Week.		
Bangalore	2,165	1,585	...	580	0	15	0	0	14	2
Kolar	520	533	13	...	0	13	1	0	15	11
Tûmkûr	2,251	2,171	...	80	1	6	9	1	8	11
Mysore	595	492	...	103	1	0	5	1	1	5
Hassan	1,977	940	...	137	0	14	6	1	1	0
Kadur	400	345	...	64	0	11	7	0	14	3
Shimoga	58	24	...	34	1	10	6	1	8	0
Chitaldrug	1,424	1,159	...	265	0	15	8	1	0	3
Bangalore Municipality	1,804	1,195	...	609	0	12	10	1	0	6
Mysore Municipality	315	281	...	34	1	0	9	1	1	7
TOTAL	10,618	8,725	13	1,906	...	...	...	...	...	...

More than half of these are inmates of Hospitals. It is evident that the necessity for these institutions has now almost passed away. During the week 1,342 fresh people have been admitted, 4,627 have been allowed to go to their homes, and 495 have been drafted to works. The Relief Camps are being steadily, but cautiously, closed in all directions, and before long there will probably be only one at the Head-Quarters of the District, and in some Districts not even this.

6. The number of persons receiving Relief in grain at their villages was returned as 6,218, but, even yet, the reports have not been sent in complete from all quarters. This form of Relief is now no longer required, and is being brought to a close.

BANGALORE, }
5th January 1878.

By Order,
A. WINGATE,
Addl. Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT OF THE INDIAN SALT REVENUE (MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS ARE EXCLUDED)

FOR THE MONTHS OF APRIL TO NOVEMBER.

YEAR.	BENGAL.		INLAND CUSTOMS.		MADRAS.		BOMBAY.		SIND.		BRITISH BUREAU.		TOTAL.			
	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.*	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.		
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.		
1873-74	203,339	1,79,89,745	121,760	97,89,327	140,590	69,39,416	57,216	27,69,512	4,219	61,751	18,610	1,04,803	545,734	3,76,54,554
1874-75	202,619	1,77,34,774	123,572	96,32,425	139,681	69,21,653	50,434	24,48,953	3,525	51,244	16,396	91,964	536,227	3,68,81,013
1875-76	200,554	1,75,89,948	120,284	98,01,096	149,559	74,37,468	57,122	27,79,862	4,949	67,517	26,083	1,15,995	564,551	3,77,91,886
1876-77	208,450	1,83,29,100	134,193	1,04,74,497	146,656	73,01,594	60,655	29,57,888	4,681	64,227	20,522	1,02,112	576,187	3,92,29,418
1877-78	211,892	1,85,78,440	134,468	1,03,31,851	156,695	77,74,954	64,286	31,28,574	6,527	89,471	17,648	87,953	591,516	3,99,91,243
AVERAGE	205,371	1,80,44,401	128,255	1,00,05,839	146,642	72,75,017	57,943	28,16,958	4,780	66,842	19,852	1,00,565	562,843	3,83,09,622

* The quantity on which Excise duty was collected is not included.

DEPT. OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE,
(STATISTICAL BRANCH);
Calcutta, 11th January 1878.

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Official Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

Comparative Statement of the Sea Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the first nine months of the official year 1877-78 and of the four preceding years.

Presidencies and Provinces.		FOR THE MONTHS OF APRIL TO DECEMBER														
		1873-74.			1874-75.			1875-76.			1876-77.			1877-78.		
		Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL.	Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL.	Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL.	Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL.	Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL.
BENGAL ...	Gross ...	59,78,211	14,37,865	74,16,066	67,82,193	11,54,438	70,36,631	67,10,548	11,90,679	70,01,227	59,36,088	11,13,928	70,50,616	70,34,051	14,00,233	84,34,284
	Nett ...	...	...	73,51,258	...	...	78,67,262	66,82,053	11,65,410	78,47,463	59,13,628	10,83,566	70,07,194	70,14,961	13,04,116	83,19,077
BOMBAY ...	Gross ...	40,98,114	2,40,183	43,38,297	42,49,429	3,05,369	45,54,798	38,22,504	3,57,097	41,79,601	39,71,569	69,607	40,41,176	44,63,913	75,634	45,39,547
	Nett ...	...	...	40,85,906	...	...	42,64,735	35,31,485	3,50,221	38,81,706	37,22,594	69,033	37,91,627	42,40,190	75,058	43,15,248
SIND ...	Gross ...	1,67,831	90,498	2,58,329	1,51,688	1,10,361	2,02,049	1,82,638	1,05,046	2,87,684	1,74,835	20,370	1,95,205	2,20,834	31,962	2,52,816
	Nett ...	...	...	2,50,500	...	...	2,50,423	1,76,221	1,01,365	2,77,586	1,74,228	20,370	1,94,598	2,20,157	31,971	2,52,128
MADRAS ...	Gross ...	12,72,354	8,84,837	21,57,191	12,75,816	8,36,137	21,11,953	13,17,888	7,05,034	20,22,922	12,97,150	4,59,174	17,48,324	10,83,727	1,35,160	12,18,887
	Nett ...	...	...	21,29,061	...	...	20,76,251	13,01,313	6,97,850	19,99,172	12,06,218	4,58,493	17,24,711	10,16,935	1,34,790	11,51,725
B. BENGAL ...	Gross ...	5,95,222	16,94,647	22,89,869	8,13,066	12,05,899	20,18,965	6,60,035	20,99,889	25,69,924	6,97,180	13,86,588	20,83,768	8,23,438	10,47,000	18,70,438
	Nett ...	...	...	22,24,986	...	...	19,23,590	6,53,546	19,35,374	25,88,920	6,94,061	13,40,309	20,43,370	8,22,044	10,21,558	18,43,902
TOTAL ...	Gross ...	1,21,11,732	43,48,090	1,64,59,752	1,32,72,192	30,12,204	1,68,84,396	1,26,93,613	43,67,745	1,70,61,358	1,20,67,422	30,49,667	1,51,17,089	1,36,25,963	26,90,009	1,63,15,972
	Nett ...	...	...	1,60,47,711	...	...	1,63,91,261	1,23,41,618	42,60,229	1,65,94,847	1,17,70,729	29,00,771	1,47,61,500	1,33,14,287	25,67,793	1,58,82,080

N. B.—1. The net collections for years previous to 1875-76 cannot be separately given for Imports and Exports, as, in the Returns furnished by Local Governments, refunds on Imports and Exports are not distinguished.

2. The figures for British Burma for 1877-78 include collections at Tavoy and Mergui for April to November only. Exports are not distinguished.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE,
STATISTICAL BRANCH;
Calcutta, 11th January 1878.

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

**ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR
GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING
LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF
THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.**

The Council met at Government House on Wednesday, the 2nd January 1878.
The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 9th January 1878.

<p>CALCUTTA ; The 2nd January 1878.</p>	}	<p>D. FITZPATRICK, <i>Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department.</i></p>
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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

**ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR
GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING
LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF
THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.**

The Council met at Government House on Wednesday, the 9th January 1878.

PRESENT :

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G.M.S.I.,
presiding.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, C.S.I.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, K.C.B.
The Hon'ble Sir E. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I.
Colonel the Hon'ble Sir Andrew Clarke, R.E., K.C.M.G., C.B.
The Hon'ble Sir J. Strachey, K.C.S.I.
Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble Sir E. B. Johnson, K.C.B.
The Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble F. R. Cockerell.
The Hon'ble B. W. Colvin.
The Hon'ble Mahārājā Jotindrā Mohan Tagore.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble the Rājā of Sirmur, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mumtāz-ud-Da'la Nawāb Sir Muhammad Faiz Ali Khān
Bahādur, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble G. C. Paul.
The Hon'ble E. C. Morgan.

NEW MEMBER.

The Hon'ble THE Rājā OF SIRMUR took his seat as an Additional Member.

OPIUM ACT, 1876, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Opium Act, 1876, be taken into consideration. He had given a very full explanation of the objects of this Bill on the occasion when leave was given to him to introduce it. The Select Committee had thought it best to go a step further than was intended at the time of the introduction of the Bill and to embody the entire Act of 1876, and in doing so they had found it necessary to make a variety of amendments merely of the nature of redrafting. He did not think that the transformation which the Act had undergone in that process had seriously affected its scope or intention. The Committee had rather improved the provision for facilitating grants of farms of opium-revenue and for the recovery of dues from farmers and their licensees. They had also provided that, if in any case a dispute arose between a farmer and his licensee, the execution of any process issued by the Collector or other officer for the recovery of arrears should be stayed if the licensee instituted a suit in the

Civil Court to try the demand of the farmer. He did not think he need trouble the Council with any further remarks.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. HOPE also moved that the Bill as amended be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

HUSAINABAD ENDOWMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. STOKES moved for leave to introduce a Bill to make better provision for the management of the Husainábád endowment at Lucknow. He said that, in order to put the Council in possession of the circumstances which led to legislation in the present case, he would have to begin with events which occurred no less than forty years ago, when Oudh was still under its Native Rulers, and the British Government was represented at Lucknow by a Resident.

In the year 1838, the third King of Oudh, Muhammad Ali Shah, built at Lucknow a mosque called Husainábád Mubárák, for the purpose of the celebration therein of certain religious ceremonies, and for the ultimate interment of himself and his mother.

In November 1839, Muhammad Ali Shah deposited the sum of twelve lákhs of Lucknow sicca rupees in the treasury of the late East India Company at the Residency at Lucknow; and, by a contemporaneous deed of gift, he declared that the annual interest on this sum at the rate of four per cent. per annum, together with the rent of certain shops and the income of certain religious offerings, should be applied to the payment of the pensions of certain persons therein mentioned and their descendants, and to defraying the expenses of the mosque and the repairs of a road therein mentioned; and by the same deed the King appointed two of his servants, and after them their descendants, generation after generation, to be Superintendents (*mul'walis*) of the mosque, and another Muhammadan gentleman, and his descendants after him, to be Agent of the pensioners, and the expenses of the mosque were to be paid in perpetuity from the treasury of the East India Company to the two Superintendents and their descendants after them, and the pensions were to be paid through the Agent. The deed further provided that, in the event of failure of heirs of the Superintendents or Agent, the British Resident for the time being at Lucknow should, with the concurrence of three-fourths of the pensioners, appoint one of their number to the vacant post. The deed also contained the following provisions:—

“As the pensioners enumerated in this deed are objects of our peculiar consideration and favour, it is necessary that the Resident for the time being, owing to the union and friendship subsisting between the two Governments, treat them with kindness, and, considering them deserving of the support of the British Government, always afford them his aid and assistance.

“The undermentioned items of income are hereby remitted and shall be devoted to the expenses of the Husainábád Mubárák and its dependencies, and all the property in it is given by us as a gift. It shall not be optional with the sovereigns of Oudh, at any time, on any account whatsoever, to interfere in any way with it, and let the Resident for the time being, at the request of the *mul'walis* or Superintendents, in this particular matter, give his countenance and support that this good work may continue in existence for ever.”

The items of income so referred to were the rents of certain shops attached to the mosque and the income from religious offerings thereto.

On the 5th December 1839, Colonel Caulfield, the British Resident at Lucknow, addressed a letter to Muhammad Ali Shah in which he acknowledged the receipt of the deed of gift, and stated that His Majesty might rest satisfied that every attention would be paid by the Resident to the wishes therein expressed, that his relatives would ever meet with the utmost attention, and that their interests would always be attended to by the Resident so far as his official duty permitted.

Some time after the date of the deed of gift, Muhammad Ali Shah added to the endowment so created Government promissory notes amounting to the sum of sicca rupees 2,417,500, but he did not expressly declare any trusts of such further endowment. These notes were believed to have been in September 1841 converted into Government promissory notes for Company's rupees,

and to have been then endorsed in favour of the Superintendents and the Agent; and at some time between that date and the month of February 1856, certain surplus-funds of the endowment were invested in Government promissory notes, some in the names of the Superintendents and Agent, and some in the names of the Superintendents only.

After the Mutiny of 1857 and the re-occupation of Lucknow, the mosque was found to have been stripped off all its valuable property, and the promissory notes of which the endowment then consisted were missing; and it appeared on enquiry that the Agent had joined the mutineers and been killed during an attack on the city, and that the Superintendents had sold certain of the promissory notes.

The Government of India thereupon removed the existing Superintendents from their office, and called upon the existing pensioners to appoint under the deed of trust two other Superintendents and an Agent.

The Nawábs Moshin-úd-Daola and Mumtáz-úd-Daola were accordingly appointed Superintendents, and Sakamatulla Khán was appointed Agent, and such appointments were confirmed by the then Chief Commissioner of Oudh in the year 1860.

In the meanwhile most of the missing promissory notes were recovered, and of some of the others duplicates were granted by Government.

The Superintendents and Agent appointed as last aforesaid, subsequently obtained from the Civil Court at Lucknow a declaration of their title to the arrears of interest which had accrued due on the promissory notes then constituting the said endowment; and in the month of June 1864, the promissory notes and arrears were assigned to the Superintendents and Agent free from all restrictions.

Nawáb Moshin-úd-Daola had recently died, but the deed of trust conferred no power to appoint any other person to be a Superintendent in his stead.

It was doubtful whether the aforesaid appointment of Superintendents and Agent was a regular and valid appointment, and whether there existed any person who could exercise the power of appointment conferred on the Resident by the deed of gift.

If the Council had followed him (MR. STOKES) in this necessarily tedious story, it would, he was sure, agree with him that, owing to the changes which had happened since the death of Muhammad Ali Shah, it was expedient to provide for the management of the endowment; and that it was also desirable to settle a scheme for the payment of the pensions referred to in the trust-deed, and for the application of the surplus-income of the endowment in defraying the expenses of the trust and in support of the mosque, road and other objects contemplated by Muhammad Ali Shah.

Should the Council allow him to introduce this Bill, he would at their next meeting describe the provisions which it contained. He would only say at present that the Bill had been approved, not only by the Local Government, but also by the persons concerned.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

SEA CUSTOMS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE moved that the Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the levy of Sea Customs-duties.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

SUNDRY BILLS.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said,—“Before adjourning the Council, I wish to take this opportunity of informing Hon'ble Members, that I have requested my Hon'ble friend Sir John Strachey, on the occasion of our next meeting, to explain to the Council the course we propose to follow with reference to the taxation Bills which he obtained leave to introduce on the 27th of last month, and I understand from him that he will be then in a position to do so. I may mention, also, that as my Hon'ble colleague Sir Andrew Clarke is obliged to leave Calcutta for a short period on public business, he will also take advan-

tage of the same occasion to make a statement on the policy of the Government in the administration of the Department over which he himself presides."

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR said that, with reference to what His Excellency the President had just said, he might perhaps be permitted to express a hope that no unnecessary delay would occur in passing these Bills into law. Local legislation depended very much on the shape which these Bills would take, and naturally until their shape was finally settled, there was great doubt and unsettlement in men's minds as to the exact extent to which their interests would be affected by fresh taxation, and he thought this doubt and unsettlement were mischievous to the public mind, and embarrassing to the Government, and it would be well, therefore, for the public to know exactly the form which taxation would take. His Hon'ble friend's measures had been well received, and the necessity for further taxation had been loyally recognised, and therefore His Honour believed there was no real reason why these measures should not be pushed through the Council as speedily as might be. It would assist the Local Government very much if these Bills were passed, not only by getting rid of the doubt to which he had referred, but as the cold season was drawing to an end, it was desirable that district-officers should take measures for the assessment of the license-tax and the performance of the work under their immediate eye. If the passing of these measures was deferred, we should have the hot weather setting in; district-officers would no longer be in camp, and the work would fall a good deal into the hands of Native subordinates. He also hoped his Hon'ble friend would take the opportunity of explaining definitely the scheme the Government of India had under consideration in respect to the expenditure of funds raised for famine-relief. As he understood his Hon'ble friend, the money which was to be raised by the Local Governments and paid to the Government of India would, to some extent, take the place of loans which would otherwise have to be raised for extraordinary works, and would be expended on works of a remunerative character in the Provinces finding the money, loans being reduced to the extent to which it would be unnecessary to have recourse to them, in consequence of the increased revenue from fresh taxes. Some doubt was experienced on this point in His Honour's Council, and he was hardly in a position to explain exactly what the views of the Government were.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT felt quite sure that the views of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, and the grounds on which those views had been expressed, would be duly borne in mind by his Hon'ble friend Sir John Strachey when he made his statement at the next meeting of the Council, and that he would take that opportunity of explaining the views of the Government of India in regard to those matters.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 16th January 1878.

CALCUTTA, }
The 9th January 1878. }

D. FITZPATRICK,
*Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS
FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 8TH JANUARY 1878.

GENERAL REMARKS.—The only rain reported from Madras is slight showers in Trichinopoly, Madura, Tinnevely, Coimbatore, Chingleput and Madras: general prospects are fair. The number on works is 168,673, and on gratuitous relief 233,342, a decrease of 32,916 and 84,141 on the figures for last week. No rain has fallen in Mysore, and there is no change in the condition of the crops; the number on relief works for the week ending the 29th ultimo was 48,436, and on gratuitous relief 14,943, being 2,207 less and 1,720 more than in the previous week. In Bombay rain is reported from Hyderabad in Sind, but from no other district; in Sind the river continues unprecedentedly high, and damage is apprehended in consequence in the Kurrachee district; elsewhere the prospects of the crops are good. In the Central Provinces slight rain is reported from the Upper Godávari, Biláspur, Jubbulpore and Seoni districts, and in some other districts it is cloudy: prospects are favourable. There has been no rain in Berar; the reaping of the *kharif* is nearly completed, and the *rabi* is in good condition. No rain has fallen in Central India or Rajputana, where prospects are favourable. In Bengal there was general rain on the 31st ultimo and 1st instant (in Behar on the 29th and 30th ultimo) in most parts of the province except Orissa, Jalpáiguri and Cooch Behar, which has greatly improved the prospects of the *rabi*; more is wanted in Champaran, Cooch Behar and Pooree; the harvest of the late rice is almost completed. No rain is reported from Assam, where prospects are good. In Burma no rain has fallen: the outturn of the harvest now progressing is excellent. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the only rainfall was a shower in Partágarh: frost is said to have damaged the pulses in some places, but prospects are generally good. In the Punjab slight rain has fallen in Rchtak, none elsewhere; the prospects of the crops are everywhere favourable.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Jan. 9th).		
Ganjam (Jan. 3rd)	<i>Nil</i>	Rice 9'81, <i>raggi</i> 15'37, <i>cholum</i> 15'2, <i>cumboo</i> 14'92; average number daily fed at Berhampore 112.
Vizagapatam (" 7th)	<i>Nil</i>	Rice 9'5, <i>cholum</i> 15'8, <i>raggi</i> 16, <i>cumboo</i> 17'1; sky over-cast, but no rain or dew; crops withering from want of water in some parts.
Godavery (" ")	<i>Nil</i>	Rice 8'90, <i>cholum</i> 13'51, <i>raggi</i> 17'66, <i>cumboo</i> 17'12; crops generally good; harvest of paddy and <i>cholum</i> in progress, outturn $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$; water over ancient 8 inches.
Kistna (" 3rd)	<i>Nil</i>	Rice 7'22, <i>cholum</i> 13'64, <i>raggi</i> 12'89, <i>cumboo</i> 14; on works 2,101; sick in relief hospitals 68; village relief 980; later dry crops still suffering from insects and require rain; wet paddy being harvested.
Nellore (" 5th)	<i>Nil</i>	Rice 8'43, <i>cholum</i> 11'27, <i>raggi</i> 12'20, <i>cumboo</i> 11'81; on civil works 79; D. P. W. works 20,430; canal 18,678; in camps about 4,460; village relief 2,642; crops fair, but suffering in parts from insects or blight.
Cuddapah (" 4th)	...	Rice 8'66, <i>cholum</i> 15'13, <i>raggi</i> 15'90, <i>cumboo</i> 15'41; on works 6,823; children 343; camps 2,076; village relief 2,309; <i>cholum</i> , <i>raggi</i> , paddy harvested in parts, outturn full.
Bellary (" 5th)	<i>Nil</i>	Rice 8'33, <i>cholum</i> 11'82, <i>raggi</i> 11'78, <i>cumboo</i> 10'49; on works 4,328; children 180; camps 3,086; village relief 13,017; harvesting first crop paddy nearly over; sowing of second crop paddy in progress; standing crops, pulses, oil-seed, <i>korra</i> , cotton and white <i>cholum</i> progressing fairly; future prospects hopeful.
Kurnool (" ")	<i>Nil</i>	Rice 8'16, <i>cholum</i> 13'18, <i>raggi</i> 15'11, <i>cumboo</i> 12'40; on works 11,266; children 541; in camps 186; village relief 22,427; paddy being harvested.
North Arcot (" 4th)	<i>Nil</i>	Rice 8'9, <i>cholum</i> 11, <i>raggi</i> 10'7, <i>cumboo</i> 11'6, wheat 7'1; on works 37,302; children 4,875; in camps and houses 11,420; village relief 14,723; crops good; harvest, paddy, <i>raggi</i> , <i>cholum</i> , outturn poor.
South Arcot (" 8th)	<i>Nil</i>	Rice 9'23, <i>cholum</i> 17'18, <i>raggi</i> 15'48, <i>cumboo</i> 15'21; on works; Revenue Department 733; professional 1,129; camps 4,200; villages 29,093; crops generally good, slightly injured by insects; <i>cholum</i> , <i>raggi</i> , <i>varagu</i> and paddy harvested in parts, outturn tolerable.
Tanjore (" 5th)	<i>Nil</i>	Rice 8'71, <i>cholum</i> 13'76, <i>raggi</i> 16'55; <i>cumboo</i> 15'29; rivers $\frac{1}{2}$; crops wet thriving, except in parts of Sheally and Tritampundi, where they have suffered from flood and rain, dry in good condition, except in parts of Puttucottai, where they have been damaged by excess of rain; harvest, wet, <i>kar</i> , <i>kuruvai</i> and <i>Pongal samba</i> , dry, <i>raggi</i> and <i>varagu</i> , outturn $\frac{3}{4}$ to full.
Trichinopoly (" 5th)	0'85 in Musori taluk only.	Rice 8'25, <i>cholum</i> 28'0, available in Museri only, <i>raggi</i> 16'15, <i>cumboo</i> 17'38; on works 4,818; children 794; in camps 562; village relief 4,966; damage by locusts continues in parts; early paddy, <i>cholum</i> and <i>raggi</i> harvested, outturn between a 6 and 12 anna crop.
Madura (" ")	0'11 (average of district).	Rice 8'63, <i>cholum</i> 11'34, <i>raggi</i> 16'92, <i>cumboo</i> 17'82; on works 2,019; children 801; in camps 3,465; village relief 12,705; <i>cholum</i> , <i>samai</i> , <i>varagu</i> , <i>raggi</i> , paddy, <i>cumboo</i> and <i>thenai</i> are being harvested to some extent, yield below the average.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—continued.		
Tinnevely (Jan. 5th)	0·22	Rice 9·0, <i>cholum</i> 12·0, <i>raggi</i> 27·15, <i>cumboo</i> 31·20; camps and houses 25; village relief 613; standing crops generally good; harvest of <i>samai</i> , <i>cumboo</i> , <i>raggi</i> and <i>kadakanni</i> in parts, outturn fair.
Coimbatore („ „)	0·06	Rice 9·52, <i>cholum</i> 12·80, <i>raggi</i> 15·02, <i>cumboo</i> 21·20; on works 26,772; camps and houses 6,110; children 953; village relief 3,855; crops generally good; damages from insects in parts of 7 taluks; harvest of paddy, <i>cholum</i> , <i>raggi</i> and <i>cumboo</i> , in 6 taluks, outturn, paddy $\frac{1}{2}$ to full; dry grains poor in 4 taluks.
Nilgiris („ „)	Nil	Rice 8·08, <i>cholum</i> 8·93, <i>raggi</i> 12·50, <i>cumboo</i> 14·27; camps and houses 42; harvest of potatoes, outturn $\frac{1}{2}$.
Salem („ 7th)	...	Rice 8·11, <i>raggi</i> 11·40, <i>cumboo</i> 13·10, <i>cholum</i> 8·79; on works 22,600; camps 7,700; village relief 13,630; crops thriving; harvest of paddy and <i>raggi</i> , outturn average.
South Canara(„ 5th)	Nil	Rice 12·16, <i>raggi</i> 14·54; second rice crop coming in: o ear.
Malabar („ „)	Nil	Rice 10·8, <i>raggi</i> 14·51; gratuitous relief 15; rain not required for crops; harvesting of second crop and <i>gingelly</i> begun; prospects good.
Chingleput („ „)	Slight showers in one taluk.	Rice 8·9, <i>raggi</i> 12·01, <i>cumboo</i> 10·56, <i>cholum</i> 9·95; on works 2,478; children 383; camps 2,459; village relief 49,403; crops generally good, but insects have caused more or less damage in 3 taluks; kar. <i>raggi</i> , <i>cumboo</i> and <i>gingelly</i> harvested in parts, outturn from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$, <i>raggi</i> full.
Madras („ 8th)	0·04	Rice 8·03, <i>raggi</i> 10·63, <i>cholum</i> 9·80. <i>General Remarks.</i> —General prospects fair; prices fluctuating; total number on works 168,673, ditto gratuitously relieved 233,342; exports of grain by rail from Madras 3,296 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons.
Bombay—(Jan. 9th).		
<i>Sind (Jan. 9th).</i>		
Kurrachee ...	...	River still unprecedentedly high, to-day 12 feet 3 inches, last year 3 feet 7 inches; Munchar <i>rabi</i> must suffer heavily; great injury to next <i>kharif</i> rice cultivation anticipated, as low ground cannot dry and get ploughed and cleared of grasses; 1 case of small-pox in Manjhand taluka; weather cold.
Shikárpur ...	...	River falling; nights frosty; no damage yet; fever and cough prevalent; crops damaged by insects in taluka Larkana.
Hyderabad ...	Rain in Sakrand taluka.	Small-pox in taluka Moro continues, 16 fresh cases, 2 deaths; sharp frost.
Upper Sind Frontier ...	...	Weather cold and frosty; Indus has again risen, filling all canals; no further change in prospects; 1 death from small-pox.
<i>Guzerat (Jan. 9th).</i>		
Ahmedabad ...	●	} No change.
Panch Mahals ...	...
Kaira ...	...
Surat ...	...	Nine deaths from cholera at Surat.
Brouch ...	...	No change.
<i>Khandesh and Násik (Jan. 9th).</i>		
Khandesh ...	...	<i>Rabi</i> crops improving; health as before.
Násik ...	...	Fever and cold prevalent; garden crops injured by cold; <i>rabi</i> wants rain.
<i>Konkan (Jan. 9th).</i>		
Tanna ...	...	<i>Rabi</i> crops good; fever continues; cholera in 2 talukas.
Colába (Jan. 7th)	...	Weather continues good at Alibág; mornings cold; sowing of <i>rabi</i> crops finished.
Ratnágiri („ 2nd)	...	Crops as before; 3 deaths from cholera in Khed taluka.
<i>Deccan (Jan. 9th).</i>		
Poona ...	...	One death from cholera in Poona.
Ahmednagar ...	Nil	} No change.
Sholapur ...	Nil	
Satara ...	...
<i>Southern Mahratta Country (Jan. 9th).</i>		
Belgaum ...	...	No change.
Dharwar ...	...	Rice harvest over; other crops and public health as before.
Kanara ...	...	Weather fair; cholera deaths 10.
<i>Kattywar and Gackwar's Territory (Jan. 9th).</i>		
Rájkot ...	...	Weather and crops as before; fever prevalent.
Wadhwan ...	...	Weather cold; health and crops good.
Baroda ...	...	Two cases of cholera; <i>rabi</i> crops healthy; cotton picking commenced.
<i>General Remarks.</i> —Unwonted rise of the river in Sind; weather cold throughout the Presidency; no change since last report.		

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—(Jan. 10th).		
Chittagong ...	Heavy showers on the morning of the 1st instant.	Weather close and warm till 1st instant, since cold winds; a good 10 or 12 anna <i>amun</i> crop has just been harvested; rice is dear for the season; cold weather crops look well.
Noakholly ...	1.19 Heavy rain on the morning of the 1st instant.	Since 1st weather very cold; the reaping of the <i>amun</i> crop continues; prospects are fair; stray cases of small-pox have been reported from the west of the district.
Chittagong Hill Tracts...	0.45 A slight fall of rain on the 1st instant.	Weather cloudy during the latter part of the week; mustard is in flower; the fall of rain has improved the prospects of this crop; tobacco plants grown over alluvial deposits are thriving well.
Hill Tipperah ...	0.62	It rained on the night of the 31st ultimo and morning of the 1st instant; the <i>amun</i> harvest is nearly completed; the cold weather crops look well.
Backergunge ...	0.63	Rain on the night of the 1st and morning of the 2nd instant; the state and prospects of the crops are fair; the <i>amun</i> harvest is nearly over; the estimated outturn is from 12 to 14 annas.
Furreedpore ...	1.10	Rain in the early part of the week, since then weather clear and cold; the winter rice crop has been harvested in some places, and is now being gathered in the other parts of the district; the outturn is reported to be fair; more rain is required.
Dacca ...	Rain on the 31st ultimo and 1st instant.	Since 1st instant weather cold even for the season; rain has done good to all crops, except the most forward mustard and the <i>kalai</i> , which had been gathered and was lying on the field.
Mymensingh ...	0.46	General rain on the 31st ultimo, since then weather much colder; state and prospects of the crops are favourable.
Tipperah ...	...	Weather rather sultry and oppressive till rain fell, after that very cold and fine; the prospects of all the crops are good.
24-Pergunnahs ...	Nil	Weather very cold; state and prospects of the crops are good; <i>amun</i> is still being harvested; cholera and fever continue in many parts of the district.
Jessore ...	0.57	Weather warm till after the rain which fell on the 31st ultimo and 1st instant; since the rain it has been very cold; the rain has done much good to the crops, the prospects of which are now favourable; fever is abating.
Nuddea ...	0.55	Rain has fallen everywhere; the weather which had been excessively warm for this season has now become cold again; great good has been done to the wheat and other cold weather crops by the rain; the prospects of the crops on the ground are fair; the district has been remarkably unhealthy of late, but it is hoped that the recent change of weather will prove beneficial.
Moorshedabad ...	0.34	Weather cold; the cutting of <i>amun dhan</i> is now nearly finished; the <i>rabi</i> crops are thriving well, having been benefited by the rain; fever and cholera are on the decrease.
Purnea ..	0.58	There was a slight rainfall during the first part of the week; state and prospects of the <i>rabi</i> crops are favourable; the reaping of <i>maskalai</i> and <i>moong</i> is not yet complete; fever and cholera have abated.
Rajshahye ...	0.19	The weather has been very cold, and there has been a very slight fall of rain during the week in almost all parts of the district; <i>amun</i> rice is still being cut; the prospects of the <i>rabi</i> crops are good; cholera has somewhat abated, but fever is still prevalent.
Rogra ...	0.62	Weather very cold; <i>amun</i> with a good average yield is still being cut; the price of food-grains is gradually rising, owing to exportation now going on; <i>rabi</i> crops are doing well, and will probably turn out well.
Dinagapore ...	Nil	Weather very cold and clear; the rice harvest is still in progress; mustard is in seed.
Rungpore ...	Some rain fell on night of 30th ultimo and the following morning.	On the evening of the 30th ultimo it became cloudy and warm, on the following evening the clouds cleared up, and during the 31st a dry westerly wind blew, since then the weather has become very cold; the paddy crop is almost harvested; the rice outturn seems to be little more than an average one, as, though the lowland crop was very good, the outturn from the highland rice is only moderate; cholera still prevails in certain parts of the Gaibanda sub-division, and cases have been reported from the Kurigram sub-division.
Cooch Behar ...	Nil	Weather very cold and sometimes cloudy; an unpleasant west wind blew on the afternoon of the first instant; the prospects of tobacco and other cold weather crops continue good; a shower of rain would now prove very beneficial; the harvesting of <i>haimanti dhan</i> has not yet been finished; people are suffering from fever in many places.
Jalpaiguri ...	Nil	Weather seasonably cool; the harvesting of winter rice is almost complete; good outturn is expected everywhere, excepting in Boda, where it is likely to come up to about two-thirds of the average yield; tobacco, mustard, wheat, and barley are doing well; land is being prepared for <i>bhadoi</i> paddy.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—continued.		
Darjeeling ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather very misty, bitterly cold and threatening snow; there are few crops on the ground now; the winter crop of rice has nearly all been harvested; the minor crops of buck-wheat, <i>kalai</i> , and mustard are progressing favourably.
Midnapore ...	Very heavy rain on the 31st ultimo.	Since 31st ultimo the weather has become cooler; prospects of the crops are average; health is improving.
Howrah ...	1·65 Heavy rain on the 31st ultimo.	Since 31st ultimo the weather has been much colder; the rain did the few cold weather crops good, and no injury is reported to the rice which is being harvested.
Hooghly ...	Rain on the night of the 31st ultimo.	Weather very cold; the late rice harvest is almost over; the rains have done good to sugarcane, but some injury to rice, mustard, and potato in the ground; there has been a slight change for the better in the state of public health.
Burdwan ...	<i>Nil</i>	The reaping of the <i>aman</i> crop is nearly over; fever is still prevalent; cholera is reported in the sub-division of Culna.
Bankura ...	0·32 Rain heavy in places, fell on the 31st ultimo and 1st instant with thunder and lightning.	Since 31st weather very cold, previous to it warm; the rain is reported to have done the growing crops good; although the winter rice crop is coming into the market, there has been no fall in the price; in fact higher prices are anticipated.
Beerbhoom ...	0·41	The weather is more seasonably cold than it has been hitherto; the cold weather crops are doing capitally; the harvesting of the late rice crop is now practically over.
Southal Pergunnahs ...	1·64 A good shower on the 31st ultimo in Deoghur, Godda, and sadar sub-divisions.	Rain has done good; the cold has since become great, and one or two mornings there was frost; the <i>rabi</i> seems everywhere to have improved with the rain.
Bhágalspur ...	Rainfall general; fall at Banka was heavier than at head-quarters.	Strong westerly wind prevailing; weather extremely cold; <i>rabi</i> crops have benefited by the rainfall; paddy harvest is nearly complete; export of grain continues as before, and prices range high.
Monghyr ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather very cold, with west wind; the <i>rabi</i> crops have benefited much by the recent rain.
Purneah ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather clear and cold, with west wind; the prospects of the crops continue fair.
Maldah ...	0·39	Rain on the 30th ultimo, afterwards weather bright and very cold; state and prospects of the crops continue to be quite satisfactory; there has been only one death from cholera during the week; and fever, though still very prevalent, has been rather less fatal.
Durbhunga ...	<i>Nil</i>	No change in the state and prospects of the crops since last report.
Mozufferpore ...	...	Weather very cold, with foggy mornings; the <i>rabi</i> crops have been much benefited by the rain which fell on the 29th and 30th ultimo, and the prospects are now very fair; the prices of rice and wheat have slightly fallen, but maize and gram have become dearer.
Saran ...	0·83 There was a good down-pour on the night of the 29th ultimo which lasted about half an hour.	Weather seasonable and cold; the mornings are generally foggy; west wind prevailing; all the <i>rabi</i> crops are still doing fairly; in some places wheat, barley, &c., are in ear; prices have risen; public health is good.
Chumparun ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather very cold, with dense fogs in the mornings; the late rain has been of great benefit to the <i>rabi</i> crops; more is required.
Patna ...	...	Weather seasonably cold; the harvesting of the rice crop is fast progressing; the prospects of the <i>rabi</i> crops have much brightened after the rainfall; health is good.
Gya ...	0·67	Weather cold; rain on the 30th and 31st ultimo was followed by a couple of days of high wind; maximum thermometer in the shade 86°2"; the prospects of the <i>rabi</i> crops have been greatly improved by the timely rain; no more rain is required at present; from Nowáda it is reported that the <i>kharif</i> outturn in that sub-division is quite up to the average.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—concluded.		
Shahabad ...	In Sasseram rain fell throughout the sub-division on the 30th ultimo; slight rain fell in the Buxar sub-division; general rain fell in Bhabooah on the 29th and 30th.	Weather cold and fine; rain has revived the unirrigated <i>rabi</i> , and was very beneficial to the crops; prices are stationary; general health is good.
Hazáribágh ...	0·61	Hoar-frost on the ground in the early morning; wind high and bitterly cold; the prospects of the <i>rabi</i> crops have been much improved by the rain which fell throughout the district on the 30th and 31st ultimo; the rain has also enabled ploughing for the <i>bhadi</i> to be commenced.
Lohardugga ...	0·81 There was hard rain at Ranchi on the night of the 29th ultimo, and rain has been reported from all parts of the head-quarters division, except the extreme south and west; and 1·08 has fallen in Palamow.	Rain was required for the <i>rabi</i> crops; public health is good.
Manbhoom ...	0·18	Weather very cold, the thermometer falling to 40° at night; in the sadar sub-division there is nothing new to report, but the sub-divisional officer of Gobindpore reports that the late bud season is driving a number of people away as emigrants to Assam; he anticipates scarcity, but his fears need confirmation; the Deputy Commissioner, who has gone on tour to the sub-division, will see to this matter.
Singhbhoom ...	0·65	Weather seasonable; nothing new to report; the late fall of rain will be very beneficial; fever, as usual at this time of year, is prevalent everywhere.
Balasore ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather cold; the winter crops are doing well everywhere; public health is on the whole good.
Cuttack ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather fine and cold; the reaping of the <i>saradh</i> and <i>rabi</i> crops is going on; cholera is lingering in Jajpore and Koudrapára sub-divisions.
Pooree ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather warm for the season in the beginning of the week, afterward seasonable; the <i>saradh</i> crop is being harvested; <i>moong</i> , <i>arhar</i> , <i>kalai</i> , and mustard promise fair; sugarcane is being cut; the state of the <i>dalua</i> rice crop is good; the exportation of rice to the Madras Presidency has increased; the <i>mandia</i> crop in the salt tracts is reported to be suffering from want of rain. <i>General Remarks.</i> —Rain fell in most districts except Jalpáiguri, Cooch Behar, Cuttack, and Pooree on the 31st ultimo and 1st instant; the weather everywhere is now cold, and the general health of the people seems to have improved; the prospects of the cold weather crops have generally brightened, and they will, it is hoped, turn out well; more rain is still wanted in Chumparun, in Cooch Behar, and in the salt tracts of Pooree; the harvesting of the late rice crop is nearly completed.
N. W. P. and Oudh— (Jan. 9th).		
Benares (Jan. 8th) ...	...	Weather cold; prospects fair.
Allahabad ( " " ) ...	...	<i>Arhar</i> damaged by frost; rain wanted.
Jhánai (" 9th ) ...	...	No change.
Agra (" 8th ) ...	...	No change; prospects of <i>rabi</i> excellent, but prices slightly higher.
Bareilly (" 9th ) ...	...	No change.
Meerut (" ") ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather cold; prices rising in spite of favourable crop prospects.
Kumaun (" 7th ) ...	...	Weather fine, with hard frosts every night.
Lucknow (" 9th ) ...	...	Weather fine and very cold; peas damaged by frost.
Sitapur ( " " ) ...	...	Weather fine; prospects very good.
Fyzabad (" ") ...	<i>Nil</i>	Peas, <i>arhar</i> , gram, and mustard damaged by frost; wheat and barley have also suffered.
Partabgarh (" 7th) ...	·2	Prospects good. <i>General Remarks.</i> —Frost is reported to have damaged the crops in some places, otherwise prospects continue good, though in parts rain is wanted.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab—(Jan. 8th).		<i>Rabi</i> sowings completed and prospects hopeful throughout the Hissar division; slight rain in Rohtak; all other districts report no rain; agricultural prospects everywhere favourable and public health generally good.
Central Provinces— (Jan. 9th).		
Upper Godavari (Jan. 5th)	·03	<i>Jowar</i> very good, where unaffected by recent rain; <i>rabi</i> ripening; health good; prices steady.
Sambalpur ...	...	Seasonable and cooler than usual; <i>kharif</i> harvest completed; health good.
Bilaspur ...	·15	Cold with heavy dew; <i>rabi</i> doing well; fever continues; prices steady.
Raipur ...	...	Cool; threshing of rice continues; <i>rabi</i> doing well; fever in places; prices unchanged.
Balaghāt ...	...	Clear and cool; <i>rabi</i> good; fever and cattle disease continue; prices stationary.
Chhindwāra ...	...	Clear and cool; frost has injured <i>rabi</i> in places; prospects good; fever continues; prices risen.
Chānda (Jan. 6th) ...	...	Clear and cool; <i>rabi</i> doing well; insects on <i>rabi</i> disappearing; fever and cattle disease continue; prices rising.
Betdl (.. 7th) ...	...	Clear and cold; <i>rabi</i> good; sugarcane harvest commenced; prices fallen.
Bhandāra (.. 8th) ...	...	Clear and pleasant; threshing of rice continues; <i>rabi</i> favourable; fever continues; prices rising.
Nāgpur (.. 9th) ...	...	Cloudy; <i>rabi</i> more or less injured by cloudy weather; wheat promising; health good; prices steady.
Nimār ...	...	Clear; prospects good; small-pox continues.
Narsinghpur ...	...	Cloudy and cool; pulses injured by frost; other <i>rabi</i> crops good; no epidemic; prices rising.
Hoahangabad ...	...	Cool; <i>rabi</i> slightly damaged by frost.
Jubbulpore ...	·12	Cloudy and cool; <i>rabi</i> slightly damaged by frost; prospects and health good; prices rising.
Saugor ...	...	Cloudy; <i>rabi</i> suffered slightly from frost; health good; prices stationary.
Seoni ...	·65	Cloudy; <i>rabi</i> suffered from frost; prices risen.
Damoh ...	...	Prospects of <i>rabi</i> good; prices stationary.
Mandla ...	...	Cool and pleasant; <i>kharif</i> harvest continues; <i>rabi</i> favourable; fever continues; prices stationary.
Wardha ...	...	Cotton-picking completed; <i>rabi</i> doing well.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —Prospects are still favourable, but the return of cloudy weather causes apprehension.
British Burma— (Jan. 9th)		
<i>Arrakan Division</i> ...	...	Public health good; reaping progresses favourably, outturn good everywhere.
<i>Pegu Division.</i>		
Rangoon ...	...	Reaping progressing and crops gradually coming into the market; a fall in Rangoon prices expected as soon as heavy demands for white rice for eastern ports are satisfied; second and third plantings in Hmawlee township have failed, those in Hlaing township have turned out well; public health and health of cattle good.
Thonkwa ...	...	Health and crops good.
Bassein ...	...	Health good; reaping going on.
Henzada ...	...	Crops excellent; reaping progressing; 1 death from cholera in Tal-poon, otherwise public health good.
Prome ...	...	Thirteen deaths from cholera in Prome, 5 in Shwedoung, 2 in Mahathannu; harvest completed.
Thayetmyo ...	...	Public health good; harvest good; reaping completed.
<i>Tenasserim Division</i> ...	...	Agricultural prospects favourable; harvest progressing; cholera in portions of Shwegyeen and Amherst districts, otherwise public health fair.
Assam—		
Gauhati (Jan. 9th) ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather settled; much colder since last week's rain; reaping of <i>sali</i> one-fourteenth finished.
Sylhet (.. ..) ...	<i>Nil</i>	Reaping nearly finished; outturn good; prospects of cold weather crops good.
Mysore and Coorg— (Jan. 9th)	...	No change in condition of crops; weather close; fever very prevalent; for week ending 20th ultimo on civil works 5,426, on professional department works 43,010, and gratuitously relieved 14,943.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Amrāoti (Jan. 9th) ...	...	Reaping of <i>kharif</i> crops nearly completed; <i>rabi</i> crops in good condition.

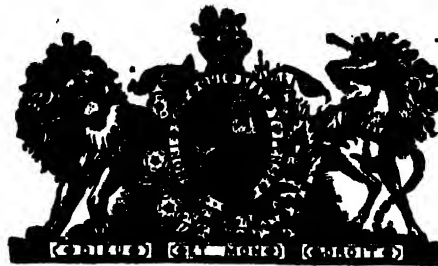
Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central India—		
(Jan. 9th)		
Indore	...	No change since last report.
Gwalior	...	
Rutlam	...	
Sutna	...	
Neemuch	...	
Rajputana—(Jan. 9th).		
Sirohi	(Jan. 6th)	Tanks dry; wells and health good.
Jhallawar	(" 8rd)	Weather bright and fresh; health good.
Ajmere	(" 9th)	Irrigation going on; <i>rabt</i> prospects as yet favourable; prices steady; health good.
Jeypore	...	Prospects continue favourable; health good.
Ulwar	...	Weather continues cold; health good.

ERRATUM.—On page 3054 of the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* of the 29th ultimo, in the rainfall column opposite Mysore and Coorg for "except '5 in Hassan" read "'05."

ERRATUM.—On page 54 of the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* of the 5th instant, opposite South Arcot for "camps 5456" read "5556."

G. H. M. BATTEN,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 3. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1878. { Register
No. 33.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 17th January 1878.

No. 2.—Mr. F. S. Collis resumed charge of his office of Reporter for the Indian Law Reports in the High Court, Calcutta, from Mr. W. F. Agnew, in the afternoon of the 15th instant.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—PUBLIC.

Fort William, the 17th January 1878.

No. 92.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 5 of Act XIV of 1874 (the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874), the Chief Commissioner of Coorg is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to extend to the Chief Commissionership of Coorg the following Acts for enabling Government to levy tolls on public roads and bridges:—

Act VIII of 1851.

„ XV of 1864.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 12th January 1878.

No. 42.—Mr. H. T. White, of Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, reported his arrival at Nag-

pur on the 2nd instant to the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

The 14th January 1878.

No. 51.—Mr. H. Adamson, of Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, reported his arrival at Rangoon on the 17th ultimo to the Chief Commissioner of British Burma.

The 16th January 1878.

No. 60.—Consequent on the return from furlough of Major G. E. Fryer, Deputy Commissioner, 4th Grade, the following alterations are made in the British Burma Commission:—

Major G. E. Fryer, Deputy Commissioner, 4th Grade, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Grade.

Lieutenant J. Butler, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade, and Officiating Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Grade, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner, 1st Grade.

Lieutenant B. A. N. Parrott, Assistant Commissioner, 4th Grade, and Officiating Assistant Commissioner, 1st Grade, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade.

Mr. W. G. Jackson, Assistant Commissioner, 4th Grade, and Officiating Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade.

No. 62.—Consequent on the return from furlough of Major G. A. Strover, Deputy Commis-

ioner, 3rd Grade, the following alterations are made in the British Burma Commission :—

Major G. A. Strover, Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Grade, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Grade.

Mr. R. F. St. A. St. John, Assistant Commissioner, 1st Grade, and Officiating Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Grade, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Grade.

Mr. H. Buckle, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade, and Officiating Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Grade, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner, 1st Grade.

Mr. A. H. Hildebrand, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade, and Officiating Assistant Commissioner, 1st Grade, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade.

Lieutenant W. F. H. Grey, Assistant Commissioner, 4th Grade, and Officiating Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade.

No. 64.—Mr. J. Dixon is confirmed in the appointment of Assistant District Superintendent of Police in British Burma, with effect from the 1st October last, *vice* Mr. W. Hannay, resigned.

No. 66.—The under-mentioned Officers of Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service reported to the Government of Bengal their arrival at Calcutta on the dates specified opposite their names :—

Mr. T. L. L. Jenkins,—24th December 1877.

„ W. C. Macpherson,—27th December 1877.

„ G. K. Lyon,—27th December 1877.

„ H. Cox,—28th December 1877.

No. 68.—Mr. R. E. Hamblin, of Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, reported to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh his arrival at Allahabad on the 4th instant.

The 17th January 1878.

No. 71.—Mr. C. S. Bayley, of Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, reported to the Government of Bengal his arrival at Calcutta on the 31st ultimo.

The 18th January 1878.

No. 74.—Mr. J. A. Grant, of Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, reported to the Government of the Punjab his arrival at Lahore on the 3rd instant.

EXAMINATIONS.

The 18th January 1878.

No. 11.—Mr. E. Stack, of the Bengal Civil Service, having obtained a certificate of High Proficiency in Persian, has been presented with the authorized donation of Rs. 2,000.

No. 12.—Mr. W. Hoey, of the Bengal Civil Service, having obtained a certificate of High Proficiency in Urdu, has been presented with the authorized donation of Rs. 1,000.

MEDICAL.

The 18th January 1878.

No. 47.—APPOINTMENT.—Surgeon-Major J. Jones, M.D., Officiating Professor of Ophthalmic

Medicine and Surgery and Superintendent of the Eye Infirmary, Medical College, Calcutta, to officiate as Surgeon to the Presidency General Hospital, *vice* Surgeon-Major J. Elliot, M.D., deceased.

JAMES O'KINEALY,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.—FORESTS.

Calcutta, the 15th January 1878.

No. 67F.—Mr. W. Shakespear, Assistant Conservator of Forests of the 1st Grade, is transferred from Assam to the Punjab, and is allowed ten days' privilege leave in addition to the time allowed for joining his appointment.

No. 75F.—Mr. H. R. Ring, Officiating Assistant Conservator of Forests of the 3rd Grade in Coorg, is transferred to Bengal.

The 16th January 1878.

No. 78F.—Mr. T. H. Aplin, appointed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State to the Forest Department of India, is posted to that Department as an Assistant Conservator of Forests of the 3rd Grade. Mr. Aplin is attached to British Burma, and his appointment will have effect from the 16th December 1877.

No. 80F.—Mr. A. Stewart, Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests in the Punjab, and at present attached temporarily to the Forest Survey Branch, who in Notification No. 1109F., dated the 30th August last, was appointed to officiate as an Assistant Conservator of Forests of the 3rd Grade, will revert to his substantive appointment, with effect from the 16th December 1877.

SALT.

The 17th January 1878.

No. 21.—ERRATUM.—In Notification No. 255 (Salt), dated the 28th ultimo, published at page 761 of Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 29th idem, in Clause (c) for the words "Schedules C and F" the words "Schedules C, E, and F" should be substituted.

SURVEYS.

The 17th January 1878.

No. 26.—In supersession of Notification No. 591, dated the 9th October last, Mr. R. Wehlisch, Mathematical Instrument Maker, is allowed, subject to the approval of the Secretary of State, one year's furlough on medical certificate, under Section 14 of the Civil Leave Code, from the 28th September last.

G. H. M. BATTEN,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—MILITARY.

Fort William, the 16th January 1878.

No. 6M.—PROMOTIONS.—The following promotions are made in the Meywar Bheel Corps, with effect from the 13th November 1877 :—

Jemadar Heerjee to be Subadar, *vice* Subadar Dhanna, invalided.

Jemadar Hurrupursad to be Subadar, *vice* Subadar Rajeeu, invalided.

Havildar Nugga to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Heerjee, promoted.

Havildar Roopjee to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Hurrupursad, promoted.

The 17th January 1878.

No. 9M.—The following promotions are made in the Mhairwara Battalion, with effect from the 1st December 1877

Jemadar Budda 1st to be Subadar, *vice* Heera, Subadar, invalided.

Jemadar Budda 2nd to be Subadar, *vice* Juggo Subadar, invalided.

Jemadar Sunkur to be Subadar, *vice* Bunna, Subadar, invalided.

Havildar Ramlall to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Budda 1st, promoted.

Havildar Buxa to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Budda 2nd, promoted.

Havildar Hameera to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Sunkur, promoted.

FINANCE.

The 17th January 1878.

No. 42F.—ERRATUM.—In the penultimate line of Notification of this Department No. 557F., dated 9th November 1877, published on page 665 of the *Gazette of India* of 10th November 1877, for "Indian Coinage Act, 1876," read *Indian Coinage Act, 1870*.

POLITICAL.

The 15th January 1878.

No. 124P.—With reference to Notification No. 2291P., dated 3rd October 1877, the recognition; by the Government of India, of the appointment of Monsr. Henri de Closets as Vice-Consul for France at Madras, has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

No. 126P.—With reference to Notification No. 1959P., dated 11th August 1877, the recognition, by the Government of India, of the appointment of Mr. A. Delageniere as Acting Vice-Consular Agent for France at Aden, has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

GENERAL.

The 16th January 1878.

No. 102G.—Lieutenant C. W. Ravenshaw, Boundary Settlement Officer, Bhopal, is appointed to officiate as Political Assistant, 3rd Class, and is posted to Central India as 3rd Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General for Central India, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

The 17th January 1878.

No. 112G.—The under-mentioned Assistant Commissioners in the Mysore Commission have

passed the examination prescribed for Assistants in that Province by the Lower Standard :—

Abdul Rahiman.

B. K. Venkat Vardaiengar.

The 18th January 1878.

No. 122G.—Surgeon-Major T. G. Skardon, 5th Bengal Cavalry, is appointed to the Medical charge of the Bundelcund Political Agency, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the forenoon of the 19th November 1877, *vice* Surgeon R. E. Ross.

No. 123G.—The services of Colonel T. E. Gordon, C.S.I., Commandant of the Meywar Bheel Corps, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 20th March 1878.

No. 126G.—In continuation of Foreign Department Notification No. 373 G., dated the 12th February 1877, the following extract from the *London Gazette* of the 11th December 1877 is published for general information :—

*Foreign Office, London, December 10, 1877.*TREATY OF COMMERCE BETWEEN
GREAT BRITAIN AND AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Declaration signed at Buda-Pesth, November 26, 1877.

Whereas the Treaty of Commerce concluded between Great Britain and Austria-Hungary on the 5th December 1876 will terminate, according to Article VII, upon the 31st December 1877, the Government of Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Government of His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Bohemia, &c., Apostolic King of Hungary, actuated by the desire to prolong the operation of this Treaty, have agreed upon the following stipulation :—

The duration of the Treaty of Commerce concluded between Great Britain and Austria-Hungary on the 5th December 1876 shall be prolonged indefinitely, with the reservation that both the Contracting Parties are at all times entitled to denounce the same. In case one of the two Contracting Parties should notify its intention to put an end to the operation of this Treaty, it shall remain in force for the term of one year from the date upon which the notice shall have been given.

In witness whereof the Undersigned have signed the above Declaration in duplicate, and have affixed thereto the seal of their arms.

Done at Buda-Pesth, this 26th November 1877.

(L.S.) ANDREW BUCHANAN.

(L.S.) ANDRASSY.

No. 131G.—Lieutenant A. C. Talbot, Political Assistant, 3rd Class, is appointed to officiate as Assistant to the Resident and Assistant to the General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thugry and Dacoity in Hyderabad with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Mr. FitzGerald.

C. U. AITCHISON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

Fort William, the 17th January 1878.

No. 365.—Mr H. G. Cowie, B. A., is appointed to officiate as Deputy Accountant General, Central Provinces, and Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency, Nagpur Circle. Mr. Cowie received charge of these offices from Mr. T. H. Biggs, before noon, on the 10th January 1878.

MINT AND PAPER CURRENCY.

The 18th January 1878.

No. 395.—The Governor General in Council directs that the following Resolution be substituted for Resolution No. 2725, dated 25th November 1876, published at pages 630—632 of Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 25th idem :—

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

In the exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian Coinage Act, 1870, and the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1871, and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules :—

1. Certificates from the Assay Master under Section 24 of the said Indian Coinage Act, 1870, for the net produce of silver bullion or coin delivered into the mint on and after Monday, the 27th November 1876, shall be payable twenty-one days after the date thereof, if issued by the Assay Master at Calcutta, at the Bank of Bengal, and if issued by the Assay Master at Bombay, at the Bank of Bombay.

2. The holders of certificates granted under Section 14 of the said Indian Paper Currency Act, 1871, shall be entitled to receive the amount of notes or of notes and cash stated therein on demand at the Office of Issue.

3. Persons wishing to obtain, under the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1871 promissory notes of the Government of India in exchange for silver bullion or foreign silver coin, may tender the same to the Mint Master on behalf, in Calcutta, of the Head Commissioner, and in Bombay, of the Commissioner of the Department of Issue, in the Form M hereto annexed.

4. The Mint Master shall give a receipt, in Form N hereto annexed, for all bullion or coin so tendered, and immediately forward copy thereof to the Head Commissioner or Commissioner (as the case may be) of the Department of Issue.

5. The Assay Master shall prepare, in Form O hereto annexed, and counter-sign a certificate of the value of such bullion or coin calculated at the rate prescribed in Section 11(b) of the said Indian Paper Currency Act. The Head Commissioner or Commissioner (as the case may be) of issue, or any Gazetted Officer subordinate to him to whom he may delegate such authority, shall then sign the certificate and deliver it to the person making the tender.

6. No bullion or coin tendered under these Rules shall be withdrawn by the tenderer, unless he is dissatisfied with the assay.

7. The Head Commissioner or Commissioner (as the case may be) shall pay to the Mint Master out of the coin reserve of the Department of Issue one rupee per mille on the standard value of the bullion or coin for which certificates in the said Form O may be issued.

8. Bullion or coin tendered under these rules shall not be coined, except on the written application of the Head Commissioner or Commissioner (as the case may be) of issue, or any Gazetted Officer subordinate to him to whom he may delegate such authority.

9. When the Mint Master receives any such application, he shall communicate the fact to the Assay Master, who shall thereupon issue a certificate under Section 24 of the said Indian Coinage Act, 1870, in favor of the Head Commissioner or Commissioner, as the case may be, of the Department of Issue, for the net produce of the bullion or coin at the rate of ninety-eight rupees per eighteen thousand grains of standard fineness.

FORM M.

Tender of silver bullion (or foreign silver coin) for promissory notes of the Government of India.

To

THE MINT MASTER.

SIR,

Be pleased to receive on behalf of the Head Commissioner (or Commissioner) of the Department of Issue (tolas) of which (I) hereby tender to the said (Head) Commissioner for promissory notes of the Government of India payable to bearer on demand under the provisions of the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1871. (I) request that you will melt or cut the above-mentioned silver at (my) sole risk and for the resulting weight of ingots or cut-pieces, or such portion of them as shall agreeably to the rules of the mint be considered fit for coinage, grant your receipt entitling (me) to receive a certificate signed by the (Head) Commissioner of the Department of Issue as prescribed in Section 14 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1871.

The bullion (or coin) will be delivered to you by C. D., who is authorised to superintend its melting or cutting on (my) behalf, and who will attend for that purpose at such times as may be appointed.

Yours obediently,

A. B.

The

18 . }

Pass into the mint and register as bullion belonging to the Department of Issue of Paper Currency.

E. F.,

Mint Master.

FORM N.

HER MAJESTY'S MINT _____ (CALCUTTA).

Receipt for silver bullion (or foreign silver coin) tendered to the (Head) Commissioner of Issue.

No. _____ dated _____ 18 .

Received this day from A. B. as a deposit on account of the (Head) Commissioner of Issue, the under-mentioned quantity of silver in

Register No.		Weighing Tolas	
Do.	_____	Do.	_____
Do.	_____	Do.	_____
Do.	_____	Do.	_____
Do.	_____	Do.	_____
Do.	_____	Do.	_____
Do.	_____	Do.	_____
Do.	_____	Do.	_____
Do.	_____	Do.	_____

Total Tolas

G. H.,
Accountant.

I. K.,
Bullion-keeper.

E. F.,
Mint Master.

FORM O.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Certificate for silver bullion (or coin) under Section 14 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1871.

I hereby acknowledge to have received from A. B. tolas of silver bullion (or of foreign silver coin), and certify that in exchange therefor the said A. B. is entitled, on demand (or on the expiration of days from the date hereof) and on presentation of this certificate at the Office of Issue, to receive in notes issued under the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1871, or in such notes and cash, the sum of Rupees

This certificate is in (part or full) of the Mint Master's Bullion Receipt No. the silver covered by which has been found, upon assay, to be of the value stated below:—

Mint Register, No.
Description of Silver
Weight in tolas
Pure silver per millo
Net produce

Countersigned,

L. M.,

N. O.,

*Assay Master.**(Head)**or**(For)**Commissioner of the Department of Issue.*

C. BERNARD,

*Addl. Secy. to the Govt. of India.***MILITARY DEPARTMENT.***Fort William, the 16th January 1878.***RETIREMENTS.**

No. 43.—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, it is notified that the fifteen (15) retirements under the provisions of Government General Order No. 8 of the 1st January 1877, which remained unallotted on the 31st December last, will be held available for Officers of all three Presidencies up to the 31st March 1878.

2. This offer is restricted to Officers who are qualified under Clause II of the Government General Order of 1st January 1877, and who completed 28 years' service on or before the 31st December 1877.

3. Applications will be disposed of by the Government of India according to priority of proposed dates of retirement, preference being given, if necessary, to the senior applicant, should there be more than one for retirement on the same day.

4. Officers of the Madras and Bombay Armies should submit their applications in the usual manner to their respective Governments for communication to the Government of India.

*The 18th January 1878.***APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.**

No. 44.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In whose room.
Cavalry	Major. (Brevet Lieut.-Colonel) Henry Melvill.	Lieut.-Col.	31st Dec 1877.	Lieut.-Colonel (Brevet Col.) J. J. Farquharson, retired.
Cadre of the late 2nd European Light Cavalry.	Captain (Brevet Major) J. C. Lockwood, 20th Hussars.	Major		

No. 45.—COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE—

The under-mentioned Officer of the Bengal Staff Corps having completed twelve years' service in the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, is admitted to the Colonel's allowance, with effect from the date specified, under the operation of G. G. O. No. 808 of 1866, paragraph 61, clause 5:—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Julius Bentall Denny, —3rd January 1878.

No. 46.—STAFF CORPS—

The under-mentioned Officers having completed twelve years' service, including four years in the Staff Corps, are promoted to the rank of Captain

from the dates specified under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenant William Hill, Bengal Staff Corps,
—5th January 1878.

Lieutenant William Henry Salmon, Bengal Staff Corps,—12th January 1878.

No. 47.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

With reference to G. G. O. No. 321 of 1876, Surgeon-Major A. J. Cowie is confirmed in the appointment of Principal Medical Store-Keeper to Government at the Presidency, *vice* Surgeon-Major J. Elliot, deceased.

No. 48.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

4th Punjab Cavalry.

Major T. O. Underwood, Squadron Commander and 2nd in Command, to officiate as Commandant, *vice* Colonel C. J. Godby, on furlough.

Major R. C. R. Clifford, Squadron Commander, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, to officiate as 2nd in Command, *vice* Major Underwood.

5th Punjab Cavalry.

Major B. Williams, Squadron Commander and 2nd in Command, to be Commandant, *vice* Colonel W. H. Paget, retired.

Major F. Hammond, Squadron Commander, to be 2nd in Command, *vice* Major Williams.

Captain F. S. Carr, Squadron Officer and Officiating Adjutant, to be Squadron Commander.

Captain W. J. Vonsden, Squadron Officer, to officiate as Adjutant, *vice* Captain Carr, there being no qualified Subaltern available in the regiment.

Lieutenant C. F. Gambier, Officiating Squadron Officer, to be Squadron Officer.

2nd Punjab Infantry.

Lieutenant C. C. St. E. Lucas, 51st Foot, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be Officiating Wing Officer, on probation.

No. 49.—HYDERABAD CONTINGENT—

3rd Cavalry.

Captain R. A. Gilchrist, Squadron Officer, 1st Cavalry, to officiate as Squadron Commander, *vice* Major C. J. O. FitzGerald, appointed Officiating Commandant, 4th Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent.

No. 50.—NATIVE ARMY—

The following direct appointment of a Native gentleman is made:—

16th Bengal Cavalry.

Khooshal Singh to be Jemadar on probation, with effect from date of joining, *vice* Futtehyab Khan, promoted.

No. 51.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

In G. G. O. No. 1036 of 1877, for, "Jafir Ali," invalidated, read, *Jafir Khan*, invalidated.

ARMY CIRCULARS.

No. 52.—It is hereby notified that the provisions of clause 151, Army Circulars, dated the 1st October 1877, are applicable to India so far as relates to Collar Makers and Wheelers of Royal Artillery who are granted the rank and clothing of Serjeants, provided they shall have first served three years in the rank of Corporal.

BARRACKS AND HOSPITAL SUPPLIES.

No. 53.—The following correction is to be made in G. G. O. No. 681 of 1877:—

TABLE 154 (COMMISSARIAT).

Page 34.

Opposite "oil, kerosine, for prayer rooms," in column "Scale," for "2 ozs. 1 dr. daily for each when kerosine lamps are used," read —*2½ fluid ounces per lamp per night when kerosine lamps are used.*

CAMP EQUIPAGE.

No. 54.—In G. G. O. No. 9 of 1878, in column "Number of Mules," for "3 to 2 tents," read 3 to 4 tents.

EQUIPMENT TABLES.

No. 55.—With a view to the assimilation of equipment in the heavy Field Batteries of Royal Artillery armed with the 40-pounder R. B. L. guns, serving in India, Equipment Tables for these Batteries have been published for adoption throughout the three presidencies.

2. No alteration in the scale of equipment now laid down is to be made without the sanction of the Government of India, and the nomenclature and proportion as entered therein should be strictly followed.

3. All changes that may be made applicable to India will, from time to time, be published either in General Orders by the Government of India, or in those of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India with the sanction of Government.

4. Copies of the Equipment Tables will be printed and distributed to batteries and departments in the Bengal presidency by the Inspector General of Ordnance, Bengal, under the orders of the Government of India, and to batteries and departments in the presidencies of Madras and Bombay, under the orders of the Governments of those presidencies.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 56.—The under-mentioned Officers are granted furlough to Europe, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Rowley Sale Hill, Infantry, Wing Commander, 1st Goorkha Regiment (Light Infantry),—private affairs, for one year, three months and twenty-five days, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) George Crommelin Hankin, Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 4th Bengal Cavalry,—private affairs, for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant-Colonel Boyle Torriano' Stafford, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Commander, 22nd (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry,—private affairs, for one year, five months and eighteen days, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Major Daniel Corrie Walker, Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Public Works Department,—private affairs, for eighteen months, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant William Francis Hungerford Grey, Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner, British Burmah,—private affairs, for eighteen months, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant Arthur Parry Thornton, Bengal Staff Corps, Officiating Political Assistant, 3rd Class, Assistant Agent to the Governor General, Rajpootana,—private affairs, for two years, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 57.—Major Reginald Craufurd Sterndale, Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps, is granted leave of absence to proceed to England for nine months on private affairs from the 1st March 1878.

No. 58.—The leave granted to Lieutenant P. A. Buckland, Bengal Staff Corps, in G. G. O. No. 761 of 1877, was in extension of privilege leave and with effect from the 31st July 1877.

No. 59.—REPORTS OF ARRIVAL—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) R. Murray, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Director General, Electric Telegraphs, Officiating Director General, Electric Telegraphs,—Bombay, 2nd January 1878.

Major J. Miller, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Commander, Malwah Bheel Corps,—Bombay, 19th December 1877. (Date of departure on furlough, 24th April 1876.)

Major M. P. Moriarty, Bengal Staff Corps,—Bombay, 11th January 1878.

Captain C. J. R. Fulford, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 26th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry,—Bombay, 9th January 1878.

Surgeon H. D. S. Compigné, M. D.,—Bombay 9th January 1878.

No. 60.—REPORTS OF DEPARTURE—

Captain E. B. Bishop, Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 1144 of 1877,—*City of Oxford*, 5th January 1877, from Calcutta.

PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

No. 61.—Under instructions from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, sums due by troops on account of damages incurred in England should in future be recovered and remitted home, at the rate of exchange annually fixed for the adjustment of financial transactions between Her Majesty's Imperial and Indian Governments.

PENSIONS.

No. 62.—The under-mentioned men are transferred to the Pension Establishment:—

Rank.	Names.	In what rank pensioned.	Amount of pension.	Circle of payment.
	<i>Nepal Escort.</i>		Rs.	
Havildar	Jeypaul Sing ...	Havildar.	7	
Naick ...	Padaruth Singh..	Naick ...	7	
Sepoy ...	Joogeshur Sing..	Sepoy ...	4	
" ...	Hurlall Sing ...	" ...	4	
" ...	Koolun Sing ...	" ...	4	
" ...	Rambhugut Sing	" ...	4	
	<i>Mhairwara Battalion.</i>			
Subadar	Ileera ...	Subadar...	*40	N.-W.P.
" ...	Jugga ...	" ...	*40	"
" ..	Bunna ...	" ...	*40	"
Havildar	Jeyta ...	Havildar.	*12	"
Naick ...	Mustab Khan ...	Naick ...	7	Presi- dency.

* Increased pension for service exceeding 40 years with unblemished character.

No. 63.—In G. G. O. No. 767 of 1877, for, "Subadar-Major Jewun Singh, 32nd (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry (Pioneers)," read Subadar-Major *Sirdar Bahadur Jewun Singh*, 32nd (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry (Pioneers.)

No. 64.—Havildar Kalka, of the 34th Regiment of Native Infantry, is granted a pension of Rs. 7-0-0 per mensem, from the date of his discharge, payable in the North-Western Provinces Circle.

No. 65.—Syce Ungnoo, of D-4th Brigade, late 11th Brigade, Royal Artillery, is granted an Injury Pension in the 4th degree of Rs. 1-3-6 per mensem, from the date of his discharge, payable in the North-Western Provinces Circle.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 66.—Third Class Hospital Assistant Juggun Ram, attached to Fort Abazie, is permitted to resign the service.
See G. G. O. No. 968 of 1870.

No. 67.—Second Class Hospital Assistant Aungur Allii, attached to the Thayetmo Jail, who was admitted into the service by G. G. O. No. 865 of 1866, is permitted to resign the service.

TRANSFER OF OFFICERS.

No. 68.—The services of Lieutenant H. E. Grimes, 40th Foot, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

H. K. BURNE, Colonel,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.*Fort William, the 18th January 1878.***APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.**

No. 3.—The following appointments and promotion were made in Her Majesty's Indian Marine:—

Mr. Percy Downes, to be a 3rd Grade Officer, on probation, and posted to the Indian Government Steamer *Moy Frere*, in lieu of 2nd Officer,—14th January 1878.

Mr. H. Elcock, 1st Class Engineer of the Indian Government Steamer *Quangtung*, to be Engineer in charge of the Indian Government Steamer *Hugh Rose*,—14th January 1878.

Mr. John Arthur Bennett, to be a 2nd Class Engineer, on probation, and posted to the Indian Government Steamer *Quangtung*, vice Mr. Elcock, with effect from the date he reports himself to the Superintendent of Marine, Bombay, for duty.

H. K. BURNE, Colonel,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.**NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.***Fort William, the 14th January 1878.*

No. 14.—Mr. D. McMordie, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is re-transferred from Madras Famine Works to the Punjab Irrigation Branch.

No. 15.—Mr. W. Delahay, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, is re-transferred from Madras Famine Works to the Military Works Branch.

The 15th January 1878.

No. 16.—Mr. G. Gray is appointed Pay Master, 3rd Grade, on probation, and posted to the Northern Bengal State Railway.

No. 17.—The following temporary promotions are made in the Superior Accounts Establishment:—

*From Assistant Examiner, 1st Grade,
to Deputy Examiner.*

Mr. R. N. Burn.

„ S. M. Johnson.

*From Assistant Examiner, 2nd Grade,
to Assistant Examiner, 1st Grade.*

Mr. I. S. Hubbard.

*From Assistant Examiner, 3rd Grade,
to Assistant Examiner, 2nd Grade.*

Mr. E. A. Denny.

No. 18.—Mr. W. Ball, Accountant, 3rd Grade, Military Works Branch, is temporarily promoted to Assistant Examiner, 3rd Grade, and posted to the Office of Examiner of Telegraph Accounts, Calcutta.

No. 19.—Mr. H. Stuart is appointed Deputy Examiner, Public Works Accounts, on probation, and posted to the Office of the Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Calcutta.

No. 20.—The services of Captain W. Willcocks (Unattached), Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh Irrigation Branch, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, under the provisions of Public Works Department Notification No. 278 of 23rd May 1872.

No. 21.—Mr. W. H. Mathews is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Accountant, 4th Grade, on probation, and posted to the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, Central India.

The 16th January 1878.

No. 23.—The resignation of his appointment by Mr. J. G. Clarkson, B. A., Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Punjab Provincial Establishment, is accepted with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his duties.

The 17th January 1878.

No. 24.—Lieutenant H. S. F. Haynes, R. E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, on furlough, is transferred from the Western to the Central System of State Railways.

The 17th January 1878.

No. 25.—Pundit Prem Nath, Accountant, 1st Grade, Punjab, is transferred to the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, which he joined on the afternoon of the 10th January 1878.

No. 26.—Mr. F. S. Homfray, Store-keeper, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Western to the Central System of State Railways.

No. 27.—Mr. J. C. G. Keddie, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank), is retransferred from Madras Famine Relief Works to Bengal Public Works Department Provincial Establishment.

No. 28.—The services of Lieutenants H. G. Kunhardt and H. L. Wells, Assistant Engineers, 1st and 2nd Grade respectively, have been placed at the disposal of the Agent to the Governor General in Beloochistan, in the Public Works Department.

No. 29.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following promotions in the Revenue Establishment of the Rajpootana State Railway, with effect from the 9th August 1877:—

Traffic Department.

Mr. J. O'Callaghan, from Class III to Class II.
„ P. D. Barclay „ „ IV to „ III.

Locomotive Department.

Mr. C. M. Davies, from Class IV to Class III.

The 18th January 1878.

No. 30.—Mr. G. M. Drury is appointed to the State Railway Revenue Establishment in Class III, on probation, and is posted to the North-Eastern System of State Railways as Traffic Superintendent.

No. 31.—Mr. E. Behrman, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is retransferred from Bombay to the Western System of State Railways. This cancels Public Works Department Notification No. 543 of 22nd December 1877.

No. 32.—Captain W. J. LeBreton, R.E., Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Calcutta, availed himself of the three months' privilege leave granted to him in Public Works Department Notification No. 346 of 3rd August 1877 on the afternoon of the 24th August, and returned to duty on the forenoon of the 7th November 1877. The unused portion of his leave is cancelled.

No. 33.—The under-mentioned Officers are re-transferred from Madras Famine Relief Works to the Provinces and Branches of the Public Works Department to which they are permanently attached :—

To Bengal Irrigation Branch.

Mr. W. J. Fahie, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.

Mr. R. A. Oldham, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade (temporary rank).

Mr. C. J. K. Watson, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

Mr. A. Hayes, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

Mr. T. H. Girling, Supervisor, 2nd Grade.

Mr. C. Ruthnam Pillay, Overseer, 1st Grade.

To Bengal Provincial.

Mr. E. H. B. Fox, Supervisor, 2nd Grade.

To Military Works Branch.

Mr. M. Birkbeck, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank).

Mr. F. G. Fox, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

RAILWAY.

The 16th January 1878.

No. 22R.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 26 of Act XVIII of 1854 as amended by Act XXV of 1877, the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction, in the case of the Madras Railway, the following variations proposed by the Madras Railway Company in the General Rules and Regulations for Railways in India, published in Home Department Notification No. 5716, dated 21st October 1867 :—

TO RULE 10, SECTION I—

Add "or in assisting a crippled train; or in the cases of trains working up inclines steeper than 1 in 100, and of sections of railway that are permitted by the Governor General in Council to be worked as such inclines."

TO RULE 30, SECTION XIII—

Add "except in the cases of trains working up inclines steeper than 1 in 100, and of sections of railway that are permitted by the Governor General in Council to be worked as such inclines."

W. A. CROMMELIN, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*

Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1878.

{ Register
} No. 23.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 3rd November 1877.

From the 24th November, till further notice, the entire *Gazette of India*, with its Supplement, will be published at Calcutta. After the 17th November, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the *Gazette*, should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

NOTIFICATION.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Home Department.

By a recent order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

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Postage on single copies varies according to weight.			

E. J. DEAN,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

HIGH COURT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 10th January 1878.

All rules of practice under Act VIII of 1859 and Act XXIII of 1861, issued by the late Sudder Court, or by the High Court at Fort William in Bengal, which were in force on the 30th September last, shall, so far as the same are applicable, be continued as the rules of the said High Court under Act X of 1877, except so

far as the same may be contrary to the provisions of that Act, or as the same shall hereafter be altered or modified by the Court. All rules thus continued which refer to "regular appeals" shall be held to apply to appeals from original decrees under the new Code, and all those which refer to "special appeals" shall be held similarly to apply to appeals from appellate decrees under that Code.

RICHARD GARTH.
F. B. KEMP.
LOUIS S. JACKSON.
W. MARKBY.
CHARLES PONTIFEX.
W. AINSLIE,
E. G. BIRCH.
G. G. MORRIS.
J. SEWELL WHITE.
R. C. MITTER.
W. F. McDONELL.
J. PITT-KENNEDY.

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 17th January 1878.

No. 1.—Mr. E. S. P. Atkinson, Surveyor, 4th Grade, returned from furlough, is granted subsidiary leave from the 8th to 14th November 1877, under Section 10, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code.

J. T. WALKER, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Surveyor General of India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Indore Residency, the 12th January 1878.

No. 50.—Captain F. H. Maitland, 2nd Assistant Agent, Governor General, for Central India, held charge of the current duties of the Office of

the Agent, Governor General, for Central India, in addition to his own duties, from the afternoon of the 27th December 1877 to the forenoon of the 10th January 1878, during the absence on special duty at Calcutta of Lieutenant-General Sir H. D. Daly, K.C.B.

No. 51.—Major A. W. Roberts, Cantonment Magistrate, Morar, held charge of the current duties of the Office of the Political Agent, Gwalior, in addition to his own duties, from the afternoon of the 21st December 1877 to the forenoon of the 10th January 1878, during the absence on special duty at Calcutta of Colonel J. Watson, V.C., C.B.

By Order,

F. H. MAITLAND, *Captain,
2nd Asst. Agent, Govr. Gent.,
for Central India.*

CHIEF COMMISSIONER AND SUPERINTENDENT, ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS.

NOTIFICATION.

Port Blair, the 2nd January 1878.

No. 22.—Captain W. B. Birch, Officiating 1st Assistant Superintendent, having been placed on duty in charge of convicts proceeding from Calcutta to Port Blair on the forenoon of the 26th December 1877, the unexpired portion of the privilege leave granted him in Notification No. 17 of the 17th November 1877 is cancelled from that date.

C. A. BARWELL, *Lieut.-Genl.,
Chief Commr. and Supdt., Andaman and
Nicobar Islands.*

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT— Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 10th January 1878.

No. 1.—Mr. R. T. Albert, Accountant, 1st Grade, attached to the Office of Examiner of Accounts, Military Works, is granted three months' privilege leave from 15th January 1878.

ALEX. TAYLOR, *Lieut.-Genl., R.E.,
Offg. Insp'r. Genl. of Mily. Works.*

Oudh Command.

Lucknow, the 11th January 1878.

No. 1.—ERRATUM.—In this Office Notification No. 47, dated the 1st August 1877, for "privilege leave of absence for a period of seventy-three days" read "privilege leave for seventy-one days" has been granted to Captain H. S. Clive, R. E., Executive Engineer, Allahabad Division, Military Works.

The 15th January 1878.

No. 2.—Overseer Matapershad, attached to the Lucknow Division, Military Works, has been transferred to the Dinapore Division, Military Works, which he joined on the forenoon of the 8th January 1878.

The 16th January 1878.

No. 3.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 74, dated the 24th October 1877, Sergeant A. S. McDowell, Overseer attached to the Sango Division, Military Works, returned from the three months' privilege leave on the forenoon of the 6th instant.

J. J. HUME, *Colonel,
Supdg. Engr., Oudh Command, Mily. Works.*

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS, Central System.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Agra, the 14th January 1878.

No. 2.—Mr. W. Harvey, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, Assistant Director of State Railways, Central System, is granted nine months' furlough and the necessary subsidiary leave, with effect from the 10th February 1878, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

W. C. FURNIVALL,
Offg. Director.

North-Eastern System.

Darjeeling, the 15th January 1878.

No. 3.—With reference to Notification No. 72 of the 31st October 1877, Mr. E. Byrne, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, was relieved of his duties on the Northern Bengal State Railway on the 2nd January 1878, on transfer to the Tirhoot State Railway.

F. S. STANTON, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,
Offg. Director.*

HOLKAR AND NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Neemuch, the 10th January 1878.

No. 1.—Mr. J. Durand, Sub-Engineer, 1st Grade, is granted privilege leave for one month, which he availed himself of on the forenoon of 4th January 1878.

No. 2.—With reference to Notification No. 80, dated 29th October 1877, of the Director of State Railways, Central System, Babú Nundun Sing, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, reported his arrival at Mundesore on the afternoon of 13th December 1877.

CHARLES CHEYNE,
Engineer-in-Chief.

RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Agra, the 14th January 1878.

No. 1.—In continuation of Manager's Notification No. 68, dated the 31st December 1877, Mr. C. Thomson, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank), has been posted to the Delhi Division, Rajputana State Railway.

No. 2.—With reference to the Director of State Railways', Central System, Notification No. 39, dated the 19th December 1877, and Manager's Notification No. 1, dated 14th January 1878, Mr. C. H. Croudace, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade (temporary rank), made over, and Mr. C. Thomson, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank), received charge of the Delhi Division of the Rajputana State Railway on the forenoon of the 4th January 1878.

FRED. FIREBRACE,
Manager.

WESTERN RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Ajmere, the 3rd January 1878.

No. 5.—With reference to Director of State Railways', Central System, Notification No. 34, dated 5th December 1877, Mr. C. Thomson, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary rank, reported his departure from this Railway on the afternoon of the 10th December 1877.

No. 12.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 489, dated 6th November 1877, Messrs. H. Moses and W. Bird, Probationary Accountants, 4th Grade, joined the Office of Examiner of Accounts of this Railway at Agra on the forenoon of the 24th and 27th November respectively.

The 9th January 1878.

No. 111.—With reference to Director of State Railways', Central System, No. 39, dated 19th December 1877, Mr. C. H. Croudace, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, temporary rank, reported his arrival on the forenoon of the 9th January 1878.

JAMES COLLET,
Engineer-in-Chief.

Report of a Deserter from the 1st Battalion, 2nd (Queen's Royal) Regiment of Infantry, dated at Poona, this 11th day of January 1878.

Number, Rank, and Name,— No. 1722, Private Edward Alexander.	Place of Enlistment,—Westminster. Parish where Born,—Stepney, London.
Age,—29 years 4 months.	County, Middlesex.
Size,—5 feet 6 inches.	Former Trade or Occupation,—None (was employed in the Band).
Color of— Complexion, fresh; hair, brown; eyes, blue.	Dress at the time of Desertion— Coat or Jacket,— Waistcoat,— Breeches,— Trowsers,—
Peculiar Marks by which his Identity may be ascertained,—None.	Remarks,—stating any particular circumstances attending his Desertion,—None
Date of Desertion,—6th January 1878.	
From whence Deserted,—Poona.	
Date of Enlistment,—8th September 1862.	

F. J. HERCY, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Comdg. 1-2nd (Queen's Royal) Regt.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that the Government building for Ice-machine together with the Bungalow and Out-offices, erected for the use of the Engineer in charge of the Machinery and of a Non-Commissioned Officer, with a large compound and Ice-machinery capable of turning out (40) forty maunds of Ice in (24) twenty-four hours, turning lathe, well and pump, and numerous other items, all in working

order, will be sold by public auction on the 4th February 1878, at an upset price of Rs. 10,000 for Ice-machine with its apparatus, and Rs. 20,000 for the Buildings and Out-offices.

The sale will take place at Executive Engineer's Office, Military Works Division, Lucknow Cantonment, at 2 P.M., and the purchaser will be required to pay 5 per cent. on the fall of the hammer, and the balance before taking possession of the above property.

The purchaser will have all the property at his risk after the sale is completed.

In case of failure in paying up the balance, the above property will be re-sold, and the loss thereby sustained will be recovered from the purchaser, who will have no claim to the increased sum if obtained by this re-sale.

The buildings are situated on the south side of the Railway line running to Benares, near the General's Bungalow and the Railway Over-bridge.

The purchaser will hold the land on the conditions specified in paragraph 1984 of the Bengal Military Regulations. He will likewise have to comply with all the rules now in force or that may hereafter be introduced in Cantonments.

On completion of the sale, the purchaser will be required to sign a declaration to this effect in the presence of the Cantonment Magistrate.

Some other expected to arrive shortly from England for use with the Machine will also be offered for sale at the same time and place on conditions to be stated at time of sale.

G. E. SANFORD, *Major, R.E.,*
Ere. Engr., Lucknow Divn., Mil. Works.

NOTICE.

ODDH FOREST DEPARTMENT.

BYRAMGHAT DEPÔT.

On the Oudd and Rohilkhand Railway.

From this date the prices of Sâl beams and scantlings supplied from this Depôt will be as follows:—

BEAMS—			
21 feet length @	Rs. 2 10 0	per cubic foot.	
22 " @	" 2 12 0	"	
23 " @	" 2 14 0	"	
24 " @	" 3 0 0	"	

Above the lengths given two annas per foot run will be charged. Any inches over the foot will be charged as a foot.

SCANTLINGS—			
from 12 to 20 feet @	Rs. 2 8 0	per cubic foot.	
under 12 & over 7 " @	" 2 4 0	"	
under 7 " @	" 2 0 0	"	

The above prices are for ordinary building purposes.

For planking, sleepers, &c., special rates will be fixed by agreement.

The Department will still take orders for buildings all over @ Rs. 2-4-0 per cubic foot, provided the scantlings are taken in fair proportion.

SECOND AND THIRD CLASS TIMBER will be sold, and price fixed by agreement.

AUCTION SALES will be held from time to time to clear off stock.

For further particulars apply to the Officer in charge.

By order of the Conservator, Oudd Forests,
SIMPSON HILLIER,
Assistant Conservator of Forests.
The 1st June 1877.

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enforced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th January 1878.

PARTICULARS.	3½ PER CENT. LOAN OF 1853-54. 1854-55. 1855-56.	4 PER CENT. LOANS						4½ PER CENT. LOANS		5 PER CENT. LOAN OF 1856-57. 1856-57.		5 PER CENT. INTERESTS FOR		TOTAL AMOUNT.	
		Of 1853-54. 1854-55. 1855-56.	Of 1855-56. 1855-56. 1856-57.	Of 1856-57. 1856-57. 1857-58.	Transfer of 1857-58.	Of 1870. Of 1871. Of 1872.	Of 1870. Of 1871. Of 1872.	Of 1870. Of 1871. Of 1872.	Of 1870. Of 1871. Of 1872.	Of 1870. Of 1871. Of 1872.	Of 1870. Of 1871. Of 1872.	Of 1870. Of 1871. Of 1872.			
Balance of 31st December 1877	55,600	33,173	2,346	14,46,720	2,13,12,400	1,14,87,700	1,80,00,390	42,22,100	3,10,000	3,10,10,600	79,900	4,65,73,500	88,000	33,79,000	11,09,94,539
<i>Add—</i> Amount enforced at Madras between 1st and 15th January 1878	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enforced at Bombay between 1st and 15th January 1878	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enforced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th January 1878	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Deduct—</i> Amount written off in the London Registers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balance on 15th January 1878	55,600	33,173	2,346	14,46,720	2,13,15,300	1,15,03,500	1,82,53,190	42,22,100	3,00,000	3,10,71,100	79,900	4,65,22,900	88,000	33,03,000	11,14,79,839

Notes.—From 9th June 1867 to 15th Nov. 1877, enforced from India, 2,893 lakhs; re-transferred from London, 2,828 lakhs.

16th Nov. 1877 to 30th Nov. "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
1st Dec. " to 15th Dec. "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
16th " " to 31st "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
1st Jan. 1878 to 15th Jan. 1878	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	2,814 lakhs.	2,535 "	79 "												

2,828 lakhs.

Balance against India

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF ENGLAND;
Calcutta, 17th January 1878.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 15th January 1878.

[illegible]

TANK OF BENGAL. }
 Calcutta, 17th Jan. 1878. } **W. WESTLAND,**
 Offg. Chief Acctt. & Depy. Secretary.

By order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK.
Offg. Secy. & Treasurer.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Calicut Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes	Value, Rs.	Name of Claimant
J 10—10566	... 100	... Commissioner, for K. S. Krishna Iyer, Accountant, Revenue Board's Office, Madras.
J 9—(89841	... 10	... The Acting Post Master General, for Ponnasawmy Pillay, Ootacamund.
J 5—81425	... 20	... } Commissioner, for Messrs. Binny & Co., Madras.
J 4—81560	... 50	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
J	6—12249	...	10
J	5—78646	...	20
"	—78652	...	20
J	4—72970	...	50
J	4—78395	...	50

... } Messrs. Wilson & Co, Madras.
 ... } C. Kesaviengar, English Clerk, Closepet Sub-Division, Bangalore.
 ... } Meeranjee Rowthan, of Palghat.

CALCUTTA.—Paper Currency Office;)
The 7th January 1878.)

J. C. WINSCOM,
Deputy Collector, in charge of Paper Currency.

Coconada Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
1 8-05172
" -05173
" -05174
" -05175
1 10--23200

} P. Venkata Narasimha Rau Pantalu, Salt Deputy Collector.
Kistna District.

NOTE PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
I 10—21188	...	10	... Aya Lashmana Row, Chicacole.

COCONADA,—Paper Currency Dept.: }
The 8th January 1878. }

H. RICHARDSON,
Depty. Collr., in charge of Paper Currency.

Madras Circle.

		NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.	
Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
110	... B 55-45009	... 50	... J. C. Soondrarajula Naidu, Trichingodi.
111	... B 51-08019	... 500	... Messrs. Anderson, Wright & Co., Calcutta.
112	... B 55-42489	... 50	...
113	... B 53-52921	... 10	... } Post Master General, Madras.
116	... B 53-55472	... 10	...
	... -55474	... 10	...
	... B 42-84237	... 20	... } Messrs. Binny & Co., Madras.
	... B 54-31243	... 20	...
	... -55579	... 20	...

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
233	... B 50-94772	... 100	... A. Maulie, Esq., B.C.S., Trichore.
234	... B 42-36222	... 20	... Mr. J. Kerwick, Bangalore.
235	... B 53-22585	... 10	... Veerasawmy, Coimbatore.
236	... B 40-89437	... 5	... Vencuta Row, Tadputri.
237	... B 54-16873	... 20	...
	... -35328	... 20	... } Vetari Brahmiah, Bellary.
	... -35329	... 20	...
238	... B 43-31723	... 50	... Venecaramiah, Bangalore.
239	... B 53-11525	... 10	... G. Thompson, Esq., Chittledroog.
63	... B 54-14524 } wrongly	} 20	... V. Lutchni Nursiah, Madras.
	... -14534 } joined		

Fort St. George.—Acctt. Genl.'s Office, }
The 7th January 1878

G. W. CLINE, LL.D.,
Asstt. to the Acctt. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept.

Lahore Circle.

		NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.	
Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
85	... E 15-07466	... 50	... Ram Lall Saha, Durbhunga.
4	... E 12-61778	... 20	... The Officiating Paymaster, Sialkot.
5	... E 10-34012	... 10	... Cheerunji Lall, Hissar.
6	... E 12-42212	... 20	... Muthra Das, Mohurir, Peshawar.
7	... E 15-11082	... 50	... Raheem Bux, Lahore.
8	... E 2-33333	... 500	...
	... -33334	... 500	... } Ghasita Mull and Bishna Mull, Umballa City.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
143	... E 12-30427	... 20	... Chandicharn Biswas, Kotulpura.
82	... E 12-24442	... 20	... Hoosain Bux, Batala.

• LAHORE.—Paper Currency Office; }
The 12th January 1878.

J. W. McNAIR,
Offg. Asstt. to Acctt. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

Bombay Circle.

		NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.	
Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
1878.			
W2	... M 24-86992	... 100 each	... } John Paterson, Messrs. Nicol & Co., Bombay.
	... M 25-48898		
	... -68803		
	... -70699		
	... M 23-97300	... 50	
	... M 35-03623	... 50	
W3	... M 26-22945	... 1,000 each	... Bank of Bombay, Bombay.
	... -23518		
	... -24446		
	... -24448		
W4	... M 30-64281	... 10	... Mr. L. S. Ribeiro, Nova-Goa.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
1876.			
1195	... M 18-87090	... 10	... Kutchoo Lall, Daragunge, Allahabad.
1878.			
H4	... M 25-48695	... 100	... Mr. Jagannath Nannbhoy Telang, Candawadi, Bombay.
H5	... M 28-11595	... 10	... Mr. Rawjee Gunnessh Purajpay, Girgaum, Bombay.
H6	... M 29-24774	... 10	... } Mr. Hormujee Pestonjee Jogeena, No. 64, Cawasjee Patell's Street, Bombay.
M4	... M 3-79295	... 5	... Gopal Gungadhar, Calbadevi Road, Bombay.
	... -79294		
M5	... M 5-63592	... 50	... } Messrs. Curramsee Khetsee & Co., Mandri, Katha Bazar, Bombay.
	... -63297		
	... C 97-57372		
	... C 96-15910	... 10	...

BOMBAY.—Paper Currency Dept.; }
The 15th January 1878.

W. WELLS,
Assistant Commissioner.

Calcutta Circle.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	*	NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.	
			Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
377	... O 27-43820		500	Babu Nobin Chunder Nusker.
378	... O 27-48634		500	
	... L 94-93616			
	to			
	... -93626		100 each	
	... -86425			
	... L 92-71476			Babu Raj Chunder Shaw.
	... -54372			
	... -54373		50 each	
	... -67730			
379	... L 94-92117		100	Babu Srinath Bose.
380	... O 11-85025		10	Babu Shusti Das Banerjee.
381	... L 92-31181		50	Babu Seetaram Panday.
382	... L 81-52000		50	Babu Narendra Nath Banerjee.
383	... O 10-68806		10	Babu Boroda Churn Ghose.
384	... L 94-70452		100	The Officiating Magistrate, Durbhangah.
385	... L 94-88263		100	Babu Deno Bundhu Ganguly.
386	... L 94-91783		100	
	... -91784		100	
	... -91785		100	Babu Reshikesh Bundopadhyu.
387	... L 27-95374		5	
	... -95375		5	
	... O 6-44668		10	
	... O 2-65936		20	Babu Lal Govinda Nandi.
	... L 94-07062		100	
	... -10385		100	
	... -10387		100	
388	... L 81-24190		50	Babu Sreeram Banerjee.
389	... L 60-28223		10	The District Superintendent of Police, Mymensingh.
390	... L 95-28958		10	Messrs. Manna and Co.
391	... L 94-97917		100	Mohamedbhy Puddumjee.
392	... L 94-85365		100	Kurreeam Bux.
NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.				
			Rs.	
257	... L 25-12368		5	Messrs. Guno Mull Furunchund.
	... -12367			
258	... L 62-92784			
	... E 10-39707		10	Babu Sorat Chunder Ghose.
259	... L 89-03305			
	... -03302		20	
	... L 20-85337			Babu Nobodip Chunder Dutt.
	... -85224		5	
229	... A 49-07574			
	... A 48-30180		10	Babu Brojo Doyal Shaha.
240	... L 99-67390			
	... L 75-85196		10	Babu Jadub Chunder Roy.
250	... A 79-20482			
	... A 96-70202		10	Dossu Umeerschund.
251	... L 41-69896			
	... -69899		10	Babu Peary Mohan Sircar.
253	... L 21-41969			
	... -41970		5	Babu Sham Lal Misser.
254	... L 99-16741			
	... -16742		10	
	... A 67-87033			Babu Nund Lal Bose.
	... L 75-13930		10	
255	... L 2-11256			
	... -91011		10	Bhojrub Das Johuree.
256	... L 87-90735			
	... -90734		10	Babu Peary Mohan Sircar.
402	... L 88-55040			
	... L 86-29476		10	
	... L 72-51466		10	Mr. G. Lipscomb.
403	... L 98-24277			
	... L 69-06833		10	Babu Hurriah Chunder Dutt.
404	... L 68-12535		100	
	... -32504		100	
	... L 51-43407		100	Babu Soorjo Kanto Roy.
	... -63645		100	
405	... L 83-04359		100	
	... O 1-81908		10	Babu Jodunath Roy.
406	... L 27-75440		5	Babu Kedarnath Chatterjee.
407	... L 63-51508			
	... L 26-13782		10	Babu Juggobundhu Dey.
	... O 3-38946		5	
408	... O 10-32265		20	Babu Kristo Das Dey.
409	... L 82-23148		10	Babu Bhobun Mohan Bose.
410	... L 87-57995		100	Babu Gopal Chunder Mukerjee.
	... L 92-01119		10	
411	... -31091		50	Mrs. Exshaw.
412	... O 4-50814		50	
	... L 27-20922		20	Babu Sidho Nath Bhattacharjee.
	... -86644		5	
413	... L 84-33860		100	
	... -86644		100	Messrs. Octavius Steel & Co.
	... L 83-63146		100	
414	... A 74-08987		90	

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDER- ED, RE- MATED VALU.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED FOR RUPEE.		BALANCE OF BULLION			Held on account of the Car- rency De- partment.
		On General Treasury.	Currency Depart- ment.	Under Assay.	Assayed.		
1878.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Jan. 7	1,70,912	2,88,393	4,14,345	22,91,900	91,62,498	1,17,01,286	
" 8	6,20,268	3,24,850	4,23,530	26,06,490	90,67,081	1,19,07,898	
" 9	7,000	3,34,845	4,28,208	21,04,090	91,84,865	1,10,91,228	
" 10	4,321	2,98,089	4,31,787	17,02,893	91,30,841	1,20,68,470	
" 11	...	3,62,238	4,31,411	10,68,831	90,36,830	1,21,81,443	
" 12	2,090	4,10,998	4,40,741	6,46,419	91,33,610	1,22,37,611	

CALCUTTA MINT.
The 14th Jan. 1878. }

J. F. TENNANT.
Offy Mint Master.

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY.

Statement of the amount of Cash held in the Reserve
Treasury of the Government of India.

The 17th January 1878 ... Rs. 1,09,60,949-6-10

W. WATERFIELD,

Treasurer to the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA,
18th Jan. 1878. }

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 18th January 1878.

Mails for Ceylon, Straits, Hong-Kong, United States of America, and the Colonies of Queensland, New South Wales, and Victoria, *via* Torres Straits (letters, &c., for the latter colony must be specially superscribed), for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Saturday, the 19th January 1878, at 6 p. m.

Mails for Rangoon, Moulinein, and Straits, for transmission per Steamer *Canara*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 20th January 1878, at 6 p. m.

Mails for Chittagong, Akyab, Kyauk-Phyoo, and Sandoway, for transmission per Steamer *Bush-eeer*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 20th January 1878, at 6 p. m.

Mails for Persian Gulf, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Monday, the 21st January 1878, at 6 p. m.

Mails for Port Blair and Camorta, for transmission per Steamer *Salara*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Tuesday, the 22nd January 1878, at 6 p. m.

Mails for Madras and Ceylon, for transmission per P. & O. Steamer *Peshawar*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 23rd January 1878, at 6 p. m.

Mails for Madras, Ceylon, and the intermediate ports, for transmission per Steamer *Chanda*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 23rd January 1878, at 6 p. m.

The next Overland Mail *via* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Friday, the 25th January 1878.

2. Book-post and pattern packets must be posted on the 24th January 1878.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 6 p. m. precisely, after which hour overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 6-30 p. m., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover up to 7 p. m.

E. C. GEORGE,

Post Master of Calcutta.

Central Provinces Gazetteer—Edition of 1870 in one Vol.

A limited number of the above work, strongly bound in cloth, octavo size, for sale at Rs. 12 per Vol., exclusive of postage charge. Apply to Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta; Thacker & Co., Bombay; or to Superintendent, Chief Commissioner's Office, Nagpur.

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MESSRS. HIGGINBOTHAM AND CO., MADRAS;
THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL BOOK DEPOT, BOMBAY;
THE GOVERNMENT BOOK DEPOT, ALLAHABAD.

Orders and Subscriptions for 1878 should be at once remitted.

CATALOGUE OF CHARTS, &c.,

ISSUED AT THE MARINE SURVEY DEPARTMENT,
CALCUTTA, BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNMENT
OF INDIA,

And sold at the Office of Superintendent of Government
Printing, 5, Hastings Street.

INDIAN OCEAN.

Indian Ocean, Curves of equal magnetic
variation for 1877. By R. C. Carrington. *Price, Annas 8.*

INDIA, WEST COAST.

Karachi to Vingorla. Compiled from the
latest Government Surveys, by R. C. Carrington, 1876. *Price, Re. 1.*

Vingorla to Cape Comorin. Compiled
from the latest Government Surveys, by R. C. Carrington,
1876. *Price, Re. 1.*

Bombay Harbour, showing the outer fish-
ing stakes, by Commander A. D. Taylor, May 1877. *Price,
Annas 8.*

Sketch of the Entrance to Rajpuri River.
By Navigating Lieutenant W. P. Haynes, R.N., 1876.
Price, Annas 8.

Goa and Marmagao Roadsteads. By Com-
mander A. D. Taylor, 1877. *Price, Annas 12.*

Quilon Roads. Lieutenant Taylor, I.N.,
1858. *Price, Annas 8.*

Lakadivh Group—Cherbaniani Reef.
Chitlae and Kiltan Islands. Lieutenants Selby and Taylor,
I.N., 1848. *Price, Annas 12.*

Byramgore Reef or Chereapani, and An-
gria Bank. Lieutenants Selby and Taylor, I.N., 1848.
Price, Annas 8.

TRAVANCORE.

Kolachel Roadstead, with plan of Enciam
Rocks. Surveyed by M. Chapman, I.N., 1875. *Price,
Re. 1-8.*

INDIA, EAST COAST, BAY OF BENGAL, &c.

Cape Comorin to Coconada, including the
Island of Ceylon. Compiled from the latest Government
Surveys, by R. C. Carrington, 1876. *Price, Re. 1.*

Madras Roadstead. Surveyed by Navigat-
ing Lieutenant F. W. Jarrad, R.N., 1876. *Price, Re. 1.*

Approaches to Point de Galle Harbour,
Ceylon. By T. H. Twynam and Commander A. D. Taylor,
1877. *Price, Re. 1.*

Coromandel Coast. Sheet No. 2, from
latitude 15° to 16° 30' N. *Price, Re. 1.*

Sheet No. 3, from Latitude 13° to 15° N.
Price, Re. 1.

Sheet No. 4. Lieutenant M. A. Sweny,
I.N., 1859-60. *Price, Re. 1.*

Orissa Coast, Narsapoor Point to Palmyras
Point, adapted to the latest determinations of the G. T. S.,
and observations by Commander A. D. Taylor, 1877.
(*In course of publication.*)

Coconada to Bassein River. Compiled
from the latest Government Surveys, by R. C. Carrington,
1876. (*In course of publication.*)

Coringa or Coconada Bay, showing the
Northern Godavery Mouths. By Navigating Lieutenant
Hammond, R.N., 1876. *Price, Re. 1-8.*

False Point Anchorage. By Navigating
Lieutenant Hammond, R.N., 1876. *Price, Re. 1.*

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1878.

{ Register
No. 33.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

NOTICE.

Probate of the last Will and Testament and Codicil thereto of Philippus A. Cavorke, late of No. 5, Rawdon Street, in the City of Calcutta, Esquire, a retired Merchant, deceased, having been this day granted by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in its Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction, unto the Honorable Gregory Charles Paul, of Park Street, in Calcutta, aforesaid, the sole Executor of the said Will and Codicil,—All persons having claims against the Estate of the said deceased, are requested to make them known to A. St. John Carruthers, Solicitor, No. 7½, Hastings Street, Calcutta, and the Solicitor of the said Honorable Gregory Charles Paul, and all those indebted thereto are requested to pay to the said A. St. John Carruthers the amount of their respective debts without delay.

A. ST. JOHN CARRUTHERS,
Proctor

CALCUTTA,
The 4th January 1878. }

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT, 1866, AND OF THE PUNJAB BANK, LIMITED.

The Judicial Assistant of Lahore has, by an order, dated the twentieth day of December 1877, appointed the Alliance Bank of Simla, Limited, to be Official Liquidator of the above-named Company.

Dated this 2nd day of January 1878.

F. BULLOCK,
Judicial Assistant, Lahore.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. 004596 and 004508 of 1872, 4½ per cent., for Rs. 1,000 each.

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. 017408 and 020269 of 1842-43, 4 per cent., for Rs. 500 each.

The Government Promissory Note No. 013809 of 1842-43, 4 per cent., for Rs. 600.

The Government Promissory Note No. 005899 of 1865, 4 per cent., for Rs. 500.

The above Promissory Notes, originally stand in the name of my husband Baboo Doorga Churn Banerjee, deceased, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above notes, and the interest thereupon, have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favor of the proprietress.

NUNDORANEE DABEE.

Lost

The halves of the undermentioned Government Promissory Notes aggregating Rs. 4,500, standing in the name of the late W. T. Lindsay. Payment of the notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicates in favor of the proprietor, viz:—

Lower half of 4 per cent. Government Promissory Note, No. 038336 of 1842-43, dated 1st February 1843	...for Rs.	1,000
Lower half of 4 per cent. Government Promissory Note, No. 068458 of 1865, dated 1st May 1865	...for Rs.	1,000
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Lower half of 5½ per cent. Note, No. 020573 of 1859-60, dated 31st May 1859	...for Rs.	500
Upper half of 5½ per cent. Note, No. 036523 of 1859-60, dated 31st May 1859 Rs.	1,000
		Rs. 4,500

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,
Administrator General of Bengal.

Lost

The Government Promissory Note No. 087786 of 4 per cent. of 1st May 1865 for Rs. 5,000, originally standing in the name of Mudhoobundoss Dwarkadoss, and last endorsed to Jadubchunder Pal, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for the issue of the duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

JADUBCHUNDER PAL.

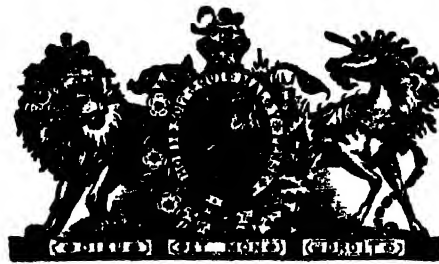
CALCUTTA,
The 4th January 1878. }

Lost

The Government Promissory Note No. 085045 of 4 per cent. of 1st May 1865 for Rs. 5,000, originally standing in the names of Dr. Charles, J. Jackson, and William M. Souttar, and last endorsed to Sreeramchunder Pal, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for the issue of the duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

SREERAMCHUNDER PAL.

CALCUTTA,
The 4th January 1878. }



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1878. { Register
No. 33.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 9th January 1878, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. I of 1878. THE OPIUM ACT, 1878.

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PREAMBLE.

SECTIONS.

1. Short title.
Local extent.
Commencement.
2. Repeal of enactments.
Amendment of Acts.
Amendment of Act VII of 1836, s. 1.
3. Interpretation-clause.
4. Prohibition of poppy-cultivation and possession, &c., of opium.
5. Power to make rules to permit such matters.
6. Duty on opium imported by land.
7. Warehousing opium.
8. Power to make rules relating to warehouses.
9. Penalty for illegal cultivation of poppy, &c.

SECTIONS.

10. Presumption in prosecutions under section nine.
11. Confiscation of opium.
12. Order of confiscation by whom to be made.
13. Power to make rules, regarding disposal of things confiscated and rewards.
14. Power to enter, arrest and seize, on information that opium is unlawfully kept in any enclosed place.
15. Power to seize opium in open places.
Power to detain, search and arrest.
16. Searches how made.
17. Officers to assist each other.
18. Vexatious entries, searches, seizures and arrests.
19. Issue of warrants.
20. Disposal of person arrested or thing seized.
21. Report of arrests and seizures.
22. Procedure in case of illegal poppy-cultivation.
23. Recovery of arrears of fees, duties, &c.
24. Farmer may apply to Collector or other officer to recover amount due to him by licensee.
25. Recovery of penalties due under bond.

SCHEDULE.

An Act to amend the law relating to Opium.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to opium ; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Preamble.

1. This Act may be called "The Opium Act, 1878" :
Short title.

It shall extend to such local areas as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, from time to time direct;

And it shall come into force in each of such areas on such day as the Governor General in Council in like manner directs in this behalf.

2. The enactments mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed to the extent specified in the third column of the said schedule:

And in Acts No. XI of 1849, No. XXI of 1856 and No. X of 1871, and in Bengal Act No. II of 1876, the words "intoxicating drugs" (wherever they occur) shall not include opium.

The reference made to Bombay Regulations XXI of 1827 and XX of 1830 in Act No. VII of 1836 shall be read as if made to the corresponding sections of this Act.

3. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

"Opium" includes also poppy-heads, preparations or admixtures of opium, and intoxicating drugs prepared from the poppy:

"Magistrate" means, in the Presidency-towns, a Presidency Magistrate, and elsewhere a Magistrate of the first class or (when specially empowered by the Local Government to try cases under this Act) a Magistrate of the second class:

"Import" means to bring into the territories administered by any Local Government from sea, or from foreign territory, or from a territory administered by any other Local Government:

"Export" means to take out of the territories administered by any Local Government to sea, or to any foreign territory, or to any territory administered by another Local Government:

"Transport" means to remove from one place to another within the territories administered by the same Local Government.

4. Except as permitted by this Act, or by any other enactment relating to opium for the time being in force, or by rules framed under this Act or under any such enactment, no one shall—

- (a) cultivate the poppy;
- (b) manufacture opium;
- (c) possess opium;
- (d) transport opium;
- (e) import or export opium; or
- (f) sell opium.

5. The Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may, from time to time by notification in the local *Gazette*, make rules consistent with this Act, to permit absolutely or subject to the payment of duty or to any other conditions and to regulate within the whole or any specified part of the territories administered by such Government, all or any of the following matters:—

- (a) the cultivation of the poppy;
- (b) the manufacture of opium;
- (c) the possession of opium;
- (d) the transport of opium;
- (e) the importation or exportation of opium; and
- (f) the sale of opium, and the farm of duties leviable on the sale of opium by retail:

Provided that no duty shall be levied under any such rule on any opium imported and on which a duty is imposed by or under the law relating to sea customs for the time being in force or under section six.

6. The Governor General in Council may from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, impose such duty as he thinks fit on opium or on any kind of opium imported by land into British India or into any specified part thereof, and may alter or abolish any duty so imposed.

7. The Governor General in Council may, by order notified in the *Gazette of India*,

(a) authorize any Local Government to establish warehouses for opium legally imported into, or intended to be exported from, the territories administered by such Local Government, and

(b) cancel any such order.

So long as such order remains in force, the Local Government may, by notification published in the official *Gazette*,

(c) declare any place to be a warehouse for all or any opium legally imported, whether before or after the payment of any duty leviable thereon, into the territories administered by such Government, or into any specified part thereof, or intended to be exported thence, and

(d) cancel any such declaration.

An order under clause (b) shall cancel all previous declarations under clause (c) of this section relating to places in the territories to which such order refers.

So long as such declaration remains in force, the owner of all such opium shall be bound to deposit it in such warehouse.

8. The Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may, from time to time by notification in the local *Gazette*, make rules consistent with this Act to regulate the safe custody of opium

warehoused under section seven; the levy of fees for such warehousing; the removal of such opium for sale or exportation; and the manner in which it shall be disposed of, if any duty or fees leviable on it be not paid within twelve months from the date of warehousing the same.

9. Any person who, in contravention of this Act, or of rules made and notified under section five or section eight,

Penalty for illegal cultivation of poppy, &c.

- (a) cultivates the poppy, or
- (b) manufactures opium, or
- (c) possesses opium, or
- (d) transports opium, or
- (e) imports or exports opium, or
- (f) sells opium, or
- (g) omits to warehouse opium or removes or does any act in respect of warehoused opium,

and any person who otherwise contravenes any such rule,

shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be punished for each such offence with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both;

and, where a fine is imposed, the convicting Magistrate shall direct the offender to be imprisoned in default of payment of the fine for a term which may extend to six months, and such imprisonment shall be in excess of any other imprisonment to which he may have been sentenced.

10. In prosecutions under section nine, it shall be presumed, until the contrary is proved, that all opium for which the accused person is unable to account satisfactorily is opium in respect of which he has committed an offence under this Act.

Presumption in prosecutions under section nine.

11. In any case in which an offence under section nine has been committed—

Confiscation of opium

- (a) the poppy so cultivated;
- (b) the opium in respect of which any offence under the same section has been committed;
- (c) where, in the case of an offence under clause (d) or (e) of the same section, the offender is transporting, importing or exporting any opium exceeding the quantity (if any) which he is permitted to transport, import or export, as the case may be, the whole of the opium which he is transporting, importing or exporting;

(d) where, in the case of an offence under clause (f) of the same section, the offender has in his possession any opium other than the opium in respect of which the offence has been committed, the whole of such other opium,

shall be liable to confiscation.

The vessels, packages and coverings in which any opium liable to confiscation under this section is found, and the other contents (if any) of the vessel or package in which such opium may be concealed, and the animals and conveyances used in carrying it, shall likewise be liable to confiscation.

12. When the offender is convicted, or when the person charged with an offence in respect of any opium is acquitted, but the Magistrate decides that the opium is liable to confiscation, such confiscation may be ordered by the Magistrate.

Whenever confiscation is authorised by this Act, the officer ordering it may give the owner of the thing liable to be confiscated an option to pay, in lieu of confiscation, such fine as the officer thinks fit.

When an offence against this Act has been committed, but the offender is not known or cannot be found, or when opium not in the possession of any person cannot be satisfactorily accounted for, the case shall be enquired into and determined by the Collector of the District or Deputy Commissioner, or by any other officer authorized by the Local Government in this behalf, either personally or in right of his office, who may order such confiscation: Provided that no such order shall be made until the expiration of one month from the date of seizing the things intended to be confiscated or without hearing the persons (if any) claiming any right thereto and the evidence (if any) which they produce in support of their claims.

13. The Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, from time to time, by notification in the local Gazette, make rules consistent with this Act to regulate—

(a) the disposal of all things confiscated under this Act; and

(b) the rewards to be paid to officers and informers out of the proceeds of fines and confiscations under this Act.

14. Any officer of any of the departments of Excise, Police, Customs, Salt, Opium or Revenue, superior in rank to a peon or constable, who may in right of his office be authorized by the Local Government in this behalf, and who has reason to believe, from personal knowledge or from information given by any person and taken down in writing, that opium liable to confiscation under this Act is manufactured, kept or concealed in any building, vessel or enclosed place, may, between sunrise and sunset,

- (a) enter into any such building, vessel or place;
- (b) in case of resistance, break open any door and remove any other obstacle to such entry;

(c) seize such opium and all materials used in the manufacture thereof, and any other thing which he has reason to believe to be liable to confiscation under section eleven or any other law for the time being in force relating to opium, and

(d) detain and search, and if he think proper arrest, any person whom he has reason to believe to be guilty of any offence relating to such opium under this or any other law for the time being in force.

Power to seize opium in open places.

15. Any officer of any of the said departments may

(a) seize, in any open place or in transit, any opium or other thing which he has reason to believe to be liable to confiscation under section eleven or any other law for the time being in force relating to opium,

(b) detain and search any person whom he has reason to believe to be guilty of any offence against this or any other such law, and, if such person has opium in his possession, arrest him and any other persons in his company.

16. All searches under section fourteen or section fifteen shall be made in accordance with the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

17. The officers of the several departments mentioned in section fourteen shall, upon notice given or request made, be legally bound to assist each other in carrying out the provisions of this Act.

18. Any officer of any of the said departments who, without reasonable ground of suspicion, enters or searches, or causes to be entered or searched, any building, vessel or place,

or vexatiously and unnecessarily seizes the property of any person on the pretence of seizing or searching for any opium or other thing liable to confiscation under this Act,

or vexatiously and unnecessarily detains, searches or arrests any person,

shall for every such offence be punished with fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.

19. The Collector of the District, Deputy Commissioner or other officer authorized by the Local Government in this behalf, either personally or in right of his office, or a Magistrate, may issue his warrant for the arrest of any person whom he has reason to believe to have committed an offence relating to opium, or for the search, whether by day or night, of any building or vessel or place in which he has reason to believe opium liable to confiscation to be kept or concealed.

All warrants issued under this section shall be executed in accordance with the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

20. Every person arrested, and thing seized, under section fourteen or section fifteen, shall be forwarded without delay to the officer in charge of the nearest Police-station; and every person arrested and thing seized under section nineteen shall be forwarded without delay to the officer by whom the warrant was issued.

Every officer to whom any person or thing is forwarded under this section shall, with all convenient despatch, take such measures as may be necessary for the disposal according to law of such person or thing.

21. Whenever any officer makes any arrest or seizure under this Act, he shall within forty-eight hours next after such arrest or seizure make a full report of all the particulars of

such arrest or seizure to his immediate official superior.

22. In the case of alleged illegal cultivation of the poppy, the crop shall not be removed, but shall, pending the disposal of the case, be attached by an officer superior in rank to a peon or constable, who may in right of his office be authorized by the Local Government in this behalf; and such officer shall require the cultivator to give bail in a reasonable amount (to be fixed by such officer) for his appearance before the Magistrate by whom the case is to be disposed of, and such cultivator shall not be arrested unless within a reasonable time he fails to give such bail:

Provided that, wherever Act No. XIII of 1857 (*An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to the cultivation of the Poppy and the manufacture of Opium in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal*), or any part thereof, is in force, nothing in this section shall apply to such cultivation.

23. Any arrear of any fee or duty imposed under this Act or any rule made hereunder,

and any arrear due from any farmer of opium-revenue,

may be recovered from the person primarily liable to pay the same to the Government or from his surety (if any) as if it were an arrear of land-revenue.

24. When any amount is due to a farmer of opium-revenue from his licensee, in respect of a license, such farmer may make an application to the Collector of the District, Deputy Commissioner or other officer authorized by the Local Government in this behalf, praying such officer to recover such amount on behalf of the applicant; and on receiving such application, such Collector, Deputy Commissioner or other officer may in his discretion recover such amount as if it were an arrear of land-revenue, and shall pay any amount so recovered to the applicant:

Provided that the execution of any process issued by such Collector, Deputy Collector or other officer for the recovery of such amount, shall be stayed if the licensee institutes a suit in the Civil Court to try the demand of the farmer and furnishes security to the satisfaction of such officer for the payment of the amount which such Court may adjudge to be due from him to such farmer:

Provided also that nothing contained in this section or done thereunder shall affect the right of any farmer of opium-revenue to recover by suit in the Civil Court or otherwise any amount due to him from such licensee.

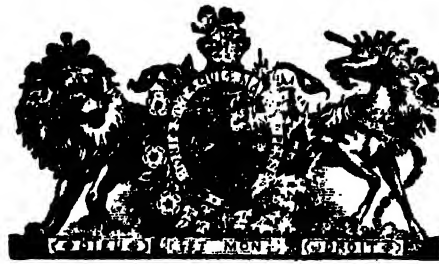
25. When any person in compliance with any rule made hereunder gives a bond for the performance of any duty or act, such duty or act shall be deemed to be a public duty or an act in which the public are interested, as the case may be, within the meaning of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, section 74, and upon breach of the condition of such bond by him, the whole sum named therein as the amount to be paid in case of such breach may be recovered from him as if it were an arrear of land-revenue.

SCHEDULE. ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.			Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.			
Act XI of 1849.	Abkari Revenue of Calcutta	In section 5 the word "opium." In section 6, the word "opium" and the last thirty-one words. In section 15, from and including the words "ex- cept in the case," to the end of the section. In section 33, from and in- cluding the words "ex- cept opium" down to and includ- ing the words "each seer;" and the words "or in the case of opi- um as afore- said, a re- ward of one rupee eight annas for each seer."			In section 76, from and in- cluding the words "ex- cept opium," down to and including the words "each seer;" and from and includ- ing the words "or in," down to and includ- ing the words "each seer." In paragraph 8 of sec- tion 90, the words "and opium."
			Act XIII of 1857.	Cultivation of the poppy and manufacture of opium.	Section 2.
			Act X of 1871	The Northern India Excise Act.	In paragraph 5 of section 3, the word "opium." Sections 18, 65, 66, 67 and 87. In section 19, the words "or opium." Section 46, so far as it relates to opium. In section 46, paragraph 3, from and including the words "as well as," down to and including the words "dealings in opium." In section 63, the words "except opi- um." In section 78, the words "except opi- um," and paragraph 2. In section 79, from and including the words "except opi- um," down to and in- cluding the words "each seer," and from and in- cluding the
Act III of 1852.	Spirituous liquors, Bombay...	Section 10, so far as it re- lates to opi- um.			
Act XXI of 1856.	Bengal Abkari Act	In section 28 the word "opium." Sections 34, 51, 52, 53 and 87. In section 35, the words "or opium." In section 49, the words "except opi- um." Section 59, so far as it re- lates to opi- um. In section 75, the words "except opi- um" and from and including the words "opium seiz- ed," down to the end.			

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.	Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
Act IV of 1872.	The Panjáb Laws Act ...	words "or in," down to and including the words "each ser." Section 49.			the words "similarly distributed." In section 10, in the section substituted for section 75 of Act XXI of 1856, the words "except opium," and from and including the words "confiscated opium" down to and including the words "general order." In section 10, in the section substituted for section 76 of Act XXI of 1856, the words "except in the case of opium," and from and including the words "and in the case of opium" down to and including the words "similarly distributed."
Act XXVI of 1872.	Panjáb Opium Law Amendment.	The whole Act.			
Act VI of 1873.	Transshipment of goods ...	Section 7.			
Act XVI of 1875.	The Indian Tariff Act ...	Section 9.			
Act XXIII of 1876.	To amend the law relating to Opium.	The whole Act.			
Act VI of 1877.	For postponing the day on which the Opium Act, 1876, is to come into force.	The whole Act.			
<i>Act of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council.</i>					
Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.	Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
Act II of 1876	To amend Act XI of 1849, Act XXI of 1856, and Act IV (B. C.) of 1866.	In section 3, in the section substituted for section 33 of Act XI of 1849, the words "except opium," and from and including the words "confiscated opium" down to and including the words "general order." In section 3, in the section substituted for section 34 of Act XI of 1849, the words "except in the case of opium," and from and including the words "and in the case of opium" down to and including			
<i>Bombay Regulations.</i>					
Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.	Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
Bombay Regulation XXI of 1827.	Duty on opium ...	The preamble, from and including the words "with the combined," down to and including the words "the prohibited." Chapters I, II, III and IV.			
Bombay Regulation XX of 1830.	Malwa opium ...	So much as has not been repealed.			

D. FITZPATRICK,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.



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CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1878. { Register
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PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making
Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 16th January 1878, and was referred to a Select Committee:—

No. 1 of 1878.

A Bill to make better provision for the management of the Husainábád endowment at Lucknow.

WHEREAS in the year 1838 the third King of Oudh, Muhammad Ali Shah, built at Lucknow a Mosque called Husainábád Mubarak for the purpose of the celebration therein of certain religious ceremonies and for the ultimate interment of himself and his mother;

And whereas, on or about the twenty-third day of November 1839, the said Muhammad Ali Shah deposited the sum of twelve lakhs of Lucknow sicca rupees in the treasury of the late East India Company at the Residency at Lucknow;

And whereas by a deed of gift dated the fifteenth of the month of Ramazán in the year 1255 of the Hijra, corresponding with the said twenty-third day of November 1839, the said Muhammad Ali Shah declared that the annual interest on the said sum of twelve lakhs of rupees at the rate of four per centum per annum, together with the rent of certain shops therein referred to and the income of certain religious offerings, should be applied to the payment of the pensions of certain persons therein mentioned and their descendants (hereinafter called the pensioners) and to defraying the expenses of the

said Mosque and the repairs of a road therein mentioned; and by the same deed the said Muhammad Ali Shah appointed two of his servants named Rafik-ud-Daola Sayyad Imám Ali Khán Bahádur and Azimullá Khán Bahádur, and after them their descendants, generation after generation, to be Superintendents (*mut'walis*) of the said Mosque, and Sharf-úd-Daola Muzaffar-ul-Mulk Muhammad Ibráhím Khán Bahádur Mustakím Jang, and his descendants after him to be Agent of the said pensioners only, and the expenses of the said Mosque were to be paid in perpetuity from the said treasury to the said two Superintendents and their descendants after them, and the said pensions were to be paid through the said Agent; and the said deed further provided that, in the event of failure of heirs of the said Superintendents or Agent, the British Resident for the time being at Lucknow should, with the concurrence of three-fourths of the said pensioners, appoint one of their number to the vacant post. And the deed now in recital also contained the following provisions:—

"As the pensioners enumerated in this deed are objects of our peculiar consideration and favour, it is necessary that the Resident for the time being, owing to the union and friendship subsisting between the two Governments, treat them with kindness, and considering them deserving of the support of the British Government, always afford them his aid and assistance.

"The undermentioned items of income are hereby remitted and shall be devoted to the expenses of the Husainábád Mubarak and its dependencies, and all the property in it is given by us as a gift. It shall not be optional with the sovereigns of Oudh, at any time, on any account whatsoever, to interfere in any way with it, and let the Resident for the time being, at the request of the *mut'walis*, or superintendents, in this particular matter, give his countenance and support that this good work may continue in existence for ever;"

And whereas the items of income so referred to were the rents of certain shops attached to the said Mosque and the income from religious offerings thereto ;

And whereas on the fifth day of December 1839, Colonel Caulfield, the British Resident at Lucknow, addressed a letter to the said Muhammad Ali Shah in which he acknowledged the receipt of the said deed of gift, and stated that His Majesty might rest satisfied that every attention would be paid by the Resident to the wishes therein expressed, that his relatives would ever meet with the utmost attention, and that their interests would always be attended to by the Resident so far as his official duty permitted ;

And whereas some time after the said twenty-third day of November 1839, the said Muhammad Ali Shah added to the endowment so created Government promissory notes amounting to the sum of two millions four hundred and seventeen thousand five hundred sicca rupees, but he did not expressly declare any trusts of such further endowment ;

And whereas the said notes are believed to have been in September 1841, converted into Government promissory notes for Company's rupees, and to have been then endorsed in favour of the said Superintendents and the Agent ;

And whereas at some time between the same date and the month of February 1856, certain surplus-funds of the said endowment were invested in Government promissory notes, some in the names of the said Superintendents and Agent, and some in the names of the said Superintendents only ;

And whereas, after the mutiny of 1857 and the re-occupation of Lucknow, the said Mosque was found to have been stripped of all its valuable property and the promissory notes of which the said endowment then consisted were missing, and it appeared on enquiry that the said Agent had joined the mutineers and been killed during an attack on the said city, and that the said Superintendents had sold certain of the same promissory notes ;

And whereas the Government of India thereupon removed the existing Superintendents from their office, and called upon the existing pensioners to appoint under the hereinbefore-recited provisions of the fourth article of the said deed of trust two other Superintendents and an Agent ;

And whereas the Nawábs Mohsin-úd-Daola and Mumtáz-úd-Daola were accordingly appointed Superintendents and Sakamutulla Khán was appointed Agent, and such appointments were confirmed by the then Chief Commissioner of Oudh in the year 1860 ;

And whereas in the meanwhile most of the promissory notes so missing as aforesaid were recovered and of some of the others duplicates were granted by Government ;

And whereas the Superintendents and Agent appointed as last aforesaid, subsequently obtained from the Civil Court at Lucknow a declaration of their title to the arrears of interest which had accrued due on the promissory notes then constituting the said endowment ;

And whereas in the month of June 1864, the said promissory notes and arrears were assigned to

the said Superintendents and Agents free from all restrictions ;

And whereas the said Nawáb Mohsin-úd-Daola has recently died, but the said deed of trust confers no power to appoint any other person to be a Superintendent in his stead ;

And whereas it is doubtful whether the aforesaid appointment of Superintendents and Agent was a regular and valid appointment, and whether there exists any person who can exercise the power of appointment conferred on the Resident by the said deed of gift ;

And whereas, owing to the changes which have happened since the death of the said Muhammad Ali Shah, it is expedient to provide for the management of the said endowment in manner hereinafter appearing ;

And whereas it is also desirable to empower the High Court of Judicature at Allahabad to settle a scheme for the payment of the pensions referred to in the said trust-deed, and for the application of the surplus-income of the said endowment in defraying the expenses of the trust and in support of the Mosque, road and other objects contemplated by the said Muhammad Ali Shah ;

And whereas it is also expedient to indemnify all persons for anything done before the passing of this Act, which might lawfully have been done if the said appointments of the said Nawábs and Sakamutulla Khán had been valid ;

It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. The said pensioners and such of the descendants of the said Muhammad Ali Shah as may for the time being reside at Lucknow may from time to time nominate so many persons as they or a majority of them think fit to be trustees of the said endowment ; and the Local Government may from time to time appoint from amongst the persons so nominated such persons, as it thinks fit, to be such trustees : provided that the said Nawáb Mumtáz-úd-Daola shall be one of the said persons to be first nominated and appointed as aforesaid, and that the number of the said trustees shall be not less than three and not more than five, as the Local Government may from time to time direct.

2. If any of the said trustees dies, or is desirous of being discharged, or refuses or becomes incapable to act, then and so often the Local Government may appoint any other person to be a trustee in the stead of the trustee so dying or desiring to be discharged, or refusing or becoming incapable to act.

When any of the said trustees is guilty of any misconduct which in the opinion of the Local Government disqualifies him to be a trustee, the Local Government may with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council appoint any other person to be a trustee in his stead.

3. After the first appointment of trustees under this Act, the whole property of the endowment shall always be vested in the whole body of trustees for the time being.

4. The trustees shall have the entire management of the property and affairs of the endowment, and shall be responsible for the due conduct of such affairs.

5. The trustees shall elect one of their own body to be their Chairman and to convene and preside at their meetings. If at any such meeting he is not present within an hour from the time appointed for holding the meeting, the trustees present shall choose one of themselves to preside for that occasion.

6. Every trustee shall have one vote, and no more. All questions arising at meetings of the trustees shall be decided according to the votes of the majority of those present; and if their numbers are equally divided, the Chairman shall have a second or casting vote.

7. Business may be transacted at any meeting at which more than half the existing number of trustees is present, if such meeting has been regularly convened.

If within an hour from the time appointed for the meeting, a quorum is not present, the meeting shall stand adjourned to the same day in the next week, and if at such adjourned meeting a quorum is not present, it shall be adjourned *sine die*.

8. With the previous sanction of the Local Government the trustees may from time to time appoint some person, not being one of their own body, to act as their Secretary, to keep their accounts, conduct their correspondence and perform other ministerial duties; and may pay him such suitable salary as they may fix and may suspend or dismiss any person so appointed.

9. The appointment of trustees under this Act shall be effected by a notification in the local official Gazette, and the appointee shall become a trustee on the date fixed in the notification, or if no date is fixed, from the day after its appearance in such Gazette.

10. The validity of any such appointment so notified shall not be questioned in any Court of justice.

11. The Local Government may from time to time call for such accounts and other information respecting the said endowment as it thinks fit; and any person disobeying such requisition, or furnishing false information respecting such endowment, shall be deemed to have committed an offence under section 175, section 176 or section 177 (as the case may be) of the Indian Penal Code.

12. The Secretary of State for India in Council may, from time to time, institute a suit or suits in the High Court of Judicature at Allahabad for the settlement of a scheme consistent with this Act for the said endowment:

for the modification of such scheme:

or for the purpose of compelling the restitution of any property belonging to the said endowment.

The procedure in any such suit shall be governed by the rules for the time being in force in the said High Court in the

exercise of its extraordinary original civil jurisdiction, and the decree in such suit shall have the same effect and be executed in the same manner as if the property comprised therein were situate within the local limits of such jurisdiction.

An appeal shall lie from any decree made under this section, subject to the rules for the time being in force as to appeals from decrees made by a Judge of the said High Court in the exercise of extraordinary original civil jurisdiction.

13. The plaint in such suit and the memorandum of appeal (if any) shall not be chargeable with any Court-fee.

14. All officers and other persons are hereby indemnified for anything done before the passing of this Act, which might lawfully have been done if the hereinbefore-recited appointments of the said Nawábs and Sakamutulla Khán had been valid; and no suit or other proceeding shall be maintained against any such officer or other person in respect of anything so done.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

This Bill has become necessary in order to provide for the due administration of the Husainábád endowment at Lucknow. The preamble recites in detail the history of that endowment. It was originally created by Muhammad Ali Shah, third King of Oudh, on or about the 23rd November 1839, on which date the King deposited twelve lakhs of Lucknow sicca rupees in the treasury of the Lucknow Residency, and by deed of the same date declared the trusts upon which that sum was deposited. Those trusts were that the annual interest, together with the rent of certain shops referred to in the deed and the income of certain religious offerings, should be applied (1) to the payment of certain pensions to persons mentioned in the deed and their descendants; (2) to defraying the expenses of a Mosque called Husainábád Mubárák, and (3) to the repair of a road mentioned in the deed. The deed appointed certain servants of the King, and their descendants in perpetuity, to be Superintendents (*mufawalis*) of the Mosque and Agent of the pensioners respectively, the management of the Mosque and road and of the pensions being kept distinct. In case of failure of descendants of these persons, the Resident at Lucknow, with the concurrence of three-fourths of the pensioners, was empowered to appoint one of their number to the vacant office.

The Resident at Lucknow accepted the charge committed to him by the King; and the King afterwards increased the endowment by Government promissory notes amounting to sicca rupees 24,17,500, but without declaring any fresh trusts. The preamble then traces the fund so created, which was lost during the mutiny of 1857, but most of it was afterwards recovered. The Agent had also joined the mutineers and had been killed; and after the mutiny fresh Superintendents and a new Agent were appointed by the pensioners, and these persons obtained possession of the fund in June 1864. One of the Superintendents has, however, since become incapable of acting, and it has therefore become necessary to provide for the

appointment of a new Superintendent. But doubts have arisen as to the power to appoint, and as to the validity of the appointment made after the mutiny. The Bill provides for this matter, as well as for the settlement of a scheme by the High Court of Allahabad, the provisions of the deed being very vague; and for indemnifying persons for acts done by virtue of the appointments abovementioned.

Section 1 provides for the appointment of trustees, from time to time, by the Local Government upon the nomination of the pensioners and such of the descendants of Muhammad Ali Shah as may for the time being reside at Lucknow; such trustees to be not less than three in number and not more than five, of whom the present Superintendent, Mumtáz-ud-Daola, is to be one.

Sections 2 and 3 provide for the appointment of trustees in the place of deceased, retiring or incapable trustees, and for the vesting of the property of the endowment in the trustees for the time being.

Section 4 commits the management of the endowment entirely to the trustees.

Sections 5, 6 and 7 provide for the transaction of business by the trustees at their meetings;

and section 8 authorizes the appointment of some person, not of their own body, as paid Secretary to the trustees.

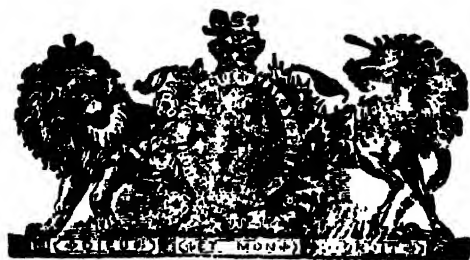
By section 11 the Local Government may call for such accounts and information respecting the endowment as it thinks fit.

Section 12 empowers the Secretary of State in Council to sue in the Allahabad High Court for the settlement of a scheme for the endowment, or to compel the restitution of any property belonging to the endowment. An appeal is allowed as in cases decided by that Court in its extraordinary civil jurisdiction, and the plaint in any suit under section 12 is (section 13) exempted from Court-fees.

Section 14 indemnifies all persons for anything done before the passing of the proposed Act which would have been valid if the appointments abovementioned had been valid, and saves such persons from suits or proceedings in respect of such acts.

CALCUTTA, } WHITLEY STOKES.
The 16th January 1878.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.



SUPPLEMENT TO The Gazette of India.

No. 3. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1878. { Register
No. 33.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.

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No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY'S RECENT TOUR IN THE FAMINE DISTRICTS OF WESTERN AND SOUTHERN INDIA, AND THE MEASURES TAKEN TO CONTROL RELIEF ADMINISTRATION THERE.

No. 34, dated 20th August 1877.

From—The Government of India,

To—The Secretary of State for India.

We have the honour to report that, in view of the renewed failure of the south-west mon-

* Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary soon in many quarters, and of the circumstances set forth in the accompanying minute* by His Excellency

the Viceroy, it has been thought advisable that His Excellency, accompanied by Sir Alexander Arbuthnot, should visit Poona, Bangalore and Madras for the purpose of conferring with the Local Governments and the Chief Commissioner of Mysore on the condition and prospects of the three Provinces, and on the measures necessary to enable them to deal effectively with the situation. We trust that this determination will meet with Your Lordship's approval.

No. 74, dated 31st October 1877.

From—The Secretary of State for India,

To—The Government of India.

The despatch of Your Excellency's Government, dated 20th August, No. 34 of 1877, announcing that Your Excellency, accompanied by Sir Alexander Arbuthnot, proposed to visit Poona, Bangalore and Madras, for the purpose of conferring with the Local Governments and the Chief Commissioner of Mysore on the condition and prospects of those territories, under the circumstances of a renewed failure of the south-west monsoon in many quarters, has been considered by me in Council.

2. The reports which, since the date of the letter under reply, have been received by telegraph, fully establish the wisdom of the resolution to which Your Excellency came.

3. I avail myself of this opportunity to express my general concurrence in the views stated in the minute of Your Excellency, dated the 12th August, which forms one of the enclosures to the despatch under reply.

No. 33, dated 5th September 1877.

From—The Viceroy and Governor General of India,

To—The Secretary of State for India.

In a letter dated the 20th August, Your Lordship was informed that I was about to leave Simla, accompanied by Sir Alexander Arbuthnot and the officers named in the margin, on a journey to Poona, Madras and Bangalore, for the purpose of conferring with the Local Governments and the Chief

Mr. S. C. Bayley, C.S.I.

" C. Bernard, C.S.I.

" Guilford Molesworth, C.E.

Commissioner of Mysore on the measures rendered necessary by the failure of the early rains (summer monsoon), and the alarming character of the prospects described in a minute by myself, which accompanied that letter.

2. I now desire to lay before Your Lordship a short account of what I have heard and seen, and of some of the more important references in famine matters, which have come before the Government of India during the past fortnight. In a separate letter of to-day's date will be found an account of my conference with the Governor of Madras upon the lines of famine policy laid down by the Government of India, and of certain special administrative arrangements adopted by His Excellency in Council, for giving to that policy the fullest and most prompt effect. The following remarks on the condition of the crops and the prospects of the season, as they have appeared to me in the course of my journey from Simla to Madras, must be taken subject to correction by the light of more recent information. Our latest intelligence on these points is embodied in a telegram despatched to Your Lordship to-day; and a copy of that telegram will be found in the last paragraph of this letter.

3. Leaving Simla on the 16th August, I met, at Amballa, the Commissioner of that division of the Panjab, who gave a very bad account of the prospects of the autumn crop. Over great tracts of the dry loose soil of the Cis-Sutlej country there had been no appreciable rainfall since early in July; a great part (the proportion could not be exactly stated) of the land prepared for autumn crops had not been sown, and much of what had been sown had withered. But there were still some weeks to the time for sowing the spring crops, which yield the great food-harvests; and, should rain fall within that period, these crops would be sown over a larger area than usual. Water in the irrigation wells was not failing; though the hot dry winds scorched the crops, and made irrigation less efficacious than in ordinary years. The appearance of the land round Amballa was, for the season of year, extremely dry and arid.

4. On the morning of the 18th, I met the Collectors of Agra and Allyghur in the North-West Provinces. Prospects in the Agra District were then as bad as in any part of the North-West Provinces, and they were said to be less hopeful than in the Amballa Division. In the Allyghur District there is more well irrigation, and more canal irrigation; so that a considerable autumn food-crop will be secured. In both districts, there seemed to be already some fear about fodder for the cattle. In Allyghur, with its many canal channels, this difficulty will probably be not so great. But in the Agra District, if rain holds off, there must be great loss of cattle. The river Jumna there flows between high banks, unclad by verdure, and differs in this respect from the Ganges, which annually floods a broad belt of low ground beside its bed.

5. At the Agra junction station, I was met by His Highness the Maharaja of Jeypore with some of his chief officials. The Maharaja is most laudably anxious about the prospects of his territory; and he placed in my hands a memorandum describing some of the measures he proposed to take for the prevention, or relief, of anticipated distress. The position in Jeypore was, in brief, that crops had failed to a large extent, that the grass was withering, and that already dearth was beginning to be felt.

6. Simultaneously with this memorandum, a letter was received from Mr. Lyall, the Governor-General's Agent, stating that the whole of Rajputana, north-west of the Aravelli mountains, was threatened with serious scarcity; that the crops were widely damaged, grass withering, and pasturage already insufficient. In a subsequent letter Mr. Lyall stated that he had reason to believe there were large stocks of grain on hand, and that the people were hopeful. Opportunity was taken, when answering these papers, to explain at some length to the Agent the famine policy which should be inculcated on the Maharaja of Jeypore, as well as on the Governments of other Native States similarly situated. As the Maharaja's memorandum, and my Secretary's reply to it, form enclosure No. 1 to this letter, I need not here describe either the measures proposed by His Highness or those which I have commended to his adoption.

7. At Allahabad, the local officers reported that, though some of the autumn crops had suffered much from drought, yet prospects in the Allahabad and Benares Divisions were not nearly so gloomy as in the northern Commissionerships. It was said that in all parts of the Panjab and the North-West Provinces grain stocks in the hands of dealers, zemindars, and substantial ryots, were unusually large, and that prices had not yet grown so dear as might have been expected.

8. On the 19th August, I met at Jubbulpore the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, who was able to give a good account of the agricultural prospect throughout those Provinces. He drew my attention to the very large and still-increasing stocks of grain and seeds awaiting despatch from Nagpore, Jubbulpore, and other stations on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway; most of the grain, he explained, was consigned to the famine districts. He reported, also, that certain cases of corruption, in the matter of allotting wagons, had been brought home to station-masters on the two railways near Jubbulpore. The offenders had been, or would be, punished on conviction by the courts. Both these points—the grain block and the alleged misconduct of station masters—were discussed with the proper authorities at Poona, under circumstances which will be mentioned in a subsequent paragraph.

9. In the Khandesh and Nasik Districts, the country looked green, though the crops were backward. Much anxiety had been expressed about the condition of these two districts; and the local officials assured me that unless rain fell within ten days, most of the crops then looking so well would wither. Happily, from three to five inches of rain has since fallen in

Khandesh; Nasik has also had good rain; and Sir Richard Temple's last report (30th August) says that "almost all anxiety regarding the Khandesh Collectorate" is removed.

10. I reached Poona on the night of the 19th August; and, during five days' stay there, I had full opportunity of conferring with the Governor of Bombay, and with the chief Government and Railway officials of that Presidency. Here I also met the Collectors of Poona and Sholapore, as well as the Commissioner of the Southern Division. The prospects of the crops in the Bombay Presidency are now, save only in the Kaladgi District, much better than they were during the time of my stay at Poona; and therefore I need not trouble Your Lordship with an account of the impressions I received in this respect. I visited a relief camp containing 3,000 inmates, a few miles out of Poona. This camp had been recently opened, and several hundreds of its inmates were in process of transfer to relief works. The camp was well ordered; and the instructions under which it is managed will prevent its growing into an abuse. I have every reason to believe that, notwithstanding the very high prices now ruling in the Deccan and Canarese Districts, famine and distress are being met in the Bombay Presidency as successfully and economically as the means and circumstances permit. Save in the Kaladgi District, the crops to be reaped during the next five weeks will give a sensible relief to the people, and must reduce prices. It is worthy of note that, in the districts of Kaladgi, Dharwar, Belgaum, and Sholapore, the price of the commonest food-grain rules dearer than in any district of the Madras Presidency. The latest weekly report received from the Bombay Government forms enclosure No. 2 to this letter. It shows that, as yet, the improved prospects have not caused reduction in the numbers on relief. There was an increase in numbers during the week, and there were at the end of August 278,731 on relief work, and 125,960 on gratuitous relief.

11. One very important subject, which was much discussed at Poona, both with the Governor, and at a conference of all his Railway officials, was the carrying power of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, by which food-grain is sent, not only into the Bombay Deccan, but also into the Nizam's Dominions, and into the Ceded Districts of the Madras Presidency. Briefly stated, the case stands thus. The sources of grain supply drawn from by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway are the city of Bombay, in which Sir Richard Temple reports the stocks to be very large; the Nagpore and Berar country; the Nerbudda valley districts; and the East Indian Railway, which despatches grain waggons through the Jubbulpore junction. This grain is consigned to Khandesh and Nasik, the districts above the ghats; to Bombay city; to the Bombay Deccan stations for the supply of Poona, Sholapore, Kaladgi, Sattara, and the Southern Mahratta feudatories; to the Hyderabad country; and, lastly, to the Madras Railway, for the Ceded Districts. The quantities of grain which the Great Indian Peninsula Railway ought to deliver daily are:—

To the Khandesh section	...	...	...	300 tons.
To the Bombay Deccan stations	...	...	...	800 to 1,000 tons.
To the Hyderabad branch line	...	...	...	300 tons.
To the Madras Railway at Raichore	...	...	...	300 tons.

The Great Indian Peninsula Railway authorities have, after much pressure, delivered these quantities, on the average, at each section, except at the Raichore end, where they have recently delivered an average of barely 600 tons a day. Now, the Madras Government absolutely require the 900 tons a day to be delivered at Raichore; otherwise, they cannot arrange for throwing into the interior the quantity of grain actually needed. The Bombay Government and the Railway officers agreed that, by starving all other railway traffic, and by practically stopping

* By the latest Custom House return about 600 tons of seeds and grain were leaving Bombay daily by sea.

the export* trade, it would be possible, with the present rolling-stock, to maintain on an average the grain deliveries demanded. Suggestions were made for additional crossing stations, for longer sidings, and for other traffic facilities: but, in the end, it was quite clear that the carrying power of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway was at present limited by its engine power, and that, adequately to meet the present emergency, additional engines were needed. Sir Richard Temple, at the conference, represented strongly that, without additional engines, the Railway would be quite unable to serve the export trade, which would certainly demand accommodation in the cold season; and that, if produce could not be carried to the port of Bombay, shipping would go away empty, heavy-mercantile losses must occur, the trade of Bombay would be injured, and the rate of exchange might suffer. If the engine power on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway could be largely increased by January next, then the railway could serve both the famine and the export trade. It seemed clear that no sufficient relief could be given by borrowing engines from other lines. The Dhond and Munmar Railway, which, by shortening the railway route from Northern to Southern India, will relieve the pressure of famine traffic to the extent of thirty-six engine power, could hardly open soon enough to meet the urgency of the case. And, accordingly, I telegraphed to Your Lordship for the earliest possible despatch to Bombay of one hundred engines to work on the Bombay Peninsula line. The letter No. 117, Railway, dated 25th August, sent by my honorable colleagues from Simla, explains at length the reasons on which we recommend that these engines shall be purchased on account of the State, and treated as a State reserve; and that they be hired only to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. The telegrams from Simla and from Poona ask that these engines may be sent out as they are ready, and that extra payment be made for early deliveries. The alleged corruption among station-masters was discussed at our conference; it appeared that the evil

had not been so general as I had been led to suppose. The establishment of a syndicate of traders at every large station to watch and regulate the allotment of waggons is said to be acting as a safeguard against corruption. Such syndicates were recently formed in the Central and North-West Provinces, under the orders of the Government of India; and their usefulness will doubtless increase.

12. Since leaving Poona, I have learned by telegraph that the deliveries of grain to the Madras Railway at Raichore are still below the stipulated 900 tons. The Bombay Government explain that the higher prices ruling in the Bombay Deccan induce dealers to consign grain thither, rather than to Madras. Market quotations undoubtedly shew that prices in the Deccan and Hyderabad country are dearer than in the Bellary District; and, while this continues, there is soundness in Sir Richard Temple's deduction that Bellary food-stocks must be larger than the Deccan stocks. The recent very favorable rain in Khandesh and Guzerat has been followed by a heavy fall in wheat quotations in Bombay; and the improvement in crop prospects caused by showers in parts of the Deccan may partially bring down prices there. But, for the present, all we can do is to give preference, up to a certain limit, at Nagpore and Jubbulpore stations, to grain consigned for the Madras Railway. This we have requested the Bombay Government to do. But meanwhile, until relief comes, either from fresh harvests, or by the arrival of additional engine power, the working of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and its due delivery of the required quantities of grain in the famine country, cause anxiety, and require careful watching. The Government of India, and Your Lordship, may confidently rely on Sir Richard Temple's efforts to secure a good result; and I may add that the officers of the Great Indian Peninsula Company are actively exerting themselves in co-operation with the Governor.

13. On the 25th August, I was met, on my way to Bellary, by the Resident at Hyderabad, who confirmed personally what he had, a few days previously, reported by telegram and letter regarding the distressed condition of four districts in the south of the Nizam's Dominions. Copies of the Resident's communications, respecting the Hyderabad country and Berar, form enclosure No. 3 to this letter. Those papers shew that the autumn food-crop has absolutely failed in the districts of Raichore, Lingsagur, Goolburga, and Shorapore with a population of 800,000; that the price of the commonest grain is 7 lbs. per rupee; that 70,000 people are now supported by the Nizam on relief works, or gratuitously; that the pressure must last till February; while, if the October rains fail, it may endure until August 1878; that the Nizam's expenditure on famine relief, and his loss of revenue, already amount to nearly fifty lakhs of rupees; that, if the worst comes, the total cost of the famine may reach three millions sterling; that the Nizam's treasury is empty; and that the Minister will probably apply to the British Government for a loan wherewith to defray his famine expenditure. The proposal for a loan will be considered by the Financial Department when it is actually made. If good rain comes during September and October, the situation in Hyderabad will greatly improve; and until fuller information is received, we may hesitate to accept the estimate that the famine can, under any circumstances, cost three millions sterling. But, even if the coming monsoon be more favorable than the past, still the distress in the Nizam's Dominions materially aggravates the difficulties of Kurnool, Bellary, and Sholapore.

14. The Resident had previously reported that the distress was impending in the Akola District of Berar. Copy of his report and its enclosure, with the orders passed thereon, forms enclosure No. 3 to this letter. Happily, good rain has fallen in Berar since the Resident's report was written; and Sir Richard Meade was able to assure me, at our meeting on the 29th August, that fears of scarcity in Berar were for the present removed. The caution I have given against beginning relief works too early, and against opening scattered petty relief works at the commencement of a scarcity, will, I trust, be observed, if threatenings of drought should again appear.

15. I reached Bellary on the 25th August, and the next day visited the large relief camp in that district, which then contained about 4,000 inmates. Among them, especially in the hospital sheds, was a considerable proportion of children and old people, who had been much reduced by want and its attendant diseases. Among the small children were some in a very pitiable condition; they had manifestly suffered from hunger; and it was said that, in some cases, parents had intentionally abstracted the meal supplied to the children. Nearly half of the inmates were apparently in good condition, and ought to have been at work. The weekly death-rate was very high, over 500 per mille per annum; but then it is to be remembered that into these camps are collected the sickly, the very old, the very young, and in fact the people who in ordinary years furnish the mortality of the whole community. In immediate executive charge of the camp was a Bengali Assistant Surgeon, who seemed to be doing his part of the work admirably.

16. I was impressed by the fact that the Bellary District had in the ground a certain amount of early crop which, if fertilised by rain during the fortnight following our visit, would yield a substantial addition to the food-supply of the country. The reports shew that the breadth of this early crop in the southern and western taluks of Bellary is larger, and its condition more flourishing, than in the parts we visited. Telegrams received since we left Bellary report that good rain has fallen there. Fortunately the prospect of Bellary for next year does not depend on the crop now in the ground; the great food (millet) crop of Bellary, and also its cotton crop, are sown in September and October; the millet ripens in January, and the cotton is plucked in March. If the rainfall of September and October is good, Bellary (and the rest of the Ceded Districts) will be again prosperous by the end of February.

17. Leaving Bellary on the 28th, I reached Madras on the following day. That evening I visited the relief gangs on the short junction canal near Government-house. The labourers were in very good physical condition; on this, as on other relief works in the Madras Presidency, task-work is practically not exacted. The hutting and conservancy system was good, but the labourers were supplied with food considerably in excess of their customary diet in ordinary years. Before passing from the subject of the relief arrangements at Madras, it may be mentioned that, in company with the Governor, I inspected the Palaveram Relief Camp with its 8,000 inmates, the Monegar Choultry Relief Camp with 3,400, and the Red Hills Camp with 6,000 inmates. At each of these relief camps, and especially at the first two, the arrangements were good, the camps were clean, the people were orderly, the hospitals were well kept; but, at the very least, half the inmates were strong enough and well enough to have been employed on relief works, instead of living in almost enforced idleness on, what is to them, a high diet. In this respect, the Madras relief camps appear to me to fall far short of what economically-managed relief camps should be. The weekly mortality in the camps is high, as at Bellary, and this mortality is principally among new comers, persons who are found dead or dying outside the camps being reckoned into the death-rate of the camp. These deaths betoken insufficient relief in the tracts from which the people come wandering into Madras. From the South Arcot district wanderers have recently begun to flock into Madras in considerable numbers; and to that district the Madras Government is now despatching Mr. Puckle, a Member of the Revenue Board, to enquire into the matter.

18. One subject which engaged my attention while at Madras was that of soliciting private subscriptions in aid of Relief Funds. A telegram had been sent to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal on 12th August, in which the Government of India in brief terms deprecated any such appeal on the part of Government; and it appeared from some correspondence between the Lord Mayor of London and the Local Relief Committee at Madras that misunderstanding existed as to the real views of the Government on the subject.

19. A copy of the letter, which, in continuation of the telegram of 12th August, I caused to be addressed to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in elucidation of these views, forms enclosure No. 4 of this letter. It is briefly to the effect that, while the Madras Government have undertaken to save life by all available means in their power, and while their own organisation is strained to the very uttermost in the attempt to carry out this object, it is not desirable that any Committee for the distribution of private charity should attempt to carry out the same objects, on the same lines, and through the same agency, as the Government. In other words, it is undesirable that a Relief Committee should interfere with the ordinary relief organisation of Government. Further, it is not proper or expedient that the Government should ask for private subscriptions to supplement its own expenditure on famine, especially as it is clear that such subscriptions can make no appreciable difference in an expenditure which exceeds half a million sterling a month; and because general taxation, falling chiefly on the very classes who might be expected to subscribe, must in the end be required to provide for this expenditure.

20. It must here be observed that, although the meeting held at Madras for the purpose of appealing to private charity in aid of famine relief was presided over by the Governor of that Presidency, and attended by all the members of the local Government, yet this meeting took place without the knowledge of the Government of India, or any intimation by the Governor to the Viceroy of the motives and objects of it. These the Government of India was left to gather from the newspaper reports of the proceedings on that occasion, according to which, it had been stated or implied by the majority of those who addressed the meeting, that the Government of Madras could no longer hope to feed the increasing number of its famine-stricken population; that, in its efforts to do so, it was inadequately supported by the Government of India; and that thus necessity had arisen for appealing to private charity in aid of those efforts. It was impossible to know how far these views and statements were approved by the high authorities of the Madras Government in whose presence they had been forcibly expressed. But the Government of India was bound to repudiate all concurrence in them, when called upon by other local Governments to declare its own opinion on the subject of private charity in connection with famine relief.

21. This was done by the Government of India in the telegram above referred to; but in that telegram the Government distinctly stated that, if private charity could be applied to other methods of relief, and could be made to reach other classes than those which came within the reach of State Agency, and if this could be attained by a volunteer organisation apart from that of Government, then there could be no objection to unofficial meetings for the furtherance of such objects. In our opinion, however, the interests of the public, no less than the duties of the State, required that these objects should be strictly defined, and intelligibly announced, in connection with some previously ascertained and well-considered means of securing their attainment, before the authority of Government could be legitimately or conveniently associated with the collection of private charity for the relief of national distress. This view has now been reiterated; and it has been again explained that, while it is not desirable, in the circumstances above mentioned, for the Government itself to take any part in the collection or distribution of subscriptions, every encouragement should be given to the spontaneous flow of private charity. It has also been pointed out that, our objection to inviting subscriptions from those who will hereafter have to be taxed for the same object does not apply to subscriptions from England; and finally, as the Madras Committee, of which the Duke of

Buckingham is the Chairman, has expressed its intention of directing the money subscribed to objects other than those which come within the scope of Government Agency, His Grace has (enclosure No. 5) been invited to formulate definitely and in detail what those objects are to be, and the agency through which they are to be attained.

22. Much discussion has taken place during the past week on the working and the requirements of the Madras Railway. Seventeen additional engines and one hundred wagons have during August been borrowed from other lines and sent to Madras; one hundred more wagons will shortly arrive from the Baroda line. The Madras Railway is receiving from England six to eight new powerful engines per month; 200 metre gauge wagons are on their way (some have actually arrived) from State lines for work on the South Indian Railway. The double line from Madras to Arcunum has been opened for traffic. The despatches of grain from the Madras Terminus are reaching 1,800 tons a day; while the despatches inland from Negapatam and Beypore are keeping up to the mark. I anticipate that the several Madras Railways will, if grain be consigned in sufficient quantities, despatch inland the full quantity required daily, namely—

	Tons.
From Madras Terminus by the Madras Railway ...	1 800
" Beypore ...	400
" Raichore ...	900
By the South Indian Railway ...	800
" canal and road from Madras ...	800
TOTAL ...	4,500

Under these circumstances the Government of India have, for the present, refrained from compelling other guaranteed lines, by forced Government requisition, to lend more rolling-stock than they can willingly spare to the Madras Railway; and we are the more anxious not to make requisitions if it can possibly be helped, because the other railways have loyally obeyed our request for loans of rolling-stock as far as they possibly could; and because we do not know what urgent need may spring up for grain transport in other parts of the Empire which are threatened with scarcity.

23. Though the Madras Railways, by working full power, can thus almost meet the necessities of the case, yet it is by no means certain that they can continue to do so, or that they will be prepared for new demands which may arise if the north-east monsoon fails. Some of their engine and wagon stock is very old, and may become unserviceable before the crisis is over; the Northern Railways may, if difficulty comes in Upper India, have to reclaim the engines they have lent. In order, therefore, to provide against possible difficulties, we have telegraphed to Your Lordship supporting the Madras Government in their indent of the 17th August for 20 more engines, 600 wagons and 40 brake-vans; and we have asked for 20 more engines in addition to the Madras indent. You have informed us by telegraph that 500 of these waggons, will reach India within ten weeks' time. We hope that this additional stock, together with 30 new heavy engines now arriving, will enable the Madras Railways to meet all emergencies. We have asked that the 40 new engines should, for reasons explained in my colleagues' railway letter, quoted in paragraph 10 of the present letter, form part of the State reserve of engines.

24. It has been mentioned that the railways will carry the required amount of grain, if only it is consigned by the trade. And upon the question whether private trade will send into the famine country all the grain that is required, the safety of the people depends. It cannot be said that the trade sends all the country can take; for the dear prices ruling in so many districts would show that more grain would be readily bought if sent. But this much is certain; private trade is still consigning to the famine country much more grain than the railways can carry into the interior. In previous letters we have reported that more than 100,000 tons of grain are awaiting despatch at, or near, the railway stations in the Central Provinces. The Bengal exportable surplus, if the crop now in the ground turns out well, will not fall short of 350,000 tons. Already 100,000 tons of freight, chiefly steamer freight, has been taken up for despatch of grain from Calcutta to Madras ports during the present month. The actual despatches of rice from Bengal to Madras were 53,225 tons, or an average of 3,800 tons daily, during the fortnight ending on the 29th August. The despatches from Burmah to Madras were only 400 tons during the same period; so that there would seem to be truth in the opinion, generally expressed by merchants, that the Burmah rice ports have no more grain to send till next crop comes to market in December. From Saigon it was reported that 150,000 tons were ready for export, but that most of this would go to China, where also there is a large famine demand. But a telegram from the Governor of the Straits Settlements, dated the 1st September, has told us that the Siamese Government has prohibited the export of rice from Bangkok until the 30th September, on account of the threatened dearth in those territories. At the same time, the Persian Government has prohibited grain exportation from Bushire. It would seem therefore that, for the present, India cannot expect food-supplies from further Asia, but must send the surplus of the north to supply the deficiency of the south. For the present, and so far as we can foresee, any grain imported by Government would occupy railway wagons to the exclusion of private despatches, and would paralyze trade to an indefinite extent.

25. On my way to Madras, I received a report from the Lieutenant-Governor on the prospect of the autumn crops in the North-West Provinces and Oudh. His account was, in brief, that the early (July and August) rains had failed over large tracts of the North-West Provinces; that over the Agra, Meerut and Jhansi Divisions, and over a great part of Rohilkund and Oudh, the unirrigated autumn crops either had not been sown, or had withered, and that the irrigated crops had been much scorched by the hot, dry westerly winds. The redeeming features of the situation were that the autumn crop in the Allahabad and Benares Divisions, though in jeopardy, would still be saved if rain came; that the food stocks in the country were very large; and that there was still ample time for the rain to come and secure good spring crops, which yield the larger food-harvests of the year. It was explained that Sir George Conper had given directions to Commissioners to open relief works of certain classes, as soon as they deemed such a course necessary. The Lieutenant-Governor's report will be found in enclosure No. 6, together with the orders passed by the Government of India on the subject. It will be seen that, while commending the North-West Provinces Government for its foresight and the caution given against alarmist views, I have desired a reconsideration of the orders permitting the commencement of petty relief works in many parts of the country; and directed that, if relief employment is to be a charge against the general treasury, such employment should be given on fully supervised large works of permanent usefulness. It was mentioned that the Government of the North-West Provinces possessed, ready to its hand, complete projects for several such works, on which, if need be, relief employment could at once be given.

26. From the Resident at Baroda I learnt that a serious failure of the autumn food-crop was impending, and that prices were already rising to famine rates (twelve pounds per rupee). An interesting and suggestive letter was received from Sir Madhava Rao, the Baroda Minister, on the same subject. The Minister's recommendations were, in effect, that relief works should be opened simultaneously, and a uniform famine policy adopted all over the Baroda country, over British Guzerat, and over the Kattywar Chiefships. It was urged that trade in grain should be everywhere exempted from transit dues, and that nowhere should grain exports be prohibited. The Minister went further, and recommended that Government should purchase and import grain from other parts of the world. In my Secretary's reply, the Resident was furnished with a copy of the orders sent by Sir Richard Temple to the officers of British Guzerat, directing that projects for well-considered public works should be at once prepared, but forbidding the opening of relief works so long as the people could support themselves. The Resident was reminded that the ryots of Guzerat were exceptionally prosperous; that last season they had excellent harvests and high prices, and he was cautioned against opening petty relief works or beginning gratuitous relief at all for the present. The attention of Political officers attached to the neighbouring States was called to the desirability of all the Chiefs adopting the British principle of admitting free passage of grain from, as well as to, tracts threatened with scarcity. At the same time, the Minister was thanked for his suggestions; he was told of the steps taken by the Government of India to make known the state of prices in Southern India throughout adjoining provinces and countries; and it was explained that the Government would not engage in the business of importing grain. The advice given to Native Chiefs regarding free trade in grain has already borne some fruit; for Major-General Sir Henry Daly telegraphs from Indore, that His Highness Maharaja Holkar has agreed to withdraw the prohibition against grain exports from his territory, and that at least one other Chief of Central India has followed the Maharaja's example.

27. I propose to start to-night for Bangalore in order to confer with the Chief Commissioner on the state of affairs in Mysore, the actual condition of which, as well as the future prospects of that State, are subjects of very grave anxiety to me. Since the date of the last weekly telegram, the prospects have not improved, and day by day the burden of the telegrams has been that no rain has fallen. Last evening, however, brought better news, good rain being reported to have fallen on the 2nd instant. Prices of food-grains show no material alteration. The last report received from Mysore shows the number on relief works slightly diminished, and the number on gratuitous relief considerably increased. The following are the totals: on relief works 49,000 persons, on gratuitous relief 213,000. These figures, no less than the reports previously received, indicate very clearly that the famine organization in Mysore is unable efficiently to cope with the distress; and the radical error of the system may be gathered from the fact that out of a total of 264,000 persons receiving relief, less than 23,000 are on works professionally supervised. The latest Mysore weekly report forms enclosure No. 7 to this despatch.

28. As a first step towards introducing improved organization, I have deputed two selected officers from the North-West Provinces—Mr. C. A. Elliott, Commissioner of Meerut, and Major Scott Moncrieff, R.E.,—to assist the Chief Commissioner, and I have also deputed five military officers to assist in controlling relief operations. A detailed scheme for providing public works, and for reorganizing gratuitous relief, will be framed after discussion with the local administrative officers at Bangalore.

29. The Chief Commissioner of Mysore has made an application to the Government of India for a loan of fifty lakhs to meet the famine expenditure. The expenses of the famine have hitherto been defrayed by proceeds of the invested funds amounting to 46,16,000 rupees. This source of supply will be exhausted by the end of the current month, and the budget shews no balance to fall back upon. The Government of India have agreed to grant the loan, as

thereby, the Mysore State would be compelled to borrow in the open market—a policy which the Government is not prepared to accept in the case of any Native State; and the loan will be granted, on terms to be fixed hereafter, in the following instalments:—

In October	...	...	...	20 lakhs.
„ November	...	...	...	15 „
„ December	...	...	...	10 „
„ January or February	...	...	...	5 „

30. Until the beginning of September, the condition of affairs in some of the Central India States, especially Gwalior and the Bundelkund country, was getting worse and worse. Already there was a demand for relief labour in Gwalior; emigration was beginning, and strings of emigrants were passing down the Indore road, some hundreds of whom received a meal at Goona. To relieve this pressure, relief employment has been opened on the further section of the Agra and Gwalior Railway. Sir Henry Daly, the Resident at Indore, telegraphed on the 29th August that the commencement of work on the railway had temporarily checked the emigration. Work on the Pahlunpore Railway, recently sanctioned by Your Lordship, was also arranged, as a relief measure to relieve the pressure in that part of the country, which pressure is, according to latest telegrams, now much lightened by the favourable rain-fall of the past week.

31. The season telegram despatched to-day to Your Lordship is as follows:—

Madras.—One to 1½ inches rain. Bellary, Kurnool, Cuddapah, much benefit; good rain Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Kistna; thunderstorm at Madras; one inch rain at Madras on 4th. Only half an inch elsewhere, save where occasional heavy showers; crops improved by rain except in South Arcot, Coimbatore, Salem, Madura; prices dearer; 901,227 on works, 1,430,885 on gratuitous; grain importations large; railway transport improving.

Bombay.—Showers throughout week everywhere; four inches rain all over Guzerat; continuous heavy rain all Konkan districts; good rain throughout Khandesh, Nasik, Sattara, Belgaum, and greater part Poona, Sholapore. Partial rain, Dharwar, Kaladgi. Prospects much improved. Prices not yet cheaper. Numbers on works 278,731; on gratuitous 125,960.

Mysore.—Bad week, occasional light showers; good rain Bangalore, night second September, gauging 1½ inches; dry crops prospects worse in all districts; gratuitous numbers 213,000; works number 40,000.

Hyderabad.—Three days' good rain, over four inches. Much benefit. Good rain Berar.

Rajputana.—Heavy rain Aboo and south-west States. Good rain Jeypore. Heavy showers Ajmere, Meywar and East States. Lyall telegraphs general prospect very materially improved. More rain needed Ulwar, Meywars.

Central India.—Good rain Rutlam, Indore and all Malwa. Two inches rain Neemuch, Gwalior, Bundelkund; too late to save much autumn crop Gwalior. Still prospects everywhere improved.

North-West.—Moderate rain Allahabad, Benares division; four inches Jhansi division; half-inch Agra; good rain one day Meerut and Bareilly; rest slight partial showers. Autumn crop lost many parts.

Punjab.—Dry hot weather up to second, then heavy universal rain over province, gauging 9½ inches at Ludhiana; too late to save autumn crop in parts. Lieutenant-Governor telegraphs prospects immensely improved, spring crop sowings secured over the important grain-producing districts.

Bengal, Central Provinces, Burmah, Assam.—Seasonable weather, good prospects.

It has given me great pleasure to be able to address to Your Lordship so satisfactory a telegram. But I cannot forget that, although our prospects are almost everywhere so much better than they were when I left Simla, yet everything in the Madras Presidency depends mainly on the October rains (north-east monsoon). The condition of Mysore is still a matter for much anxiety; and our hope for the future can only be fulfilled by a continuance of the present favourable change in the weather.

No. 82, dated 8th November 1877.

From—The Secretary of State for India,

To—The Government of India.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's despatch of the 5th September, No. 33 of 1877, giving an account of Your Lordship's visit to Poona, Madras, and other places, for the purpose of conferring with the Governors of Bombay and Madras and with other high officers on the subject of the famine.

2. The Despatch is one of high importance, but in replying to it, I am greatly embarrassed by the fact that more recent information received by telegraph has materially altered the condition of many districts through which Your Lordship passed, and that therefore your observations apply in some measure to situations which have ceased to exist. It is very gratifying to me to add that, as a rule, the prospect has considerably improved.

3. I have to express my cordial appreciation of the wisdom and public spirit which induced Your Excellency to undertake this journey, for the purpose of examining personally the state of the country, and of strengthening the hands of the Local Governments and Administrations, by your sympathy and counsel, in the performance of those arduous duties which have demanded the exercise of the highest energy and judgment.

4. Your Excellency's journey extended from Simla, through Amballa, Agra and Allyghur, to Jubbulpore, thence by Khandesh and Nassik to Poona, where you met the Governor of Bombay, thence to Bellary, before reaching which place the Resident at Hyderabad had an interview with Your Lordship, and then on to Madras. On the date of the despatch you were about to start for Bangalore.

5. Your Excellency's despatch gives a rapid but vivid description of the condition of the territories through which you passed, and you availed yourself of the opportunity of visiting relief camps in Poona, Bellary and Madras. It is difficult to exaggerate the advantage to the public service in all executive departments, when the head of the Government thus sees for himself the terrible proportions of the evil with which he has to contend.

6. The results of your consultations with his Grace the Governor of Madras have been stated in your despatch No. 34 of the 5th of September, to which I will give a separate reply. Two subjects are prominently dealt with in the despatch now under reply—

1st. The carrying powers of the railways.

2nd. Private subscriptions in aid of relief funds.

7. The anxious attention of the Governments of Madras and Bombay has been directed to the increase of the carrying powers of the railways, but it has been found almost impracticable to obtain from them the daily delivery of the number of tons which it was thought each Company ought to be able to transport. Under these circumstances, application was made to me for the supply of additional engines and wagons. These indents, as modified by more recent advices, are, as Your Lordship has been informed by telegraph, in process of receiving due compliance, and I trust that the railways will soon be able to meet the exigencies of the exceptional demands made on their resources.

8. With respect to private subscriptions in aid of relief funds, I understand Your Lordship's view to be this. That the Government is responsible, as far as may be practicable, for the saving of life by all the available means in its power, and that for this purpose an official agency has been organized; that it is not desirable that another agency, or the same agency under another name, should be employed on the same lines in the distribution of private charity; that such an interference would only impair the efficiency of the arrangements of Government, while the subscriptions could hardly make any appreciable difference in the expenditure of the State. At the same time, Your Excellency was perfectly alive to the fact that there were objects to which the efforts of private charity might well be directed, such as the extension of relief to women of the respectable classes, of aid to persons of very small fixed incomes, and to others who were struggling if possible to remain in their homes and not to resort to relief camps. Similarly, Your Excellency was also of opinion that arrangements by grants to orphanages and to individuals, for the support of those children who had lost their parents through the famine, might reasonably be the work of private charity, and you had requested the Governor of Madras to consider the specific objects to which the operation of such private charity should be directed, and the agency by which it should be distributed and superintended. If I have thus interpreted rightly the views of Your Excellency, they have my concurrence.

9. I approve of your instructions to the Resident at Baroda to be cautious as to the opening of petty works and the commencement of gratuitous relief. The long and exceptional prosperity of the ryots in Guzerat should render the necessity for the adoption of such measures a distant contingency. Your instructions to Political officers in the neighbouring States of Baroda to urge on the Chiefs the propriety of admitting free passage of grain from and to tracts threatened with scarcity, were also, I consider, very judicious.

10. The condition of Mysore is a subject of great anxiety to Your Excellency. You have strengthened the Famine organization in that province by the deputation of some selected officers, an arrangement which has my full approval. As it appears that the invested funds of the Mysore State, amounting to upwards of forty-six (46) lakhs of rupees, have been exhausted by the famine expenditure, I sanction the grant of a loan of fifty (50) lakhs, which Your Excellency proposes to make in four instalments to that State.

11. The general conclusion which I draw from Your Excellency's despatch is that, terrible as is the calamity which has visited the greater part of India, it has everywhere been met with unsparing energy and devotion by the public service in all Departments, and conspicuously by Your Excellency and the Governors of Madras and Bombay.

No. 34, dated 5th September 1877.

From—The Viceroy and Governor General of India,
To—The Secretary of State for India.

In my letter No. 33 of to-day's date, I have laid before Your Lordship some account of the journey I have undertaken to Madras, accompanied by my colleague, Sir Alexander Arbutnot, together with a brief summary of the latest changes in agricultural prospects over the several provinces of the Indian Empire. In the present letter I shall confine myself to a description of the arrangements concluded, after personal conference with the Governor, for the purpose of systematizing the policy, and strengthening the administration, of State relief throughout the famine-stricken districts of the Madras Presidency.

2. My minute, dated the 12th August, submitted to Your Lordship with our letter of the 20th August, contained a review of the situation which the Government of India had been

Government, thus retarded and dispersed, had been unable to counteract, it was deemed absolutely necessary to concentrate the direction, and simplify the process, of its famine business, by placing it within the immediate control of a Famine Dictator, who, acting under the general authority of the Government of India, should be solely responsible for the administration of this department.

12. By none but the Head of the Local Government could such a task be properly assumed, or adequately discharged. It was therefore decided that, by rules passed under the India Council's Act, the Governor of Madras should take the famine business into his own hands, as was done by Lord Northbrook during the famine of 1874 in Bengal; that Collectors and executive officers should correspond with the Government on famine matters direct, and not through the Revenue Board as heretofore; and that Major-General Kennedy, acting as the accredited agent of the Government of India, should be appointed Personal Assistant to the Governor in all famine affairs. The object of this arrangement (to which great importance is attached by His Grace the Governor and by myself) is to associate the authority of the Supreme with that of the Local Government, without abrogating the responsibility of the former, or hindering the action of the latter.

13. These measures, as settled between the Governor and myself, have been loyally accepted by the other Members of the Madras Government. I do not expect from them, either now or hereafter, a complete recovery of the whole ground already ravaged by the growth of famine; but I feel assured that they will greatly facilitate remedial operations, and restrain the progress of positive pauperism.

* On our journey an urgent demand reached me by telegraph for 100 additional Medical Subordinates for Madras. Bengal had already lent 64 such officials. At the present time of writing over 62 out of the additional 100 have been arranged for, and some 20 have actually arrived in the Madras Presidency.

The Government of India has given to the Government of Madras the services of one of the very best famine officers in India; and we have arranged for the immediate despatch of all the Engineering, Executive and Medical* assistance required by the Local Administration. The Supreme Government, relieved from all necessity for detailed supervision, or vexatious interference, will spare no effort to assist the free and more vigorous action of the Madras Government, in following out the broad lines of famine policy now accepted. The Governor of Madras becomes virtually a Dictator in famine affairs, so far as the constitution permits such an arrangement; and I have every reason to anticipate great amelioration in the social and financial conditions of the Madras famine from His Grace's more direct control of the operations which will now be commenced.

14. The letter from the Government of Madras, which will reach Your Lordship by the present mail, gives the latest available information on relief affairs. It will be seen from it that there are now in this Presidency two and a quarter millions of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief, and on relief works, most of which works are under no adequate control, nor are they of such a character as to promise any great permanent benefit to the country.

15. It only remains for me to express the hope that the arrangements reported in this letter and its enclosures will meet with Your Lordship's approval; and to record my warmest acknowledgments of the cordiality and ability with which I have been assisted by the Duke of Buckingham in bringing these arrangements to a prompt and, I trust, a satisfactory conclusion.

No. 85, dated 22nd November 1877.

From—The Secretary of State for India,
To—The Government of India.

Your Excellency's despatch of the 5th September, No. 34 of 1877, describing the arrangements concluded for systematizing the policy and strengthening the administration of State relief throughout the famine-stricken districts of the Madras Presidency has been considered by me in Council.

2. Your Excellency, in the 4th, 5th and 6th paragraphs of the report, states, with great clearness, the peculiar difficulty of the problem presented for solution. The famine in the Madras Presidency had assumed such dimensions, both actually and in prospect, as to become one of the most serious disasters with which, as Your Lordship says, the Supreme Government has ever had to deal. While the executive responsibility, at least in the first instance, rested with the Local Government, the financial responsibility rested, as always, with the Government of India. The wide extent and severity of the famine rendered the duty imposed on the Supreme Government one of anxious gravity, but one of which it could not efficiently acquit itself without, in a great degree, interfering with the action of the administration which had on the spot to provide for the mitigation of the calamity.

3. It was not deemed expedient, and I think rightly, to transfer for the time the seat of the Supreme Government to the Madras Presidency, and thus to bring the executive and financial responsibilities into such immediate contact as to prevent all administrative delay. It was, therefore, necessary to devise some plan by which the Supreme Government would be justified in relaxing its control over the Local Government, and by which the action of the latter would be rendered more prompt, direct and efficient.

4. Your Lordship first laid down, in the *Gazette of India Extraordinary*, the principles by which famine policy should be guided. These are briefly summed up in the 10th paragraph of the despatch—

1st. An abstinence by Government from all measures which might interfere with the activity of private trade.

2nd. The initiation of a large scheme of public works as the essential portion of the relief system, other forms of relief being subsidiary. The large works to be under the direction and control of the Public Works Department.

3rd. All gratuitous relief to be as far as possible temporary, and all relief camps to be maintained only for receiving and supporting the starving and the infirm, and for getting them into a condition to labour.

These principles appear to me to be sound and judicious. At the time when these arrangements were being matured, I called Your Lordship's attention by telegraph to the importance of guarding from undue pressure, under the piece-work system, the large numbers of those who would not as wholly infirm be consigned to gratuitous relief, but who had become so enfeebled by privation as to be incapable of performing the ordinary task. I find that full provision has been made against this danger.

5. Your Lordship then proceeded to arrange that the Supreme Government should be represented by a carefully selected agent. For this most important duty you nominated Major-General Kennedy, the Secretary to the Government of Bombay in the Public Works Department, who had gained great distinction by his successful superintendence of relief operations in the Bombay Presidency.

6. You then determined that, by rules passed under the India Council's Act, the Governor of Madras should take the famine business into his own hands, as was done by Lord Northbrook during the famine of 1874 in Bengal; the Collectors and executive officers should correspond with the Government on famine matters direct, and not through the Revenue Board as heretofore; and that Major-General Kennedy, acting as the accredited agent of the Government of India, should be appointed Personal Assistant to the Governor in all famine affairs. These measures, by which, in Your Excellency's words, the Governor of Madras became virtually a Dictator in famine affairs, as far as the constitution permitted such an arrangement, were settled between the Governor and yourself, and have been loyally accepted by the other members of the Madras Government.

7. The arrangements appear to me to have been well calculated to secure the objects which Your Excellency had in view. I have to communicate to you, on behalf of Her Majesty's Government, their high appreciation of the judgment with which your policy has been conceived, and the energy with which it has been carried into execution.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
MOVEMENT OF FOOD-GRAINS ON THE SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY.

Movement of Food-Grains for the Week ended the 22nd December 1877.

From	To Tanjore District.	To Trichinopoly District.	To Madurai District.	To Tinnevely District.	To Coimbatore District.	TO MADRAS RAILWAY.			To Chingleput District.	To South Arcot District, including Chittoor District.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	East of Erode, excluding Bangalore.	West of Erode.	Bangalore.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Negapatam	297	409	...	...	156	50	27	144	...	...	1,083
Tuticorin	...	...	365	119	...	...	...	...	...	...	484
Tanjore District	12	108	24	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	161
Trichinopoly District	2	1	...	...	2	...	1	7	...	...	13
Tinnevely District	...	...	184	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	226
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	142	...	142
Other Stations	...	1	39	...	21	2	...	...	2	44	109
TOTAL	311	519	612	178	179	52	28	151	144	44	2,218

MADRAS, }
The 4th January 1878.

J. SHAW-STEWART, Col., R.E.,
Consulting Engineer for Railways.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

MOVEMENT OF FOOD-GRAINS ON THE SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY.

Movement of Food-Grains for the week ended the 29th December 1877.

From	To Tanjore District.	To Trichinopoly District.	To Madura District.	To Tinnevely District.	To Coimbatore District.	TO MADRAS RAILWAY.			To Chingleput District.	To South Arcot District.	Total.
						East of Erode, excluding Bangalore.	West of Erode.	Bangalore.			
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Negapatam	173	259	764	5	154	34	10	92	...	...	1,491
Tuticorin	...	...	351	126	...	...	...	...	...	...	477
Tanjore District	44	218	289	...	10	16	...	6	...	...	613
Trichinopoly District	4	2	66	6	10	...	...	7	...	...	95
Tinnevely District	...	...	86	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	113
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	116	...	116
Other Stations	19	6	43	12	13	13	7	5	...	54	172
Total	240	515	1,599	176	187	63	17	110	116	54	3,077

MADRAS, }
The 9th January 1878.

J. SHAW-STEWART, Col., R. E.,
Consulting Engineer for Railways.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
MOVEMENT OF FOOD-GRAINS ON THE MADRAS RAILWAY.
Movement of Food-Grains for the Week ending 26th December 1877.

FORWARDED FROM	RECEIVED AT												TOTAL.
	Madras District.	North Arcot District.	Mysore Territory.	Salem District.	Coimbatore District.	Malabar District.	Between Calicut and Wondelash.	Cuddapah and Yeraguntla.	Gooty and Tadupatri.	Bellary.	Adoni.	South Indian Railway.	
Madras	...	A Tons. 975	B Tons. 1,435	C Tons. 260	D Tons. 149	E Tons. ...	H Tons. 74	K Tons. 190	L Tons. 23	M Tons. 71	P Tons. 75	...	8 Tons. 3,60
Beypore	...	17	...	24	810	106	...	...	...	...	...	...	957
South Indian	144	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	157
Great Indian Peninsula	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	46
North Arcot	...	25	31	13	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	124
Salem	10	16	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
Coimbatore	8	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84
TOTAL	25	1,046	1,652	321	1,022	106	74	190	23	71	101	8	4,639

TRAFFIC MANAGER'S OFFICE;
MADRAS,
The 3rd January 1878.

H. E. CHURCH,
Traffic Manager.

MILEAGE.			CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.							
Open for traffic.	Mean length open during 1876.	Under construction on 31st December 1876.	During 1876.			To end of 1876.				
			In England.	In India.	Total.	In England.	In India.	Total.		
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1,279½	1,279½	...	Indian currency.							
			East Indian, Main Line	1,09,43,894	1,09,45,894	29,45,97,511	35,74,504	29,81,72,145	38	
233½	223½	...	East Indian, Jubbulpore Line	...	...	3,52,64,717	83,618	3,53,48,335		
156½	156½	...	Eastern Bengal	44,69,454	44,69,454	3,35,92,152	1,79,846	3,37,61,998	2	
858	858	...	Madras	3,00,731	3,00,731	11,18,89,560	...	11,18,89,560	9	
474	427½	143	South Indian	...	...	3,81,72,820	13,320	3,81,86,140	18	
439½	431	4½	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	4,94,182	4,94,182	8,46,98,342	2,30,425	8,49,34,767	10	
1,66½	1,268½	...	Great Indian Peninsula	73,08,152	9,87,447	68,30,705	24,40,95,054	54,14,282	24,95,09,296	34,16,78
544½	544½	...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	...	...	5,04,88,225	42,44,192	5,47,32,417	14,16,16	
663½	663½	...	Scinde, Punjab and Delhi	...	...	11,99,27,859	9,40,945	12,08,68,804	7,41,26	
5,909½	5,854½	147½	Total	70,12,283	9,87,447	79,99,730	1,01,27,16,269	1,40,87,082	1,02,74,03,351	1,39,41,26
In English currency at contract rates of exchange.			£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
East Indian, Main Line			1,003,373	...	1,003,373	27,004,774	327,663	27,332,437	302,302	
" Jubbulpore Line			...	...	...	3,232,599	7,665	3,240,264	...	
Eastern Bengal			400,700	...	400,700	3,078,304	16,446	3,094,750	19,191	
Madras			27,567	...	27,567	10,256,542	...	10,256,542	92,161	
South Indian			...	...	...	3,658,229	1,276	3,659,505	177,177	
Bombay, Baroda and Central India			45,800	...	45,800	7,764,015	21,672	7,785,687	92,161	
Great Indian Peninsula			697,414	90,516	808,930	22,375,380	496,304	22,871,684	217,161	
Oudh and Rohilkhand			...	...	...	5,048,225	42,412	5,473,347	14,161	
Scinde, Punjab and Delhi			...	...	...	11,992,785	94,945	12,087,730	7,412	
Total			2,221,790	22,221	2,244,011	68,423,124	1,042,329	69,465,453	69,465,453	

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

No. XLV of 1877.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received	Railways.	FOR WEEK ENDING		TOTAL FROM 1st JANUARY		Total Increase in 1877	Total Decrease in 1877
		11th Nov 1876	10th Nov 1877	to 11th Nov 1876	to 10th Nov 1877		
		Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.
22nd Dec 1877	<i>Guaranteed</i> East Indian, Main	8,88,459	7,06,481	2,68,89,846	3,38,62,793	69,72,946	...
22nd ditto	Ditto, Jabalpur	97,302	59,897	18,92,758	40,36,110	21,43,355	...
22nd ditto	Eastern Bengal	65,778	72,017	28,24,886	37,75,763	9,51,077	...
15th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	70,528	72,223	28,42,174	30,25,246	7,83,113	...
8th ditto	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	1,49,870	1,75,844	67,31,471	84,43,951	17,12,480	...
8th ditto	Madras	1,64,811	1,48,094	57,31,812	37,75,624	30,35,982	...
1st ditto	South Indian	34,823	38,487	16,67,816	27,90,043	11,22,726	...
22nd ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	7,22,009	4,07,686	1,92,43,979	2,80,75,978	88,31,994	...
15th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	1,46,159	1,09,977	56,57,570	63,58,274	7,00,404	...
	TOTAL	21,87,780	17,62,386	7,84,91,739	9,97,43,815	2,62,52,076	...
22nd Dec 1877	<i>State</i> Calcutta and South						
	Eastern	1,869	2,092	84,568	99,493	14,924	...
22nd ditto	Nalhati	1,259	1,296	64,160	77,179	13,019	...
15th ditto	Rajputana	41,645	41,507	19,23,431	22,43,271	3,19,840	...
22nd ditto	Holkar	8,322	6,853	3,31,528	3,31,279	1,751	...
1st ditto	Khamgaon			(a) 31,67	(b) 45,080	14,013	...
1st ditto	Amraoti	1,277	982	57,264	62,429	5,165	...
1st ditto	Wardha Valley		1,188	(c) 10,730	54,448	42,158	...
1st ditto	Nizam's	16,700	15,856	4,86,925	6,62,678	2,65,743	...
8th ditto	Tirhut	2,000	5,001	1,44,544	2,42,202	97,658	...
1st ditto	Punjab Northern	10,159	12,172	3,49,454	6,01,727	2,02,263	...
22nd ditto	Neemuch	1,205	1,865	(d) 15,189	2,786	47,296	...
15th ditto	Northern Bengal		2,640		(e) 15,624	15,624	...
8th ditto	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley		12,756		(f) 2,40,541	2,40,541	...
	TOTAL	84,492	1,04,011	35,05,690	47,65,470	12,59,910	...
	GRAND TOTAL	22,22,228	18,96,347	7,89,97,299	10,45,09,285	2,75,11,996	...

(a)—Total receipts from 1st January to 15th July 1876, after which the line was closed.

(b)—Total receipts from 1st January to 31st August 1877, after which the line was closed.

(c)—Total receipts from 1st January to 3rd June 1876, after which the line was closed.

(d)—Total receipts from 3rd August to 11th November 1876.

(e)—Total receipts from 2nd August to 10th November 1877.

(f)—Total receipts from 2nd May to 10th November 1877.

No. XLVI of 1877.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received	Railways	FOR WEEK ENDING		TOTAL FROM 1st JANUARY		Total Increase in 1877	Total Decrease in 1877
		18th Nov 1876	17th Nov 1877	to 18th Nov 1876	to 17th Nov 1877		
		Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.
22nd Dec 1877	<i>Guaranteed</i> East Indian, Main	7,18,847	7,98,673	2,70,11,293	3,46,61,465	70,50,942	...
22nd ditto	Ditto, Jabalpur	92,052	59,022	19,44,807	40,92,132	21,47,325	...
22nd ditto	Eastern Bengal	66,661	71,179	28,91,347	34,50,312	9,58,965	...
15th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	69,326	62,715	29,11,500	37,08,001	7,96,501	...
8th ditto	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	1,60,001	1,84,447	68,97,565	86,28,898	17,30,333	...
8th ditto	Madras	1,71,152	1,68,917	54,16,004	89,14,171	30,28,177	...
1st ditto	South Indian	41,747	52,798	17,08,983	24,42,840	11,33,977	...
22nd ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	7,37,309	5,83,600	1,90,81,286	2,80,59,673	89,78,235	...
15th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	1,47,250	1,75,587	58,05,120	65,38,891	7,33,771	...
	TOTAL	22,16,078	21,77,308	7,57,07,417	10,19,21,183	2,62,13,966	...
22nd Dec 1877	<i>State</i> Calcutta and South						
	Eastern	1,466	2,187	88,124	1,01,679	15,255	...
22nd ditto	Nalhati	1,163	1,391	65,113	78,873	13,541	...
15th ditto	Rajputana	31,523	55,178	19,57,454	22,94,740	3,41,305	...
22nd ditto	Holkar	8,205	7,292	3,19,733	3,19,571	838	...
1st ditto	Khamgaon		175	(a) 11,067	(b) 15,515	14,148	...
1st ditto	Amraoti	2,285	1,247	9,549	61,466	51,117	...
1st ditto	Wardha Valley		1,723	(c) 10,730	00,011	43,841	...
1st ditto	Nizam's	20,536	27,405	6,07,461	7,10,078	2,52,917	...
8th ditto	Tirhut	7,839	6,991	1,52,384	2,14,198	96,810	...
1st ditto	Punjab Northern	9,697	12,101	4,00,155	6,13,921	2,01,766	...
22nd ditto	Neemuch	1,110	1,963	(d) 16,803	61,744	48,143	...
15th ditto	Northern Bengal		1,974		(e) 17,597	17,597	...
8th ditto	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley		17,546		(f) 2,48,087	2,48,087	...
	TOTAL	80,238	1,37,568	35,91,798	49,08,329	13,11,535	...
	GRAND TOTAL	22,96,311	23,15,226	7,92,99,215	10,68,34,511	2,75,24,901	...

(a)—Total receipts from 1st January to 15th July 1876, after which the line was closed.

(b)—Total receipts from 1st January to 31st August 1877 and from 1st to 17th November 1877.

(c)—Total receipts from 1st January to 3rd June 1876, after which the line was closed.

(d)—Total receipts from 3rd August to 17th November 1876.

(e)—Total receipts from 2nd August to 17th November 1877.

(f)—Total receipts from 2nd May to 17th November 1877.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

WEEKLY CONDITION REPORT OF THE DISTRESSED DISTRICTS OF THE
MYSORE PROVINCE.

PROVINCE OF MYSORE

(No. 48).

Special Famine Report for the Week ending 5th January 1878.

Statement No. 48, regarding Famine Relief operations in the Province of Mysore for the Week ending the 5th January 1878.

The weather has been bright and clear, though the mornings were sometimes foggy. Agricultural prospects are unchanged. The dry crops in the Tûmkûr District have yielded a poor return, but in other Districts the harvest has not been so decidedly unfavorable, and the Vaisak crops this year are likely to be exceptionally good. The Famine Commissioner, now in the north of Kolar, speaks well of the crops there and of the large area irrigated from streams and wells. A careful field-to-field inspection of 7 villages of the Tûmkûr Taluk has shewn that there is only about $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of the usual produce per head of existing population likely to be got from the crops which have been sown, but the experiment has been too local to admit of any general conclusion being arrived at, and the Famine Commissioner has called for the results of similar investigations made by other officers.

2. Prices in the Bangalore, Kolar, Tûmkûr, and Mysore Districts have slightly risen. Elsewhere they continued to fall. Imports by rail amounted to 1,582 tons, or 62 tons more than for the previous week. The Octroi officials return 690 tons, or 75 tons less than last week, as exported from Bangalore; but these figures are not very accurate.

3. The number of Civil Works has now been reduced to 16, with 5,069 persons employed on them, and next week's returns will shew a still further reduction in this description of relief.

4. The numbers under the Department Public Works exhibit a slight increase, amounting to 1,417, the daily average being 44,427 compared with 43,010 for the week before. The following is a list of the more important works :—

No.	District.	Name of Work.	NUMBER EMPLOYED	
			Previous week.	Present week.
1	Bangalore	State Railway	18,727	18,337
2	Do.	Bangalore Water Supply	1,748	2,085
3	Bangalore-Kolar	Bangalore-Bellary <i>via</i> Devanhalli Road	1,752	1,792
4	Bangalore	Mallappa Chetti's Tank	1,487	1,403
5	Do.	Bhadram Tank	1,961	2,173
6	Tûmkûr	Bangalore-Tûmkûr Road	2,661	2,797
7	Do.	Tûmkûr-Shimoga Road	2,925	3,082
8	Tûmkûr-Chitaldrug	Tûmkûr-Bellary Road	2,464	2,770
9	Tûmkûr	Tûmkûr-Maddagiri Road	2,726	2,903
10	Do.	Kunigal-Yediyur Road	479	651
11	Mysore	Mysore Water Works	1,640	1,737
12	Do.	Ane Channel, Maddur	604	499
13	Hassan	Mandigere Channel	566	565
14	Chitaldrug	Timanhalli Tank	735	757
15	Do.	Chitaldrug-Chellakere Road	582	599
16	Do.	Chitaldrug-Harihara Road	516	549
TOTAL			41,463	42,795

5. The numbers in the Relief Camps, of which there are now only 40, have declined to 6,980, of whom a large proportion are in Hospital. There were 1,301 new admissions during the week; 7,503 of the inmates were allowed to return to their homes, and 417 were sent to Relief Works. Particulars appear in the following statement:—

DISTRICT.	DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS RELIEVED IN CAMPS.				COST PER HEAD.					
	Past Week.	Present Week.	Increase.	Decrease.	Past Week.			Present Week.		
Bangalore	1,585	642	...	943	0	14	2	1	7	2
Kolar	533	489	...	44	0	15	11	0	13	1
Tumkūr	2,171	2,044	...	127	1	8	11	1	5	11
Mysore	492	481	...	11	1	1	5	1	9	9
Hassan	940	815	...	125	1	1	0	1	1	1
Kadur	345	306	...	40	0	14	3	0	13	10
Shimoga	24	...	...	24	1	8	0	...	...	...
Chitaldrug	1,159	960	...	199	1	0	3	1	1	8
Bangalore Municipality	1,195	1,004	...	191	1	0	6	0	15	0
Mysore Municipality	281	240	...	41	1	1	7	1	3	6
TOTAL	6,725	6,980	...	1,745	...	...	...	...	...	...

6. The number of persons getting relief by grain-doles in their villages fell to 2,770; the need for this distribution of grain no longer exists.

BANGALORE, }
12th January 1878.

By Order,
A. WINGATE,
Addl. Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS
FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 15TH JANUARY 1878.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Madras the only rainfall reported during the week was in North Arcot; general prospects are fair; the total number on relief works is 158,643, and on gratuitous relief 210,896, a decrease of 10,030 and 22,446 on the figures of last week respectively. In Mysore there has been no rain; the harvesting of dry crops continues, with a generally poor outturn: the numbers on works for the week ending the 5th instant were 49,496 and on gratuitous relief 9,750, 1,060 more and 5,193 less than during the previous week. In Bombay there has been no rain except a shower in the Panch Mahals and a fall in part of the Kurrachee district; in Sind the river is now falling, though still abnormally high: the crops have been injured there in some parts by frost, but in Kurrachee they have been improved by the rain and floods: cloudy weather has caused some blight in Khandesh and the Southern Mahratta Country. In the Central Provinces rain is reported only from Saugor, Seoni and Mandla, but it is generally cloudy: prospects are on the whole favourable. In Berar prospects are good. In Central India good rain has fallen at Sutna, and some in Malwa; prospects are favourable. In Rajputana there has been no rain: the crops are doing well. In Bengal rain has fallen throughout Behar and in parts of the Bhágalpur Division; the condition of the cold weather crops is now generally promising; the harvesting of the winter rice is all but finished. In Assam there has been no rain; prospects are good. No rain is reported from Burma, where the harvest is progressing with an excellent outturn. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh beneficial rain is reported from almost all parts of the province; prospects are good. In the Punjab no rain appears to have fallen: the crops promise well.

Presidency or Province and District		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—			
Ganjam	(Jun. 10th)	<i>Nil</i>	Rice 9.83, <i>raggi</i> 15.31, <i>cholum</i> 13.22, <i>cumboo</i> 14.92; average number daily fed at Berhampore, Aska and Purushottampur 199.
Vizagapatam	(„ 14th)	<i>Nil</i>	Rice 9.8, <i>cholum</i> 16.3, <i>raggi</i> 16, <i>cumboo</i> 17.3; crops withering in some parts from want of water.
Godavery	(„ „)	<i>Nil</i>	Rice 8.55, <i>cholum</i> 16.20, <i>raggi</i> 18.52, <i>cumboo</i> 20.32; crops generally good; harvest of <i>cholum</i> in progress, outturn $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$; anicut planked up, but height of water $\frac{1}{2}$ inches above ordinary stone-crest.
Kistna	(„ 10th)	<i>Nil</i>	Rice 7.40, <i>cholum</i> 13.53, <i>raggi</i> 13.57, <i>cumboo</i> 13.63; on works 2,350; sick in relief hospitals 60; village relief 18; numbers not reported from Narsarowpet and Vinukonda taluks; <i>raggi</i> being planted under wells; later crops, such as <i>varagu</i> , pulses and castor, damaged to some extent by insects; wet paddy being harvested, outturn $\frac{1}{2}$ to full.
Nellore	(„ 12th)	<i>Nil</i>	Rice 7.97, <i>cholum</i> 10.90, <i>raggi</i> 12.31, <i>cumboo</i> 11.77; on civil works 73; D. P. W. works 18,342; canal 17,070; children <i>nil</i> ; camps about 4,042; village relief 1,478; crops fair, but suffering in parts from insects or blight.
Cuddapah	(„ 11th)	<i>Nil</i>	Rice 8.59, <i>cholum</i> 14.76, <i>raggi</i> 16.54, <i>cumboo</i> 16.05; on works 6,301; children 518; camps 2,133; village relief 3,323; <i>cholum</i> , <i>raggi</i> and paddy harvested in parts, outturn $\frac{1}{3}$.
Bellary	(„ 12th)	<i>Nil</i>	Rice 8.28, <i>cholum</i> 11.61, <i>raggi</i> 11.70, <i>cumboo</i> 11.43; on works 4,348; children 236; camps 2,367; village relief 8,174; harvesting of first crop paddy over, outturn generally good; sowing of second crop paddy in progress; standing crops, pulses, horse-grain, Bengal gram, oil-seeds, <i>korra</i> , cotton and white <i>cholum</i> progressing fairly; future prospects hopeful.
Kurnool	(„ „)	<i>Nil</i>	Rice 8.78, <i>cholum</i> 14.41, <i>raggi</i> 17.40, <i>cumboo</i> 12.72; on works 7,228; children 451; in camps 180; village relief 19,931; paddy being harvested, also <i>cholum</i> in some places.
North Arcot	(„ 11th)	1.2	Rice 8.6, <i>cholum</i> 11.3, <i>raggi</i> 10.8, <i>cumboo</i> 11.3, wheat 7.1; on works 39,900; children 3,999; camps and houses 12,356; village relief 13,807; crops affected with blight in two taluks, rest good; harvest, paddy, <i>raggi</i> and <i>cholum</i> , outturn poor.
South Arcot	...	<i>Nil</i>	Rice 9.22, <i>cholum</i> 17, <i>raggi</i> 15.23, <i>cumboo</i> 14.94; on works, Revenue Department, 1,488, professional 1,042; children none; camps 3,720; villages 32,995; crops generally good, slightly injured by insects; <i>cholum</i> , <i>raggi</i> and <i>varagu</i> harvested in parts, outturn tolerable.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—continued.		
Tanjore (Jan. 12th)	Nil	Rice 9·12, <i>cholam</i> 1401, <i>raggi</i> 17·24, <i>cumboo</i> 15·85; on works none; children none; camps and houses none; village relief none; rivers below $\frac{1}{2}$; crops—wet, thriving, except in parts of Tritrapoondy, where they have suffered from flood and rain, dry, in good condition, except those in parts of Pattucottah damaged by excess of rain; harvest—wet, <i>pongal samba</i> and <i>vadam samba</i> , dry, <i>varagu</i> , outturn $\frac{1}{2}$ to full.
Trichinopoly (" ")	Nil	Rice 8·86, <i>cholam</i> 28·0, <i>raggi</i> 15·55, <i>cumboo</i> 18·39; on works 4,291; children 794; in camp 356; village relief 3,983; standing crops good; damage by locusts continues slightly; early paddy, <i>cumboo</i> , <i>cholam</i> and <i>raggi</i> harvested in parts, outturn between a 6 and 12-anna crop.
Madura (" ")	Nil	Rice 9·02, <i>cholam</i> 11·34, <i>raggi</i> 17·87, <i>cumboo</i> 20·58; on works 3,674; children 1,387; in camps 2,505; village relief 19,298; <i>panjak</i> crops being harvested in all the taluks to some extent; yield below the average.
Tinnevelly (" ")	Nil	Rice 9·75, <i>cholam</i> 12·0, <i>raggi</i> 27·60, <i>cumboo</i> 30·30; camps and houses 27; village relief 608; standing crops generally good; harvest of <i>somai</i> , <i>cumboo</i> , <i>raggi</i> and <i>kadakuani</i> in parts, outturn fair.
Coimbatore (" ")	Nil	Rice 9·29, <i>cholam</i> 13·0, <i>raggi</i> 14·46, <i>cumboo</i> 21·58; on works 22,556; camps and houses 6,775; children 730; village relief 3,695; crops generally good; damages from insects in parts of 6 taluks; harvest of paddy, <i>cholam</i> , <i>raggi</i> and <i>cumboo</i> in 7 taluks, outturn paddy $\frac{1}{2}$ to full, dry grains $\frac{1}{2}$ and less in parts.
Nilgiris (Jan. 12th)	Nil	Rice 8·26, <i>cholam</i> 9·17, <i>raggi</i> 11·75, <i>cumboo</i> 13·86; relief works none; camps and houses none; village relief 4; harvest of potatoes, wheat and <i>ganjer</i> , outturn $\frac{1}{2}$.
Salem (" 14th)	Nil	Rice 8·09, <i>cumboo</i> 13·07, <i>cholam</i> 8·42; on works 22,360; camps 7,069; village relief 11,740; crops much injured by insects or blight in 5 taluks; <i>raggi</i> and paddy harvested, outturn $\frac{1}{2}$; prospects less promising.
South Canara (" 12th)	Nil	Rice 12·57, <i>raggi</i> 13·74; second rice crop damaged by insects in some places.
Malabar (" ")	Nil	Rice 10·92, <i>raggi</i> 14·24; rain not needed; harvesting of second crop and <i>gingelly</i> begun; prospects good.
Chingleput (" ")	Nil	Rice 8·44, <i>raggi</i> 12·08, <i>cumboo</i> 10·56; on works 1,949; children 369; camps 2,286; village relief 38,286; crops generally good, but insects have caused some damage in Trivellore and Chingleput, and more in Ponnéri; <i>kar</i> , <i>raggi</i> , <i>samba</i> , <i>cumboo</i> and <i>gingelly</i> harvested in parts, outturn from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$, <i>raggi</i> full.
Madras (" 15th)	Nil	Rice 7·3, <i>raggi</i> 10·61, <i>cholam</i> 9·8. <i>General Remarks.</i> —General prospects generally fair; total number on works 158,643; total number gratuitously relieved 210,896; exports of grain by rail from Madras during the week ending the 12th January 1878, 2,839 tons.
Bombay—(Jan. 16th)		
<i>Sind—</i>		
Kurrachee ...	Good rain in Dadu taluka on 27th ultimo	River falling, 10 feet 2 inches on 12th, last year 3 feet 7 inches; flood down Gai filling all tanks; much good to standing crops; measles in Malir taluka and Kurrachee; some cattle disease in talukas Kotri and Satta; standing crops in Kohistan destroyed by frost.
Hyderabad ...	...	Frost slightly injured <i>rabi</i> crops in Guni taluka; cattle disease in three talukas.
Upper Sind Frontier ...	...	Weather milder; river fallen again; no further change in prospects; fever and colds prevailing in Jacobabad taluka.
<i>Guzerat</i>		
Ahmedabad ...	...	No change.
Panch Mahals ...	Sprinkle on 12th	Weather colder.
Surat ...	...	One death from cholera.
Broach ...	...	No change.
<i>Khandesh and Násik.</i>		
Khandesh ...	...	<i>Rabi</i> crops partially blighted.
Násik ...	...	No change.
<i>Konkan.</i>		
Tanua ...	...	<i>Rabi</i> crops good; fever continues; cholera in Sabette and Karjat talukas.
Colába (Jan. 14th)	...	Weather cold; public health good, except in Pen and Mángon talukas, where slight fever prevails; sowing of <i>rabi</i> crops finished.
Ratnágiri (" 9th)	...	Sowing of <i>Wainguni</i> rice still continues; <i>kulith</i> and other crops in good condition.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—continued.		
<i>Deccan.</i>		
Poona ...	...	No change.
Ahmednagar ...	Nil	No change.
Sholapur ...	...	Crops generally good, but in some places partially damaged by insects; fever prevalent; weather warm.
Satara ...	...
<i>Southern Mahratta Country.</i>		
Belgaum ...	...	Weather cloudy, bad for crops.
Dharwar ...	...	Wheat and gram more or less injured by insects and blight; cotton and other late crops promising; no change in public health.
Kanara ...	...	Weather fine; 3 deaths from cholera.
Kaládgi ...	...	No change in weather and crops; slight cholera at Kaládgi.
<i>Kattywar and Gackwar's Territory.</i>		
Rájkot ...	...	Weather cold; crops tolerably good; health generally good.
Wadhwan ...	...	Weather cold; health good; sparrows damage crops in 2 talukas.
Baroda ...	...	Public health good.
<i>General Remarks.</i> —Crops improving in Kurrachee owing to showers and flood in river; partially blighted in Khandesh and parts of Southern Mahratta Country; no other change.		
Bengal—(Jan. 17th).		
Chittagong ...	Nil	Weather cold and fine; the <i>amun</i> crop is ten annas; chillies, tobacco, <i>sakarkund</i> , &c., are doing well; people in the north are prosperous; prospects are good.
Noakholly ...	Nil	Weather very cold; the reaping of the <i>amun</i> crop continues; prospects are fair; public health is good.
Chittagong Hill Tracts...	07	Weather extremely cold after the rain on the 1st instant; the gathering of the cotton crop is nearly over, the outturn is said to be below the average; the prospects of both mustard and tobacco are good; cattle disease is reported as prevailing in Gurjania in Cox's Bazar Sub-division and Chingri Valley.
Hill Tipperah ...	Nil	Weather quite dry; no change in the prospects of the cold weather crops.
Backergunge ...	Nil	Weather cold; the reaping of <i>amun</i> rice has nearly been finished, and the average yield of the entire district is estimated at 14 annas of a full crop; the health of the people is remarkably good for the season of year; the cattle are extremely healthy everywhere.
Furreedpore ...	Nil	Weather clear and cold; the harvesting of the winter rice crop is being completed; the prospects of the spring crops are so far good, but rain is required; there are still many cases of fever remaining in different parts of the district, but no fresh outbreaks are reported.
Dacca ...	Nil	Weather cool and seasonable; state and prospects of the crops are favourable.
Mymensingh ...	Nil	Weather fine and cold; state and prospects of the crops are favourable.
Tipperah ...	Nil	Weather cold and bright; the prospects of rice and other crops are good.
24-Pergunnahs ...	Nil	Weather very cold in the first part of the week, latterly cloudy and warmer; state and prospects of the crops are good; cholera and fever are abating; cattle disease is reported from Kalaroa in Sarkhira Sub-division.
Jessore ...	Nil	Weather seasonable; prospects of the winter crops are favourable; fever is abating.
Nuddea ...	Nil	Weather cold at the beginning of the week; prospects of the cold weather crops are reported good; cholera is said to be fast abating in Koushtea, though it is still prevalent in Bongong Sub-division.
Moorsshedabad ...	Nil	Weather cold; the prospects of the crops are the same as reported last week; the reaping of <i>amun</i> rice is nearly finished; rain would do good to the <i>rabi</i> and <i>boro dhan</i> ; fever and cholera are on the decrease, except in Burwa and Bhurutpore.
Pubna ...	Nil	Weather seasonably cool; the harvesting of <i>amun dhan</i> is not yet over; <i>mutter</i> , <i>khesari</i> , <i>mussoor</i> , <i>cheena</i> , and <i>masina</i> promise a good outturn; the harvesting of <i>huldi</i> and sugarcane has commenced; fever and cholera have abated.
Rajshahye ...	Nil	The weather has been cold, but is now warmer; some slight rain fell in parts of the district on the 11th instant; the winter rice crop is still being harvested; the <i>rabi</i> prospects are good; cholera has abated; fever is still prevalent.
Rogra ...	Nil	Weather very cold; clouds gathered on the 12th instant; nearly } of the <i>amun</i> have been gathered with very fair results, the reaping of <i>kaisi</i> and mustard has commenced.
Dinagepore ...	Nil	Weather cold with slight mists; the <i>amun</i> crop is cut in most places; the outturn is good; rice is selling at from 20 to 25 seers the rupee.
Rungpore ...	Return not received	Weather seasonable; the rice harvest is completed; other crops are favourable; cholera here and there.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—continued.		
Cooch Behar ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather very cold and chilly, with heavy fogs in the morning; for many years the weather was not so cold as it has been during the last week; the gathering of the <i>kaimunti dhan</i> is almost finished; the price of new rice has risen from Rs. 2-6 to Rs. 2-12 per maund; the prospects of tobacco, mustard-seeds and other winter crops are satisfactory; a little rain would do them good; in some places the west winds which blew on the 1st January partially injured the leaves of tobacco; fever is still prevalent in many parts of the State.
Jalpaiguri ...	Return not received.	Weather seasonable; the harvesting of the winter rice is nearly completed; the outturn of the crop is good; the prospects of other crops are satisfactory; health of the town of Jalpaiguri has improved; fever has almost disappeared.
Darjeeling ...	0-37	Very chilly, misty weather; the winter rice crop has yielded a good return; the minor crops of <i>kulsi</i> and the millets are doing well.
Midnapore ...	<i>Nil</i>	Particulars not given.
Howrah ...	<i>Nil</i>	There are signs of rain; the <i>aman</i> harvest is nearly complete; <i>boro dhan</i> is being planted; the late rain facilitated this; general health has improved.
Hooghly ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather seasonable; the late rice harvest is very nearly over; the <i>rabi</i> crops in the ground are doing well; sugarcane is being pressed; no change in the state of public health since last week.
Burdwan ...	<i>Nil</i>	The reaping of the <i>aman</i> crop is over; fever is very prevalent in the Jehanabad and Bood-Bood-Sub divisions; cholera has broken out in the interior of the Culna and Cutwa Sub-divisions and in the sadar station of Burdwan.
Baukoora ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather cold, and during the latter half of the week sky leaden and heavy in the morning as if rain were about to fall; all the growing crops continue to promise well.
Beerbhoom ...	0-06	The sky has been cloudy during the greater part of the week; no change to report in the state and prospects of the crops.
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	0-20	Weather very clear and cold in the early part of the week; sudden change on the 10th, resulting in some rain; no change in the state and prospects of the crops since last report.
Bhagálpur ...	0-10	Weather clear and very cold during the first part of the week; slight rain on the night of the 10th instant, cloudy since; prospects are much the same as in the last week; rain is still wanted for the <i>rabi</i> crops, especially in the north of the district; prices continue high, with brisk export by rail; general health is very good.
Moughyr ...	0-00	Weather cloudy, with east wind and slight rain; the prospects of the crops have been much improved by the late rain and the present weather.
Purneah ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather very cold and frosty in the early part of the week; the prospects continue fair, though the tobacco is said to have been injured by frost.
Maldah ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather fair and very cold; thermometer registered 43°; 11th and 12th were cloudy and threatening rain; state and prospects of the crops continue to be satisfactory; one case of cholera has been reported, and fever is still very prevalent and fatal.
Durbhanga ...	0-16	Weather very cold; prospects of the <i>rabi</i> crops are favourable; mustard is looking well; <i>rahur</i> has suffered a little from this week's excessive cold.
Mozufferpore ...	0-22	Weather very cold; cloudy at the end of the week; white frost for two or three mornings in Sadar Sub-division; <i>rahur</i> and peas have been a little injured; other <i>rabi</i> crops are doing well; in Hajepore Sub-division tobacco crop has suffered to a certain extent by the frost; no report received from Seetamurhee; the prices of food-grains are stationary.
Saran ...	0-24	Weather very cold; at the commencement of the week, the thermometer going down to 41° at night; the weather changed on the afternoon of the 10th instant, when about a quarter of an inch of rain fell; the wind is now blowing from the east, and more rain may be hoped for; the prospects of the <i>rabi</i> crops have been greatly improved by the timely rain; wheat, barley, &c., are in ear; the sowings of poppy have been completed in all parts of the district, and the young plants are looking healthy; prices are stationary; public health is good.
Champarán ...	0-20	Weather very cold, with occasional fogs; cloudy; no change in the prospects of the crops; the condition of the <i>rabi</i> crops is promising.
Patna ...	0-76	Weather seasonably cold; the harvesting of rice has nearly been finished; prospects of the <i>rabi</i> crops have much improved owing to the rainfall on the night of the 10th instant; health is good.
Gya ...	0-20	A spell of rainy weather seems to have begun; maximum thermometer in the shade 73-5°; the prospects of crops on the ground are good; in Jehanabad the probable <i>khari</i> outturn is reported to be an average of 8 annas; no report from Aurungabad yet; there was rain and stormy weather in Jehanabad on the 11th instant, but no figures are given; the returns from other sub-divisions are dated the 10th.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—concluded.		
Shahabad ...	1.38	Weather warmer and damper since the rain; the excessive cold during the early part of the week is said to have damaged the <i>rabi</i> crops in Buxar; the rain which fell in the past week materially benefited the crops in other parts of the district, and the recent rain will have had a similar beneficial effect.
Hazáribágh ...	Nil	Weather seasonable; very cold; the <i>rabi</i> crops have improved by the late rain; more is still wanted; the poppy cultivation is very backward; sugarcane is very good; the area of land under <i>rabi</i> is below the average owing to want of rain in the latter end of 1877.
Lohardugga ...	Traces of rain	No rain fell in the head-quarters division during the week, except a light shower in the extreme west, but the crops of wheat, <i>arkur</i> , gram, and mustard now in the ground hardly require more rain; the prospects are tolerable; from Palamow 1.08 of rain is reported under date the 8th instant, and the prospects are said to be good on the whole; public health is good.
Maubhoom ...	Nil	Weather very cold; heavy clouds at the latter part of the week; in the sadar station there is nothing new to report about the crops; no reports have been received from Govindpur.
Singhbhoom ...	Nil	Weather cloudy; nothing to report on about the crops.
Balasore ...	Nil	Weather cloudy and warmer than last week; the winter crops are doing well; public health is on the whole good.
Cuttack ...	0.12	Weather less cold than last week and cloudy at times; there was slight rain on the 8th; the <i>sarad</i> and <i>rabi</i> crops are being reaped; the sowings of <i>dalua</i> rice have commenced; public health is fairly good.
Pooree ...	Nil	Weather warm for the season, but cloudy in the morning; the <i>sarad</i> rice crop is still being harvested; sugarcane is being cut; the miscellaneous crops of <i>moong</i> , <i>arkur</i> , <i>kulai</i> , &c., are promising; the prospects of the <i>dalua</i> paddy crop are fair; exportation still continues to the Madras Presidency; <i>mandia</i> crop in the salt tracts is failing for want of rain; public health is good.
<p><i>General Remarks.</i>—Rain has fallen in nearly all the districts of Behar and in a few other districts; the condition of the cold weather crops is now generally promising, but some are said to have suffered from the late excessive cold in Shahabad, Durbhungah, Mozufferpore and Purneah; the harvesting of the winter rice crop is very nearly finished; the sowings of spring rice have commenced; sugarcane is being cut and pressed; the state of public health seems to have improved, but in Maldah and Burdwan fever is still very prevalent, and in the latter cholera has broken out.</p>		
N. W. P. and Oudh—(Jan. 16th).		
Benares (Jan. 15th)	2.1	Prospects favourable.
Allahabad (" ")	Good rain throughout the district on 13th & 14th instant.	Prospects much improved.
Jhánsi (" 16th)	1.6 on 13th instant.	
Agra (" 15th)	.2 in Panáhat; slight sprinkle in Agra and four other Pergunnae.	Crops thriving; prices rising.
Meerut (" 16th)	Slight rain.	Weather cloudy; no change in prices.
Bareilly (" ")	.2 to 1.0 throughout the district on 13th instant.	<i>Rabi</i> promises well, but dry weather required.
Lucknow (" ")	1.9 on 13th and 14th instant.	Prospects good.
Sitapur (" ")	1.0 on 14th instant.	Prospects good.
Fyzabad (" ")	1.2 at Sadar; less but good rain elsewhere.	Prices rising.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. P. & Oudh— <i>continued.</i>		
Partabgarh (Jan. 12th)	65 at Sadar.	Severe frost has considerably injured the <i>arkur</i> , peas, and gram. <i>General Remarks.</i> —Rain reported in most districts; prospects good, but prices still high.
Punjab—(Jan. 15th)	...	Crops are doing well generally in the three districts of the Hissar Division; cattle are still suffering from scarcity of fodder, and it is estimated that thirty-four thousand have died in the Hissar District during the last six months; no rain fell in the Hissar District during the week; from other districts agricultural prospects are still reported favourable, and general health good.
Central Provinces— (Jan. 16th).		
Upper Godávári (Jan. 12th)	...	Fair; close; <i>rabi</i> being cut; health good; prices stationary.
Sambalpur ...	...	Cool; cloudy; prospects of crops favourable; health good.
Biláspur ...	...	Clear; <i>rabi</i> doing well; fever prevalent; prices steady.
Raipur (Jan. 13th)	...	Rice threshing continues; <i>rabi</i> healthy, but continuous cloudy weather has injured pulses and linseed; health good; prices unchanged.
Bálgahát ...	...	Cloudy; prospects of <i>rabi</i> favourable; fever continues; prices stationary.
Chhindwára ...	...	Clear; cloudy; prospects favourable; fever prevalent; prices steady.
Chánda (Jan. 13th)	...	Cloudy; <i>rabi</i> damaged by insects, except wheat; health good.
Betúl (" 14th)	...	Cloudy; close; wheat favourable; gram, <i>tur</i> , <i>dal</i> and sugarcane outturn below average; prices risen; fever prevalent.
Nágpur (" 16th)	...	Cloudy; <i>khurif</i> crops being threshed; <i>rabi</i> crops sustained some damage by insects, except wheat; health good; prices stationary.
Nimár ...	...	Cloudy; cool; wheat still suffering from blight; gram and <i>masur</i> affected by insects; small-pox prevailing.
Narsinghpur ...	...	Cloudy; pulses injured by frost; prices rising; health good.
Hoahangabad ...	...	Cloudy; crops damaged by frost.
Jubbulpore ...	...	Cloudy; cool; prospects favourable; pulses damaged by frost; prices steady; health good.
Saugor ...	10	Cloudy; crops injured by frost; prices rising; health good.
Seoni ...	65	Cloudy; <i>rabi</i> doing well; fever prevalent; prices risen.
Damoh ...	...	Prospects favourable; pulses blighted by frost; prices steady; health good.
Mandla ...	56	Cloudy; cool; prospects good; pulses blighted by frost; prices stationary.
Wardha (Jan. 16th)	...	Prospects of <i>rabi</i> favourable. <i>General Remarks.</i> —Damage has been done by frost in some parts, and in others by cloudy weather; the wheat crops still promise well.
British Burma— (Jan. 16th)		
Arrakan Division. ...	...	Public health good; reaping progresses favourably; outturn good everywhere.
Pegu Division. ...	...	Reaping progressing; crops continue gradually to come into market; no change reported in prices of grain in district; price in Rangoon is from Rs. 85 to 87 per 100 baskets; public health good; health of cattle fair.
Rangoon ...	...	Health good; crops excellent; reaping continues.
Thonkwa ...	...	Slight cholera; harvest nearly finished.
Bassein ...	...	Health good; crops excellent; reaping progressing.
Henzada ...	...	Nineteen deaths from cholera in Promé, 16 in Shwedonng.
Prome ...	...	Two deaths from sporadic cholera in Thayetmyo town, otherwise public health good.
Thayetmyo ...	...	Agricultural prospects favourable; reaping progressing; slight cholera in Tounghoo and Shwegyeen districts, otherwise public health fair.
Tenasserim Division ...		
Assam—		
Gauhati (Jan. 16th)	Nil	Weather settled, dry and cold; reaping and gathering of <i>sali</i> almost all finished, outturn reported likely to be ten-sixteenths; prospects of other crops favourable.
Sylhet (" ")	Nil	Rice harvested; outturn good; cold weather crops doing well.
Mysore and Coorg— (Jan. 16th)	...	Harvesting dry crops continues, but outturn poor in general; weather cool; fever still unusually severe; for week ending 5th January—on civil relief works 5,069; on professional department works 44,427; and gratuitously relieved 9,750.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Amrāoti (Jan. 16th)		Rabi crops are progressing favourably.
Central India—		
(Jan. 15th)		
Indore ...	Nil	Weather seasonable; prospects good.
Gwalior ...	Nil	
Sutna ...	3·21	
Rutiana ...	·18	
Neemuoh ...	·17	
Rajputana—		
Ajmere (Jan. 16th) ...		Weather seasonable; rabi prospects continue favourable.
Jeypore (") Nil		Agricultural prospects continue favourable; health good.
Jodhpore (Jan. 18th) ...		Temperature varied during week, first part cold intense, latter much milder; fever prevails; crops doing well; cattle suffering.

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

SUPPLEMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE

Statement showing the Quantities and Values of COTTON exported from the several Ports of India to British and Foreign Countries for the month of DECEMBER 1877, and the Total Exports from each Province for the three months, October, November and December 1877, compared with the Exports for the corresponding period of the years 1876-77, 1875-76, and 1874-75.

PROVINCES AND PORTS WHEREIN COTTON IS EXPORTED.	QUANTITIES AND VALUE OF COTTON EXPORTED TO															
	UNITED KINGDOM.		AUSTRIA.		FRANCE.		ITALY.		RUSSIA.		CEYLON.		CHINA.		BRITISH SETTLEMENTS.	
	Cwt.	Ra.	Cwt.	Ra.	Cwt.	Ra.	Cwt.	Ra.	Cwt.	Ra.	Cwt.	Ra.	Cwt.	Ra.	Cwt.	Ra.
Calcutta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Ports	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, December 1877	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total 3 months, October, November and December 1877.	845	19,531	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	418	7,835	2,34,670	...	...
TOTAL FOR CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF PREVIOUS YEAR.	12,727	2,73,071	4,196	90,186	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,921	2,74,234	...	...
1876-77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1875-76	380	6,479	...	...	...	...	67	1,473	...	...	...	...	71,050	20,33,124	854	20,874
1874-75	13,783	2,95,012	...	...	1,518	29,673	4,081	85,426	...	...	4	22	16,703	3,91,129	...	...
Bombay	40,642	11,27,634	24,157	5,63,433	6,065	1,75,517	25,537	10,11,947	...	...	...	...	410	12,175	...	...
Kurrachee	7	180	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,500	73,355	...	...
Carwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Ports	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, December 1877	40,649	11,27,814	24,157	5,63,433	6,065	1,75,517	25,537	10,11,947	...	...	...	...	2,770	85,530	...	...
Total 3 months, October, November and December 1877.	57,769	15,85,994	83,544	15,02,169	6,310	1,82,817	69,805	19,41,223	...	...	...	...	9,031	2,61,145	...	...
TOTAL FOR CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF PREVIOUS YEAR.	106,483	26,10,142	94,306	23,81,439	4,279	1,13,673	36,556	9,46,457	...	...	...	...	3,658	1,01,780	...	...
1876-77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1875-76	113,900	26,53,671	57,967	14,46,404
1874-75

BOMBAY

BOMBAY AND KERRACHIE

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DEPT. OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE;
STATISTICAL BRANCH.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR
GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING
LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF
THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Wednesday, the 16th January 1878.

PRESENT :

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G.M.S.I.,
presiding.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, C.S.I.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B.

The Hon'ble Sir E. C. Bayley, K.G.S.I.

The Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I.

Colonel the Hon'ble Sir Andrew Clarke, B.E., K.C.M.G., C.B.

The Hon'ble Sir J. Strachey, K.C.S.I.

Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble Sir E. B. Johnson, K.C.B.

The Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble F. R. Cockerell.

The Hon'ble B. W. Colvin.

The Hon'ble Mahārājā Jotíndrá Mohán Tagore.

The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Sir Shumshareperkash, the Rájá of Sirmur, K.C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Mumtáz-ud-Daola Nawáb Sir Muhammad Faiz Ali Khán,
Bahádur, K.C.S.I.

The Hon'ble G. C. Paul.

The Hon'ble E. C. Morgan.

NORTHERN INDIA LICENSE BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN STRACHEY moved that the Bill for the licensing of trades and dealings in the Panjáb, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Messrs. Stokes, Cockerell and Colvin, the Hon'ble Nawáb Faiz Ali Khán and the Hon'ble Mr. Morgan and the Mover. He said—

“My Lord,—At the meeting of this Council last week, Your Excellency stated that I should be able to explain to the Council to-day the course which the Government proposes to follow with reference to the Taxation Bills which were introduced three weeks ago.

“His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor expressed at the same time a strong opinion that no unnecessary delay ought to be allowed in passing the Bills into law.

“He said that local legislation depended much on the shape which these Bills might take, and that until that shape was finally decided, doubt and unsettlement must remain in men's minds as to the extent to which their interests would be affected by fresh taxation. He said that this doubt and unsettlement were mischievous to the public and embarrassing to the Government, and besides this he urged this important fact, to which I myself drew the attention of the Council when the Bills were introduced, that the work of assessing the license-tax ought to be carried out by the European officers personally before the cold weather now passing away was over; otherwise the work would inevitably fall into the hands of Native subordinates.

“Similar representations have been made by several of the other Local Governments. It had originally been the wish of the Government of India that a somewhat longer period should be allowed to elapse before these Bills were proceeded with; but on reconsidering the question, the Government fully recognises the force of the reasons given by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor for the opinion that the Bills ought to be passed without needless delay.

“If the measures proposed by the Government had been less favourably received, the case would have been different, and it might have been right to give more time for public discussion and criticism. The Bills, however, have now been before the public for very nearly three weeks, and it was a cause of

much satisfaction to me to hear from my hon'ble friend the Lieutenant-Governor, that he was satisfied that our measures had been generally well received, and that the necessity for further taxation had been loyally recognised.

"The Government therefore proposes that the Bills shall now be gone on with in the usual course. I am about to move that they be referred to a Select Committee, and when the report of the Committee has been laid before the Council, it is proposed to proceed with the Bills as speedily as may be found convenient.

"I have only one other point to notice.

"At the last meeting of the Council, my hon'ble friend the Lieutenant-Governor expressed a hope that I would take an opportunity of explaining the scheme which the Government of India proposed to adopt in regard to the expenditure of the funds which we are now proposing to raise by fresh taxation.

"I think this wish of my hon'ble friend entirely reasonable, and before the Council is asked to pass these Bills into law, I shall endeavour to give the fullest explanation in my power in regard to this subject.

"I feel confident that I shall be able to satisfy the Council and the public that the resolution which the Government has proclaimed will be faithfully carried out, and that the proceeds of these new taxes will be expended for the purpose of providing what I have called an insurance against famine, and for no other purpose whatever."

The Hon'ble MAHARAJÁ JOTÍNDRÁ MOHÁN TAGORE said: "My Lord,—I have listened with attention to what has been said by the Hon'ble Member who has just spoken, and I crave Your Excellency's permission to occupy the time of this Council with a few remarks. I feel sure that the people in general will in all loyalty willingly submit to the proposed taxation when it is shown that the exigencies of the State necessitate its imposition, and considering all circumstances, I am inclined to think that the proposed license-tax is the best that could be suggested—next perhaps to an income-tax with a high minimum of incidence. As a non-official member of this Hon'ble Council, I deem it my duty, however, respectfully to represent to Your Excellency the strong impression which exists among the people that there is considerable room for retrenchments in the Home Military charges as well as in the Army and Public Works expenditure here, and that no additional tax ought justly to be imposed on the people before such retrenchments have been effected. As to the practicability of the reductions, they are supported in their views by no less an authority than Your Excellency's distinguished predecessor, Lord Northbrook; and this Council will remember the correspondence which passed between the War Office and the Duke of Argyll when His Grace was the Secretary of State for India, with regard to the depôt and recruiting charges. I am glad to see that the Hon'ble Member in charge of our finances entertains similar views with regard to military expenditure, and although he said on a former occasion that Your Excellency's Government will endeavour by representation to the Home Authorities to effect necessary retrenchments, he has unfortunately for us been able to hold out little hope of success. Now, My Lord, the people of this country have no voice in the British Parliament, and they have no exponent of their views in the India Office; they naturally look up to Your Excellency's Government as the protector and guardian of their interests. I hope Your Excellency will allow that, as loyal subjects, they have a right to expect that this Government will not simply represent, but represent with all the force and earnestness which sincerity of conviction imparts, that it cannot consistently with justice impose fresh burdens upon the mute millions mostly living from hand to mouth, until all possible reductions in expenditure have been effected. The generous instincts of the British nation and the love of fair-play which distinguishes them will, I feel confident, be on the side of justice to India, though the adjustment of the financial relations of England with India on an equitable basis were to affect their own pockets and interfere with patronage in certain high quarters. But we are aware that reductions in expenditure cannot be made all at once, while the deficit in the revenue must be immediately met. Taxation, therefore, is a matter of necessity. There is a widespread apprehension however which, I

confess, is not quite unfounded, that taxes once imposed are not easily or soon removed. For this reason I would take the liberty respectfully to suggest that the Select Committees to which the Taxation Bills are to be referred may be asked to give their special consideration to the question whether the Bills should not be so modified as to limit their operations to a certain period,—say two or three years, so that there may be ample time for representation to the Home Government and the British public of the grievances of which we complain. This course, I submit, will be an assurance to the people that Your Excellency's Government is in earnest to do all it can to effectuate reductions, and will inspire them with a confidence that no new permanent burden will be laid upon them until all efforts of Your Excellency's Government to persuade the people of Great Britain to deal justly by the helpless millions of this their great dependency have absolutely failed.

"One word more, My Lord, and I have done. Regarding the application of the money to be raised by taxation, with every deference to the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bills, I am humbly of opinion that it should be formed into a separate fund with a separate account, and not be merged into the general Revenue, so that it may satisfy the people that it is what in reality it is intended to be, a separate famine fund; they will also have an opportunity of knowing what portion of it, if any, is applied to the repayment of previous famine loans, and what portion is spent on the construction of famine insurance works, and how far those works answer the purpose for which they are intended; for, not to mince matters, there is a general conviction that some at least of the irrigation-works which have been executed have turned out to be, as Colonel Corbett has shown, works of experiment rather than of experience."

The Hon'ble SIR ANDREW CLARKE said:—"MY LORD,—The Council will, I trust, permit me to offer a few observations which, from the relations that are now recognized to exist between Famine and Public Works, may not be wholly unacceptable or without interest. And the more so, as the administration of the latter being my particular function, some declaration of our policy may be looked for in the light of the teachings of our recent sad experience.

"It is hardly time for us to review the history of the famine that is passing away, though not yet completely gone, in the Deccan and Southern India. Scarcity and high prices of food, there as well as in other parts of the empire, still remain and render it as difficult as it is premature to come to any finite conclusion as to the exact cause of the calamity, or to dogmatize on the remedies that should be applied to meet the recurrence of famine in the land.

"Unhappily, as handed down to us, we have many and varied precedents, both administrative and economic, not all consistent however, and not all wise or good, for us to accept as standards for our guidance, or as models to imitate; some, in fact, are rather the reverse. You, my Lord, have discussed this section of enquiry in your Minute of last August. But whether looking backward or forward, our object is to ascertain what is the policy to accept, the practice to adopt, in order to enable us, if we cannot abolish famine—an end I fear hopeless to be attained—to do at any rate what we can to limit its area, to localize its scourge, to mitigate its intensity.

"But here I may ask, though no complete or satisfactory answer, I fear, can yet be given, to what are high prices, scarcity or famine due? And why in recent years have these been so recurring, so severe, so virulent?

"Are there causes, possibly as potent but silently at work, to bring about these visitations, besides mere atmospheric phenomena?

"Is there less thrift than formerly? Is the surplus of full harvests no longer stored, but sold, and the proceeds dissipated? Has population increased and in proportion food produce diminished? Have edible grains given place to more paying crops?

"It is possible that these causes are at work here and there, in isolated places, due to special circumstances, but I am inclined to think they are not by any means general. Their consideration, however, calls for thorough scrutiny and investigation, a duty pertaining, in its early stages at least, to the Economist and Statistician rather than to the Engineer.

"In connection with this, I would mention one incident of grave practical moment in the late famine. It is known that more than two-thirds of the autumn and spring harvest failed over an area inhabited by thirty millions of people, and that during the period, some ten months, of the greatest intensity of this famine, the food imported could only have helped to feed one-third of this multitude: yet at the instant the fresh harvest was assured, prices dropped and import ceased. This might lead to the assumption that Southern India held within itself, even when its harvests had failed, stores of grain nearly sufficient to feed its people for the whole time, and yet we were assured on all sides at the end of last, and beginning of this, year that there were no reserves of food, or next to none, in that country. Is it impossible to devise a means by which our knowledge on this all-important point may in the future be, if not absolutely reliable, at least not absolutely *nil*?

"Again, the facts of the grain-trade of Northern India present some features which it may be worth while to note, and which suggest that vast reserves are still in hand, notwithstanding the enormous export-trade of the last two years, and particularly of the present year.

"The export of wheat from Calcutta on an unusual scale commenced in May 1876, just after the spring or wheat-harvest had been garnered. Wheat then sold at Cawnpore for 27 seers per rupee, and the export rose from 150,000 maunds in April to 540,000 maunds in July, but checked (apparently by a rise in price in July to 22½ seers) fell in August to 265,000 maunds. At the end of August the price again fell to 27 seers, and the exports rose to 560,000 maunds (the maximum of the year) in October. It was about this time that the signs of approaching famine were unmistakable.

"From the end of August, the price rose till nearly the middle of December 1876, when it was 21 seers for the rupee, and the exports in January 1877 fell to 120,000 maunds.

"Now it is since January 1877 that the extraordinary export has taken place—thus anticipating by at least three months the course of trade of the previous year,—but prices remained constant from December till the beginning of April, at 20 to 21 seers.

"War was declared in Europe on the 23rd April 1877.

"By May the exports had risen to upwards of one million of maunds, and with a slight check in June (the price had risen to 16 seers in May) reached its maximum (1,270,000 maunds) in August, the price having been 19½ seers early in June and 18 seers early in July.

"From June till the early part of August there was no great variation in price, but in the latter half of that month the price rose to 15 seers, reaching its maximum in the latter half of September, when it stood at 11 seers. The autumn crops of Northern India had failed, and the export-trade fell suddenly to 440,000 maunds in September, was 255,000 maunds in October, and 235,000 maunds in November.

"Thus, so far as we can see, the enormous abstraction of grain for export from Bombay as well as from Calcutta, in addition to what was sent to the famine districts of Western India, did not cause a greater variation in the price of wheat at Cawnpore between December 1876 and August 1877 than is represented by a difference of 4½ seers in the quantity obtainable for one rupee.

"But the moment one harvest had failed and the sowings for the next were in jeopardy, the law of self-preservation appears to have asserted itself, and we may, I think, deduce from the rapidity of its action that the reserves are great, and if, as I was informed, more than 100,000 tons of shipping were left without freights, we have an index of the trade which had been reckoned on, by those most fitted to estimate the power of the supply, to equal the demand.

"No doubt there are tracts of country which, formerly growing food for home-consumption, now grow produce for export, and depend for their support on supplies from without; but accepting this, what follows will, I think, show that this is a source of satisfaction rather than a cause for regret, since in the restoration of the balance we find the very weapon with which to fight famine: for the fleecy capsules of the cotton plant, or the jewelled diapers of the

poppy, feed their cultivators with no less certainty than the crops of the rice swamp, or of the wheat field, feed those who raise them.

"The Agricultural returns of India, from which much might have been gleaned, are not very complete, or rather they are not as yet in a very accessible form, but Mr. Bernard has been kind enough to give me a note which will make a review of them intelligible. He says—

"The best return I have been able to get of the area cultivated and the area under food crops in different parts of India, incomplete it is true for some Provinces, but still sufficient for our purpose, shows that in our most thickly-peopled Provinces there are about 75 to 80 acres of land under cultivation to every 100 persons, and that out of those 75 to 80 acres 65 to 70 are under food crops. For instance, Oudh with its dense population of 14 millions has 9 million acres of cultivated lands, of which 8,200,000 acres bear food crops. Madras has 21 millions of acres under food crops for its raiyatwari population (excluding zamindaris) of about 27 millions. Mysore has $4\frac{1}{2}$ millions of acres under food for its population of 5 millions. British Burma has $2\frac{1}{2}$ millions of acres under food with a population of $2\frac{1}{2}$ millions. The Central Provinces, where the land is poor and cultivation is slovenly, and where there are grown much cotton and oil-seeds, have only 13 millions of acres under food crops out of a total 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ millions of cultivated acres, but then its population is only 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ millions. There are great differences in Provinces, for instance British Burma exports annually 800,000 tons of rice, that is to say, it produces from two to three times as much food as its people require. Assam, on the other hand, has also a very rich soil, a heavy and never-failing rainfall, enormous areas of virgin land, yet she does not produce food enough for her people, and has to import food from thickly-peopled Bengal. But so far as I know, Assam is the only Province in this case, and all the other Provinces of India produce enough food for their own support and for export as well.

"A great deal has been said of late years about the vast areas put down with opium, cotton, indigo, seeds and other crops, to the exclusion of food crops, and to the exploitation of India for the benefit of rich traders and of distant populations. But much of this kind of talk is due to ignorance; for out of the cultivated area of British India, estimated at about 160 millions of acres, only about 580,000 acres are under opium, and little more than one million acres under indigo, 8,000,000 oil-seeds, and 10,500,000 acres under cotton, most of it for home-consumption in India, while at least 130 millions of acres are under food crops. And an acre of food crop land will in an ordinarily good season support two people if the produce of one Province be taken with another. In Burma and Bengal one acre supports three or four people; in the Central Provinces and Bombay it supports less than two. No doubt the area under such crops as oil-seeds, jute and oil-bearing roots has increased greatly during the last 10 or 15 years. But then the total area under the plough has also increased vastly. In the Madras Presidency alone I find that Mr. Dalrymple, no mean authority, wrote in 1867 that the cultivated land in certain districts of Madras had from 1856 to 1866 risen from 10 millions to 16 millions of acres, so that it is quite safe to say that the area of food crop land in India is now as high or higher compared to the population than it was in old times, notwithstanding the great extension of non-food staples like linseed and rapeseed."

"My object in calling attention to this statement will be patent and, I trust, conclusive. It is this, that even if Drought and Dearth were more extensive and widespread than they have been in the most disastrous of Indian famines, the empire can still from its own soil feed itself, and I say this with the full knowledge, that we have drawn rice from beyond the limits of the empire.

"The significance of this fact should go far to reconcile us to accept, not with cheerfulness certainly, but with resignation, the proposals of my Hon'ble Colleague; and this consideration recalls me to my more immediate object that, though the measures for which we now seek assent are the premium which we must pay for insurance (I fear only for a part insurance), and though it is to be hoped that sweet nature will give us a little longer time for recovery and restoration before she again withholds from us her bounteous and fruitful gifts, we must in wisdom and with prevision and energy, use the opportunity of husbanding with knowledge, as well as of distributing with certainty and rapidity, those gifts so that our peoples may not again suffer as they have in the past.

"Severe as the dearth and consequent distress have been from which we are now emerging, there has been no dearth of suggestions for the remedy and prevention of a similar state of things. These suggestions are as varied in their scope as they differ in the means required to give effect to them, ranging from a scheme to cost only a hundred millions sterling—but the money did not come with the scheme—to the simpler and certainly less costly introduction of a patent two-wheeled cart for horse or bullock draft—my friend forgot to tell me how the cattle were to be fed—or to a cheap and simple wind-mill for pumping water, but I was not told how the water was to

be raised when there is no wind, the normal atmospheric condition of India when water is most wanted.

"And now, my Lord, in what I am about to say on the particular specific that has been so boldly proffered to us, on many sides from many irresponsible authorities, as the certain cure and remedy for all our ills, I desire most emphatically to record the fact that, though not an Irrigation Engineer myself (for my experience in this field of my profession has been very limited), I have approached the consideration of the subject as applicable to all India, prejudiced in favour not only of Irrigation, but also of Inland Navigation, and that one of my dreams has been the hope that during the time I was to sit at this Council Board I would unite the waters of the Arabian sea with those of the Bay of Bengal by an inland channel.

"The stern realities that confronted me have dispelled this illusion, but at any rate this bare statement should clear me from the charge that because I have had larger experience in Railways, I am therefore biassed in favour of Railway enterprises.

"The construction of Irrigation and Navigation-works must strike the most heedless as the most obvious way of preventing famines. Water in ample abundance, rushing and racing to the Ocean only to be spread and lost in its broad bosom, has to be but bitted and curbed by dam or bund, and then so distributed as to fertilise the wide level plains of India, and to secure food and life for man and beast.

"A step further, and these running rills are deepened, extended and converted into silent highways, to bear to foreign markets the redundant harvests of the tracts they traverse, and to bring back argosies laden with the wealth of other lands.

"This seemed simple and captivating, and in India, with its tropical sun, its certain (?) monsoons, and the prodigious rainfall along the Gháts and in some localities, nothing should be more sure.

"Others again having studied well our geography, have seen in the perennial supply drawn by our northern rivers from the eternal snows of the Himalayas an inexhaustible source of national wealth.

"Have these rivers been neglected? A glance at a map showing the districts of Northern India protected from drought by irrigation-works will give a graphic answer.

"These protected areas form, it is true, but a small portion of the entire surface of the Continent, and of the balance left, little can unfortunately be reached by this perennial supply; for the area within its influence ceases a little south of the Jumna, and from Rajmahal on the East away to the far South and West all the immense region of Central India bounded by the Vindias falls to the Ganges, and is inaccessible to canal-irrigation.

"This area, then, and that again to the South of the range I have named, may be said to be wholly dependent upon rainfall. And we are thus brought to see that, vast as is the country we have to deal with, mere magnitude is but one element of the problem to be solved.

"Much, very much, has already been done, especially in Southern India, and much more still can be, and will be, done in storing water; but the lessons which past and recent famines have taught us are that territories dependent on reservoirs, or 'tanks' as they are better known in India, offer, and at the best can offer, only an intermittent protection under the phase from which we are now emerging.

"Multiply these tanks as we may, they will stand us in but little help in such a famine as we have just passed through, due, as it has been, not to the failures of a single season, or of a single year. Deficiency of water in them originally, and ceaseless evaporation, are the influences which dry up one and dry up all when once the supply fails. And here, before I pass from this subject, I would desire to say that, although confidence in tanks cannot be assured, dependent as they are on the doubtful factor of local rains, yet in Madras and especially in Mysore, where there is the enormous number of 37,600 tanks ranging from the size of a village reservoir to a respectable-sized lake of 14 square miles, much has been done in recent years to place

them in a condition of safety, improving, as far as practicable, their capacity. But in this direction still more has to be done, and every effort will be made to insist on the continuance of systematic action in perfecting these works.

"To replenish these reservoirs from other than their natural catchments, as has been suggested, by means of channels led off from the larger rivers, would, in nearly all cases throughout the centre of the peninsula, where the scourge of famine has been heaviest, be either wholly impossible, or relatively so if financially considered.

"The tempting idea of storing up the flood wave where the streams first issue from their birth place in the bosom of the Western Gháts, unless in a very few exceptional positions, appears to be as deceptive as it is luring, judging from the experience of works of this character in the Bombay Presidency. No less than 27 works more or less of this type estimated to cost over 2 millions sterling have there been either completed or commenced as Famine Relief Works, with, it is much to be feared, little prospect of paying for many years to come.

"The greatest advocate for schemes of this character has lately stated that 10,000 such reservoirs with an unfailing supply could thus be constructed, and instanced as a case in point one capable of storing 1,600,000,000 cubic yards of water and of commanding 'nine-tenths of the whole Peninsula of India,' which project, however, had in vain been pressed on the attention of Government.

"The Officer whose duty it was to investigate this project, and who himself was at first most sanguine as to its success, informs me that, after several years' gauging the river which was to supply the reservoir, the available quantity of water turned out to be only one-fourth of that calculated above; and further, that judging from the experience of three other works of a precisely similar character which were experimentally carried out in the same chain of hills, the fact was clearly demonstrated that such works could not, at least under existing conditions, be made to pay. The land is there, the water is there, but the inducements hitherto held out to the cultivators to embark in irrigation have met with the same disheartening response as in the case of the Madras Irrigation Company's Canal, which has hitherto disappointed in the most marked manner the expectation held out when it was projected. I have said it would not pay; but to my mind this is a matter of secondary importance, if only it would not fail. But as a security against famine in times like those we have passed through, it would be a broken reed to lean on.

"In these situations, with *régur* or other unsuitable soils, rapidly sloping ground, and other drawbacks, the sparsely scattered, ignorant and indigent cultivators, who perhaps have had no previous acquaintance with irrigation, fail to realize the advantage of incurring the outlay requisite for terracing their fields (often in such localities a serious charge), and it is thus to be feared that generations must be born and die before appreciable progress can be made towards the desired goal.

"Until the general conditions with which we have to deal alter materially, or schemes hitherto tried without success solve the difficulty of bringing water to the land without thereby imposing an unbearable burden on the country, we must accept as a fact that close on 550,000 square miles of the 740,000 comprising the Great Provinces of the Empire (exclusive of the Native States, Burma, &c.) cannot receive protection in any broad sense, and the vision of the 10,000 great reservoirs conjured up by the enthusiastic projector must be allowed to fade into dreamland.

"Another distinguished writer who has been quoted as a great authority, and whose opinion I admit is deserving of every respect, has stated that the great tracts of the Panjáb might, at the cost of some 10 millions, be irrigated without the risk of pecuniary loss, and that this would be an insurance against drought.

"This may be true, but the question is not entirely connected with famine, and considered from an irrigation point of view, the scheme has been already considered and abandoned, because the taxpayers of all India would have to find the money to execute it, and when executed there would be for genera-

tions no people to enjoy it, the district containing but a handful of inhabitants.

"The same writer when criticising our past expenditure in the Tirhoot famine would also have that country irrigated. Press these principles to their logical sequence and apply them to all the area of India, and we are brought face to face with an outlay of some £ 700,000,000 sterling !

"For a moment however admitting the dictum that 'there is not a district in India that could not be more or less irrigated,' and assuming that only 100 millions of acres (say 156,000 square miles) of its whole surface could have this great blessing conferred on it, at the rate specified, namely, £2 per acre (the Bombay works give Rs. 23½ per acre for protection exclusive of indirect charges), a capital outlay of 200 millions would be needed, and an annual burden imposed on the people of 8 millions sterling to cover the interest charge at 4 per cent.

"A proposition so startling might be allowed to answer itself, or still better, by adopting an argument already used that the taxation of India 'is almost without limit so high that you cannot turn the screw a bit more,' be condemned by those who have brought it forward for grave consideration; but as the best means of bringing home the very precarious nature of the revenue derivable from these protective works, the following sentence may be quoted from the Bengal Revenue Report for the past official year :—

" 'In Midnapore the rainfall was 75 inches more in the opinion of the raiyats than is good even for rice. Hence Canal water was at a discount. Those cultivators who had executed leases at the commencement of the season regretted that they had done so, and the result seemed to justify their view of the case, as numerous careful experiments made by both Revenue and Engineer Departments showed that the outturn of the irrigated crops was in no degree superior to that of the unirrigated. This following upon a previous year of good rainfall has brought the Midnapore Canal into the greatest disfavour. There was a large falling off in the leased area, which has again been followed by a very much larger decrease in 1877-78.'

"This has the greater significance when it is recollected who the author is, and his devotion and attachment to this branch of his profession, for no better Irrigation Engineer exists in India than Colonel Haig.

"Again he observes—

" 'The previous year having been a very favourable one for the unirrigated crops, the area leased for in 1876-77 fell from 55,995 acres to 32,681, but as the season advanced and its real character developed, the lessees repented of their engagements, and endeavoured to evade them by every possible means, first clamouring for a remission of the Government demand on the ground that the water was of no value to them (which, as it has turned out, was true), and when this was refused, endeavouring to prove that water had not been properly supplied. The result has been disheartening for both Government and people. The revenue demands were enforced mostly by process of law, the people resisting them to the last. Very little of the demand for the year was recovered during the year, but the recoveries of arrears of former years were so vigorously carried on, that the actual collections exceeded those of any previous year except 1874-75.

" 'It is impossible to record this result with any satisfaction, as it seems certain that the arrears and the difficulty of enforcing payment were mainly, if not solely, due to the extreme poverty of the people. It is melancholy to read of 12,714 certificates having been issued for the recovery of the arrears after abandoning all claims for less than one rupee, and making remissions to a large extent on other grounds; and this in a district where the irrigators have, as a rule, dealt fairly with Government, and have always been ready to pay when they had the means. One can hardly read the description of the revenue operations of the year, and it may be added, of the previous years, without a wish that, if the state of the cultivators is such as it is described by the Collector and his subordinates, irrigation, which, according to them, only enhances the difficulties of the people in ordinary years, had never been introduced at all. The Deputy Revenue Superintendent remarks—"The most potent cause about the gradual decline of the area leased is the indebtedness of the Midnapore raiyats. They are involved over head and ears; and it is a matter of infinite regret that their debts are increasing as their connection with the Government irrigation is growing older. Excepting during the year under review, the canal irrigation as compared with the unirrigated crop has always increased the yield from 3 to 5 maunds in the acre, but the Government irrigators are not in a position to benefit by it; all that they obtained from the fields go punctually to fill the coffers of the Mahájans, and they have finally to borrow money for the payment of the water-rate. The increased yield of the crop, if reserved for the liquidation of the Government debt, is sure to prove more than enough for the purpose; but no notice is taken of it, and when the irrigator is forced to pay for the irrigation of his land, he blames the canal for the increased debt."

“ ‘ Again, attachments and sales of the debtors’ property were very frequent, and where they had not the desired effect, the debtors were arrested for the realization of the Government dues ; and it is now a very common saying within the irrigable area that the major portion of the Government irrigators have been deprived of their plough-cattle for the payment of the water-rates. This is not very untrue, as the most valuable saleable property in the possession of the cultivators are the bullocks ; and where we could catch hold of them no other movable or immovable property belonging to them was attached or sold. The number of sale notices and warrants for the arrest of the debtors issued during the year under review was unusually large, yet from the well-known poverty of the Midnapore raiyats, the result has not been as satisfactory as was anticipated.

“ ‘ The part played by the Zamíndárs and Mahájans in the matter is shown in the following extracts from the Deputy Superintendent’s reports :—

“ ‘ The Zamíndárs, whose resistance to the spread of irrigation was hitherto passive, have now broken out in action, and many of them have openly prohibited their tenants from using the canal water on the penalty of incurring their severe displeasure. They have done this with the view of securing the realization of their own dues, and of preventing their raiyats from increasing their debts unnecessarily as they call it. The Mahájans also have been telling the raiyats not to resort to the canal any longer.’

“ ‘ For the Collector’s explanation of the causes of this state of things reference may be made to the Revenue Report of 1875-76, paragraph 36. It should be noted, in passing, that the year 1876-77, in which coercive measures on so large a scale were found necessary for the realization of the Government revenues, was one of exceptionally high prices, and so far peculiarly favourable to the raiyats.’

“ ‘ I have at length, and I fear to weariness, made these quotations ; not that I desire to repeat them in the remotest degree to depreciate irrigation, but to show that the subject is surrounded with other difficulties, perhaps more obstructive and more powerful than those which the Engineer can overcome or the Financier deal with.

“ ‘ What has been done already in the way of this artificial irrigation in parts of India, its cost and its results, may be rapidly sketched.

“ ‘ Take first, my Lord, this great Province of Bengal, with its 62,000,000 of population, and its 48,000,000 acres of land under food crops, and its 7,500,000 acres producing industrial staples of one kind or the other, and consider its three great irrigation schemes of Orissa, the Sone and Midnapore.

“ ‘ These three projects protect generally some 1,231,000 acres, or 2·2 per cent. of the whole cultivated area of the Province ; they will, when completed, fully preserve that area from drought under the worst conditions yet known. In the last year water was taken from them for 360,000 acres, or only a little more than $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the total lands under crops. To obtain this result, we have already spent close on 4½ millions sterling, and a little under £4 an acre will have been spent when the works have been completed.

“ ‘ In the Panjáb, exclusive of ancient works, nearly 3½ millions sterling have been spent in irrigating a little more than 1 million acres. The Sirhind project, now drawing to completion, promises well, but none of the other numerous schemes for further irrigation in the Panjáb hold out fair prospects of immediate success.

“ ‘ The same difficulty applies to the prosperous Provinces of the North-West, where £ 5,500,000 have been already expended in irrigating, according to the last returns, some 1,390,000 acres, and in prosecution of works which will eventually command a much wider area. This accomplished, the Ganges and the Jumna, the perennial rivers of these regions, will have given up possibly all the treasures they have drawn from the glaciers of their source.

“ ‘ An author, one indeed of our own circle, has in an English periodical, alluding to our not having constructed the great Sardah Canal in Oudh, twitted us now in India, for locking the stable door after the horse had been stolen, and has compared us to a father who has fee’d the doctor, but has forgotten to feed his own child.

“ ‘ In answer to this, I shall only quote an extract from the Secretary of State’s Despatch of the 9th April 1873, in which he says :—

“ ‘ At a time when the finances of India are burdened with the pressure of so many and such important public works, it was obviously impolitic to persevere in a vast undertaking costing upwards of 3 millions of money for the purpose of bringing water to the estates of landholders, who protested against the project as being unnecessary and a source of disease, while the opinions of the great majority of the local officers in Oudh, endorsed by every Chief Commissioner of the Province, and shared in by the Lieutenant-Governor, were that the proposed canals were not wanted and would not be a financial success.’

"Let me pass on to Madras, where, as far as I can gather from the facts, some six millions sterling have been spent on irrigation-schemes, or rather where this amount has been calculated without taking into account the dead stock value of the ancient Native works. The results are certainly better there, for whilst in ordinary years some five million acres receive the full benefits of irrigation, in the very worst years one million six hundred thousand acres are effectually protected,—yet Madras, with its 32 millions of people, has even then but seven per cent. of its agricultural industry secured from disaster in years of ordinary rainfall, and a much smaller area in years of drought.

"In Bombay, exclusive of Sindh, with 19 million acres under cultivation, some 17,000 can now be irrigated, and when the works which are now under construction are completed, costing at present estimates more than two millions, it is hoped, at all events, some eight to nine hundred thousand acres may be protected.

"I could go on giving dry facts, but in themselves they would, I fear, convey but a small idea to the mind of the vast work already accomplished in this country, far exceeding all that has been hitherto done as regards irrigation by collected Europe with the great canals of Italy and the reservoirs and dams of Spain; and I should assuredly fail were I to undertake the still greater task of practically bringing home the boundless nature of the effort which some would have us undertake, were we to rely on irrigation alone as an universal insurance against Famine.

"It must also be distinctly borne in mind that the early Irrigation Engineers, who have left an imperishable name in connection with the works of their creation, naturally, and indeed necessarily, selected those fields in their enterprise, where all the elements of success lay in happiest combination. Where in fact—

" 'Mill sites fill the country as thick as you can cram' em,
An desput rivers run about a' beggin folk to dam' em.'

"One of these Engineers, not the least distinguished, nor the least loud in his upbraidings at the shortcomings of those whom he has left behind in India, for not following his good example, has quite forgotten that he has himself plucked the choicest plums off the tree and has left us only the kernels. Take for example the Kistna Delta Irrigation alone. What have we there? a garden it is admitted. But then, from the 31st December till the 1st July, it places under contribution, and claims exclusive right over, all the water from a catchment of not less than fifty times its own area.

"Having now, however, entered upon those tracts where these advantages no longer exist in such profusion, the least want of prudence may, by bringing about failures, injure the very cause which those, who most earnestly desire the extension of irrigation, have most at heart.

"I think that I have, however, sufficiently shown that the administrators of this country, whether civil or professional, have ever valued the precious treasures of its rivers and storm waters.

"In short, as far as I can ascertain, we have spent some 24 millions sterling, and for this we have some 14,000 square miles actually irrigated with more or less certitude as regards permanency of supply. In other words, we have had to pay £ 1,700 for each square mile, or something under £ 3 an acre.

"Even if we had the water at command and it were otherwise practicable to protect all the agricultural land of India, it would demand on this basis, an outlay of at least some three hundred millions sterling. This would build some 40,000 miles of Railway, the fourth of which would give us an insurance not against famines, but certainly against extreme scarcity, distress and death from want.

"I said just now *if practicable* because, in order to irrigate, we must have water, either annual from heaven or perennial from the snows of the Himalayas. The first we must regard, I fear, as precarious and uncertain, and as for the last, great as is the extent of the region over which the snow waters have their influence, and though possibly more may yet be garnered

of their generous and perpetually recurring flow, we have already in the Panjáb and in the North-Western Provinces, especially in the latter, appropriated so great a quantity of it, that we fear we are approaching the limits of the supply. This last year we are told that the Ganges Canal was strained to its utmost, and at the tail of its distributaries the cultivators got but a scant supply; thus rendering more doubtful than before, the wisdom of drawing off any further supply for the proposed Eastern Ganges Canal.

"It is in years like the past one that the great advantages of irrigation are so apparent. We have evidence that the undeveloped Sone has already saved harvests, which must otherwise have perished, of more than a million sterling in value, whilst in the recent visitation in Madras the irrigated districts of the Godavery, Tanjore and Trichinopoly have practically paid their land-revenue in full. The Kistna District, where the Irrigation project is not complete, has had remitted some 15 per cent.; but in the unirrigated districts, remissions ranging from 30 to 70 per cent. have prevailed, whilst they have drawn from the irrigated districts food to the value of some £150,000 exported by sea alone.

"I will not now trouble the Council with any observations as to the Embankments or Inundation projects of parts of Bengal, of Burma, or of Sindh. I only allude to them at all as significant of the fact that the Rulers of this country, Native as well as British, have in more ways than one, in the present as in the past, thought out the difficult problems that this struggle against nature has from time to time presented to them.

"So also I will not now say anything of the water-logging of land, of the raising of the spring level, of fever and other alleged evils, which even if I admit as existing at all, I admit only to say that a remedy for them by drainage exists, though its cost, a heavy item with low-lying stiff clay soils, must be added to that of the original works.

"Let me, when mentioning drainage and the necessity for applying the severest examination to irrigation schemes, quote what one of the apostles of irrigation himself says when speaking of promoting indiscriminate and wide-spread irrigation—'We should,' he says, 'make sure that we may not turn the irrigated districts into vast swamps, decimating the inhabitants with fever, and reducing, instead of increasing, the fertility of the soil.'

"And here I may remark that the nature of the soil has been a factor which has been too often wholly ignored not only in schemes projected but since completed.

"I trust it will not for one moment be thought, because I have said what I have, that I am in the most remote degree opposed to, or the enemy of, irrigation; far from it. I believe I am—by the course I have taken in applying to every scheme and estimate that has come before me since I have taken my seat at this Council the closest enquiry and the most minute scrutiny as to the soundness of the one and the accuracy of the other—a truer friend to irrigation than the romantic enthusiasts who can only see that in water there is a cure for every ill, or the orator who, from the vantage ground of his great eloquence, makes easy the task, and would guide us through a maze, of which it is reserved for statesmen yet unborn to find the clue. So in saying this I wish it to be understood that, we do not purpose to neglect in the future irrigation-works which give prospects of being not only beneficial in ordinary years but in years of scarcity. Many projects are now under enquiry of which I hope this may be said, though of some of them the full cost of which would come to some £15,000,000 sterling, I find it already recorded that 'none of them are so urgently needed, in view to the prevention of famine, as to render it essential to extend financially the scale of operations in irrigation-works.'

"I have already alluded to the projected through water communication from Karáchi to Calcutta, estimated to cost £5,000,000. If this line of navigation, passing as it does across the Peninsula through regions flooded by the great waters from the Himalayas, stretching to both seas, traversed by a net-work of rivers, flowing through a natural physical formation—fulfilling in short all the Engineering conditions favourable to inland navigation—offer little or no prospect that, until years have elapsed, its practical influence as a

means of communication will be felt, and that as a reproductive work, there is but little hope for any return, how does the problem stand in other parts of Hindústán?

"Here and there, as around this city, local works of this nature, isolated and apart, have been a success, and many other navigation canal projects are likely, in this limited form, to be carried out from time to time; but any connected system of internal navigation seems a remote possibility.

"The irrigation and combined navigation systems of the Godávári and Kistna, projected to open up traffic from the Eastern sea-board to the country of their sources and even to the Western Gháts, and ultimately to debouch at Carwar on the Western Coast, give little prospect or encouragement for us to anticipate from them the great benefits or facilities predicted by their projectors. It is not difficult to understand this when the main link in the chain, that of the Madras Irrigation Company, is closed for six months of the year, because the source of its water-supply is closed to it for that time! Even if this source were a constant one, the extension of the navigation to the Coast is barred by physical difficulties of apparently an insurmountable character. I may be told all this can be remedied by storage tanks. I grant this might be possible, but without counting their cost, or other difficulty of even a more serious nature which, as a financial undertaking, will make the original scheme a still more hopeless affair than now when the returns on the work do not come within a lách per annum of the maintenance and establishment charges irrespective of interest on capital, recent experience tends to show that these aids will in the hour of our direst need fail us.

"Still I do not desire to condemn these schemes altogether, and I hope to see something practical done with them; possibly, a remodelling of the works may ensure better results.

"The East Coast Canal, the most promising project of all, will demand, in order to secure its ultimate success, the solution of difficulties which will try the skill, genius and daring of another Cautley, owing to its having to cross the drainage of the whole Peninsula.

"I fear, then, that as far as our knowledge goes, we cannot look forward to being able at any early period in India's future to see established a connected system of inland navigation. No doubt in districts favouring their construction we shall see navigable canals introduced and extended, but, judging from the past, their use and general adoption must at best be necessarily a matter of slow growth, and in the centre of the Peninsula, where they would be of the utmost service in case of the recurrence of any such famine as we have now passed through, it may be doubted whether any connected line of real utility could be constructed with advantage.

"Accepting the difficulties of the position as thus briefly portrayed, it is evident that the only practical course at the present moment is to recognise the mutual inter-dependence of the different parts of this vast country, and provide the means of distributing the surplus of one part to meet the deficiency of other parts.

"Happily we have not suffered simultaneously throughout India. The surplus produce of one part has been available for transport to other parts, and the enormous export of wheat which has been concurrent with the late calamity has shown that India has been able as a whole to produce more than it could consume.

"I do not lose sight of the fact that the people of Southern India are not a wheat-eating people, but from the experience of the late famine and of that of 1874, it is evident that the calamity must be indeed frightful when India herself and the neighbouring rice-producing countries accessible by sea cannot feed any afflicted part.

"Even if on the whole empire the scourge of famine fell, and the food of its people had to be ocean-borne, how entirely dependent must the country still be on its internal communication!

"The point, then, at which I have arrived is that land communications have been our main stay in the recent famine and must ever be.

"I do not purpose to enter again upon the vexed question of waterways against railways. Even could I bring myself to consider that the former were possible in places where the latter exist, I could not shut my eyes to the facts which are patent to every one.

"We have a system of railways and we can say that they are now paying investments in the matter of direct returns. These railways have taught the people the advantages of rapid locomotion, and the merchant and trader know well, without such teaching the value of the Telegraph and of the Railway in the matter of quick returns. The railway system must continue to expand and will expand till every inhabitant of India is within 50 to 100 miles of a line.

"But there is an argument for Railways which has especial force in a time of famine. A grass famine may be said to be as bad as a grain famine. For if the cattle on which the tilling of the ground is dependent cannot get fodder or even grass, the people are indeed in a bad way. Their only resource is to take time by the forelock, as thousands have done in Upper and Central India in the course of the last few months when scarcity threatened, and, as in the case of a water famine, emigrate to distant tracts in order to save their cattle.

"We have not neglected the extension of Railways in connection with the lessons taught us by the famines of the last few years. The Northern Bengal, the Tirhoot, and the Irrawaddy Valley lines all received an impetus from famine if they do not owe their early existence to it. The recent calamity has precipitated the construction of the Dhond-Manmar line into an almost accomplished fact, and has given a stimulus to at least two other lines in Southern India. Similarly the threatenings of scarcity, now happily almost passed away, which came upon us a few months ago, have given an impetus to the projected lines of Central India and Rájputána.

"The Government has not hesitated, notwithstanding the severe strain upon its resources, to devote during the present year upwards of a million sterling to Railway lines over and above what it had arranged to spend this time last year.

"And whatever views may be held on the subject of Railways, there is this justification for their extension, that since October 1876 they have carried into the heart of the afflicted districts upwards of one and a quarter million tons of food-grains, representing the supply of $7\frac{1}{2}$ millions of people for 12 months at 1lb. per head per diem. But continuous as has been the inward current of food, the work of the Railways has at times been far heavier than would be gathered from the even distribution of the quantity named over the entire period. Thus, in the three months ended December 1876, the Great Indian Peninsula Railway carried into the districts afflicted nearly 27,000 tons monthly, besides the larger proportion of the grain (44,000 tons in the three months), exported by sea to the Southern Mahratta ports of that Presidency.

"In July and August of this year, when the intensity of the famine was at its maximum, that Railway carried almost the same quantity.

"And during those two months the Madras Railways distributed almost 200,000 tons of food.

"The effect of a prompt supply of such a quantity of food can only be estimated by a consideration of the direful effects of its non-supply, and I shall not be accused of exaggeration when I say that the Railways have saved Southern India.

"The work done by a Railway is only partly appreciated, unless the distance over which the goods are transported is considered.

"The rice exported from this port, Calcutta, was not carried over any great length of Railway, but the wheat of Upper India, which was carried in large quantities to Puna and even as far as Bellary, and the grain of the Central Provinces, was carried over hundreds of miles descending and ascending the Western Gháts. The waste of power over the Gháts and the risk attending it have been eliminated for all time by the construction of the Dhond-Manmar line.

"But vital as is the assistance which the Railways have afforded, it must not be left out of sight that this aid was rendered with a concurrent unprece-

dented export trade, and, consequently, augmented general traffic.

"Thus, in the first half of the current year, on all the Railways of India, there were about $4\frac{1}{2}$ millions of tons of goods lifted against $3\frac{1}{2}$ millions in the corresponding period of 1876.

"The pressure during the past year has been very great, and no doubt more or less loss and inconvenience has followed from this strain on the resources and means; but considering the distances traversed and the consequent impossibility of preventing detention of rolling-stock, the working has, on the whole, been creditable to Railway management in India. "

"In considering the effect upon the English railway system of the construction of the Channel Tunnel, the diversion of rolling-stock to continental railways has been discussed as a matter which would call for very special arrangement. Our English Railway Managers would not, I apprehend, view without misgivings the concentration of a moiety of their wagon-stock at Berlin, Vienna or St. Petersburg; yet the diversion from the lines of Northern India of a couple of thousand wagons was a frequent occurrence during the recent pressure, and on one occasion the number of wagons thus absent was close upon 2,800.

"Perhaps a few words from me here in further explanation of what has been already stated by my Hon'ble Colleague in reference to this Railway traffic and the preference given in September to food destined to the famine-stricken district may not be amiss.

"Very early in February of last year the power of the Great Indian Peninsula and Madras Railways to deal with the increase of traffic thrown upon them arrested our attention, but both Companies then thought that nothing special was needed to facilitate their operation.

"But on the 5th March, I find myself writing, when ordering engines from our State lines in Northern India to be placed on the metals of the Madras Line, that 'the Great Indian Peninsula is now in need of engines to work its own lines,' so rapidly had grown the demands from various causes on the rolling-stock of the lines. This growth of traffic led to many suggestions all pointing to the direct interference and intervention of the State with the management of the lines and the direction of trade. On this I find I again wrote pointing out that more engine power was all that was needed, adding—

"From the north and west the lines in correspondence are working as one system, and their capacity is only limited by their united haulage power, which no new organization or fresh administration can possibly improve; whilst on the contrary the introduction of foreign interference will inevitably tend to irritation and friction; and misunderstanding, confusion and chaos will take the place of hearty co-operation and management which at present exist between the Managers, who are mutually aware of their individual difficulties, and that these arise from physical and material causes requiring only time for their removal.

"At this moment throughout the whole of our railway system, a number of other circumstances, and not the famine alone, has caused a sudden expansion of traffic. All railways are taxed to their utmost, and even on the far Indus Valley, where by the opening for goods traffic of a portion only of the line last January, the Flotilla on the river was released for more concentrated traffic, an unexpectedly large trade has sprung up, and the wheat of Sindh and of the Northern Panjáb is seeking a market not only in the Deccan, but even in Europe itself. All this has to be watched and nurtured, and any rough or rude remedy, dictated by the momentary necessity for removing a block on a line traversing a district of Bombay or Madras, might irreparably throw back the growth of this trade and industry."

"Again—

"I hope I have shewn in this note that no exceptional administrative measures are really needed to meet the present pressure, which I am confident can be satisfactorily overcome without them."

"This I wrote in March of last year.

"To do more than the Railways were already doing could only be effected by two measures—one the doubling of the lines, the other the procuring of additional engines.

"The first was out of the question even if it could have been done in time to be of use in such a crisis; the second, owing to the exceptional gauge adopted in this country, was really almost as impossible as the first, since we have in Europe no reserve from other systems to fall back upon. The only

alternatives left then were to contribute stock from the Northern lines, although on them, too, the pressure had fallen, and to give preference to food consigned to Southern India. Still reluctant to press, till forced by inexorable necessity, either of these courses on the Railway administration, it was not till the calamity in Southern India was assuming yet darker features, that with your approval, My Lord, I wrote confidentially to the several Railway Agents on the 27th July a letter which with the permission of the Council I will now read—

“DEAR SIR,—The situation in Southern India appears to be graver now than ever. It is causing the Viceroy to consider with anxious solicitude the means to be adopted in order to mitigate the terrible distress which seems imminent from want of food in Mysore and Madras, and it points to our being forced to take exceptional measures for facilitating the transport of grain into and within those countries.

“This, I fear, will have to be done at the sacrifice of certain trade interests, for in face of such a crisis, preference must be given to food-grain traffic.

“The haulage power and the stock on the Madras, and very possibly on the Great Indian Peninsula line, will have to be increased by contributions from other lines; and Lord Lytton feels assured that he may reckon on the co-operation of other Companies, should such a course be forced upon us.

“I trust that it may not come to this. But I invite your aid and co-operation to help us, and in the meantime I write this to ask you to consider what you can do to regulate and increase famine traffic, so as to give it a special service and preference over all other consignments on your lines, and to see what powerful goods engines (the gradients of both the Madras and Great Indian Peninsula Railways are bad) and covered or high-sided stock you can supply to the Madras line, in order to distribute what is sent from the North or by water. The latest information shows that the Madras Railway must have 16 powerful goods engines and 400 wagons without loss of time.

“I write this therefore to prepare you for what is probable. Please consider this in the meantime as very secret and confidential; but in case the worst comes to the worst, I should like to know beforehand what are your views on the course suggested.”

“I need not dwell upon the correspondence and negotiations that followed the issue of this Circular.

“The Agents of the Northern Railways did as much as was in their power to do, but fortunately it was not necessary to insist on preference on these lines, though the Government of Bombay were compelled at the end of July or beginning of August to urge on the representative of the Great Indian Peninsula to give food consigned to the Famine Districts preference over other goods.

“Hardly had this been done when the correspondents from the Calcutta press in Madras telegraphed to their principals in this city—‘People are asking, should not the Railways now carry food only?’

“I give these facts to shew that this subject was fully considered, and that we did not lightly, nor without very great reluctance, urge on the Companies those exceptional steps—a necessity as imperative, if not more so, than the necessity of war.

“The same distinguished Statesman who has advocated Irrigation as the treatment for famine has asserted that we have abandoned this remedy in favour of Railways, the agents that support our Military policy.

“That in the alignment of these great highways the part they might play in the defence of the empire in time of war was not overlooked by the great Proconsul who first gave them to India, is incontrovertible; but if they have not yet helped to deliver us in time of war, they most certainly have in time of famine, nor have they failed to deliver us from some of the accidents of war. After the tempest of the great mutiny had calmed down, those who were then responsible for the future peace of India, decided that a British force of a certain strength should always be in the land. The extension and part completion of the Railway system has permitted of a reduction in recent years of this force, which at the very least falls not far short of, if it does not exceed, two millions sterling a year. Thus besides having saved India some thirty millions already, it has saved to England a corresponding drain on her people.

“Nor am I, I believe, oversanguine, when I express the idea that, judging from what has been the development of traffic on the essentially Military lines of Northern India, their designers will be agreeably disappointed at finding

that as Commercial lines they will not be such a drag on the finances as has been anticipated, whilst of this I am sure that they will be found to be the most powerful pacificator of our troubled frontiers.

"I have purposely avoided making any observations as to what should guide us in our administration, either civil or professional, when famine with all its suite of evils is really in the land; and I can scarcely be anticipating any final conclusion if I express the opinion that in proposing works for the exigencies of famine they must be chiefly of a character suitable for unskilled labour, requiring little skilled supervision, and able to be executed by concentrated gangs whose wages can be paid with the least opportunities for peculation. Far be it from me to say that we should have no work for the artisan or the skilled labourer. This class suffers just as much as, if not more than, the mere cooly or the simple agriculturist. But as the bulk of the labour is ignorant, the bulk of the work must be simple, and as the skilled supervision is limited (unless you divert it, and then you create mischief, from those works which must go on in any case), there exists still stronger reason that the work should be such as earthwork, collecting and breaking stone, a kind of work easy to supervise and to pay for.

"The various classes of works, suitable for relief objects taken in their order are tanks; road, river, and railway embankments; irrigation channels, canals and drainage-works; and I agree with those who think the last three are the last to be undertaken, because if these are not thoroughly well designed, they are the cause of very serious and absolute mischief. I would dwell upon this point, as I cannot too strongly reiterate the intention and, I believe, the instructions of the Supreme Government, that in view to the efficacious working of this policy it is primarily essential to have in reserve and ready the full and clear engineering details of such works, elaborated in quieter times by the professional officer in concert with the local civil authorities.

"To this precaution I attach the highest value, because I wish most distinctly and emphatically to disclaim, both on my own part and that of the Officers of the Public Works Department generally, that we regard famine as the opportunity for advancing our schemes or airing our pet projects. The initiative in these matters should be taken by the Civil Administrators, who are primarily responsible for the good government and material prosperity of the peoples committed to their charge.

"In saying this, however, I do claim for the Public Works Officers of the State that to them should very early in a campaign against famine be entrusted the agencies to fight it, and that operations be not postponed till to scarcity and lack of means are added disease and emaciation among the people, to say nothing of the demoralization inseparable from the pauper's dole, or the existence prolonged only by the relief ration.

"This is the more essential in this country, where it is not from a total absence of food within the country itself that men perish, but from the absence of means of acquiring it. They are deprived for the time of winning their bread by their usual callings, because we have not in this country, from its social relations and the functions Government has taken on itself, men of enterprise or philanthropy as we have in our own Western Home, who see, in the failure of a harvest, or of an industry, openings for giving to the labour thus set free, employment in works of utility, of improvement, or even of luxury.

"In advocating this as the true course to follow, I am conscious of the fact that it means a larger first outlay; but it also means a very considerable decrease in the unproductive expenditure which ordinary famine relief means.

"In what I have said I have rather reviewed the past, and dealt with what has been done already in the way of those material improvements, which may to some extent have counteracted the full effect of failure of harvests, from time to time, in parts of this Great Empire.

"I have dealt with the accomplished facts of the past, and avoided profuse promises as to the future; for I believe the narrative of the past will carry to men's minds the conviction, that those, to whom has been hitherto entrusted the guidance of affairs in this country, have not failed or neglected their duty

in these respects; and this will be a sufficient earnest that this path of duty is not now likely to be abandoned."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

ADDITIONAL RATES (NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES) BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN STRACHEY also moved that the Bill for the levy of Additional Rates on Land in the North-Western Provinces be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Messrs. Stokes, Cockerell and Colvin, the Hon'ble Nawáb Faiz Ali Khán and the Hon'ble Mr. Morgan and the Mover.

The Hon'ble MR. MORGAN said that, when the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Finances made his Statement with reference to the additional taxation which would be necessary, as MR. MORGAN understood him, he stated that it would be necessary to provide about one million sterling for what he called the Famine Fund, and £500,000 as what might be termed a working balance in the finances. The sum which he proposed to levy by the imposition of the taxes, Bills regarding which were now before the Council, was, MR. MORGAN understood, about £800,000. But it was not stated at the time how much was expected to be received from the tax on trades and dealings, and how much from the land-tax. At the time these Bills were brought forward, as he understood the Hon'ble Member to say, it was not intended that they should be passed so early as it was now actually proposed that they should be. But on the suggestion of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the passing into law of the Licensing Bill, which was the only Bill which applied to Bengal, had been accelerated, and, as he believed, very properly so. But of course the arguments of the Lieutenant-Governor with reference to that Bill which concerned new taxation were so cogent that there was no reason for him to raise any objection to its acceleration. But it appeared to him that the same argument did not apply to the levy upon the people of an increased tax upon land in the North-Western Provinces. There, it was well understood what the existing rate was, and therefore the levy of an additional rate of two per cent., which he understood was agreed upon, would be raised without any difficulty at all. It was not a question of the supervision of Revenue-officers, inasmuch as all the data were before them. He would therefore suggest that the consideration of the Bills for the levy of an additional rate upon land might be postponed without any detriment to the raising of the rates in due course. And it appeared to him that this might be done with greater reason, inasmuch as the necessity for the raising of further money by taxation must depend to a large extent on the equilibrium which was to be established in the budget which was not at present before the Council. Of course he made this suggestion with due deference to His Lordship, but he would suggest that the consideration of these Bills should be postponed until the Council was in possession of further details with reference to the budget, and with reference also to the amount which was likely to be raised under the Bill which had already been referred to a Select Committee, in respect to the licensing of trades and dealings in the North-Western Provinces.

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN STRACHEY said—"I do not know whether the Hon'ble Member who has just spoken has quite appreciated all that I intended to say at the beginning of the present sitting of the Council. All I am proposing at the present time is that these Bills should be referred to a Select Committee, not that the Council should take any action upon them in the way of passing them into law. I intended to say that this was all I intended to propose at the present moment, and that after the report of the Select Committee had been presented, the Bills should go in the ordinary course. I should like to say a very few words only with reference to the remarks of the Hon'ble Member regarding the possibility or propriety of postponing the consideration of the Bills affecting the proposed additional taxation upon land, while the Bill for imposing a license-tax, he thought, might be gone on with at once. But I would point out that if we do not proceed with these Bills *pari passu*, the whole basis of the scheme which I laid before the Council three weeks ago will really be disturbed, for it is an essential part of that scheme that these new taxes should be imposed equally, as far as one can do these things equally, both upon the com-

mercial and agricultural classes.* It will disturb the whole of that scheme if we legislate for the commercial classes only and leave the agricultural classes out. Also, as I pointed out, the necessity for imposing these rates in Northern India is justified on this ground, that we have already imposed this rate in Bengal, and unless we impose similar rates in other parts of India, there is really no justification for the measure already taken in Bengal; and it is desirable that we should apply the same general system, so far as one can do so equitably, in one Province as in another. I quite admit that if there were special reasons, as there are in the case of Madras and Bombay, for not imposing additional rates on land in Northern India, that would be a very good ground for acting differently. But I endeavoured to show the Council that there was certainly nothing in the condition of the agricultural classes in the North-Western Provinces to justify any exceptional treatment. I think that it is quite essential that, if our measures for taxing the commercial classes have to be gone on with, our measures for taxing the agricultural classes must be gone on with at the same time. For if the measure imposing taxation on land should not be accepted, then a reconsideration of the whole subject of the new taxation will in my opinion become imperative and we shall not have provided that insurance against famine which in the opinion of the Government it is necessary to provide.

"I will merely add now, with reference to the other remarks made by the Hon'ble Member and also to those of the hon'ble Mahárájá Jotindrâ Mohán Tagore, that I shall endeavour at some future opportunity to give as full information as may be in my power upon every point to which reference has been made."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

ADDITIONAL RATES (OUDH) BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN STRACHEY also moved that the Bill for the levy of Additional Rates on Land in Oudh be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Messrs. Stokes, Cockerell and Colvin, the Hon'ble Nawáb Faiz Alí Khán and the Hon'ble Mr. Morgan and the Mover.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

ADDITIONAL RATES (PANJÁB) BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN STRACHEY also moved that the Bill for the levy of Additional Rates on Land in the Panjáb be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Messrs. Stokes, Cockerell and Colvin, the Hon'ble Nawáb Faiz Alí Khán and the Hon'ble Mr. Morgan and the Mover.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

ADDITIONAL RATES (CENTRAL PROVINCES) BILL.

* The Hon'ble SIR JOHN STRACHEY then moved that the Bill for the levy of Additional Rates on Land in the Central Provinces be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Messrs. Stokes, Cockerell and Colvin, the Hon'ble Nawáb Faiz Alí Khán and the Hon'ble Mr. Morgan and the Mover.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

HUSAINÁBÁD ENDOWMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES introduced the Bill to make better provision for the management of the Husainábád endowment at Lucknow and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Sir E. C. Bayley, the Hon'ble Mr. Colvin, the Hon'ble Nawáb Faiz Alí Khán and the Mover.

He said that this Bill was necessary in order to provide for the due administration of the Husainábád endowment at Lucknow. He had, when moving for leave to introduce the Bill, related the history of that endowment. He had now only to state the manner in which the Bill would provide for the

management of the endowment and the settlement of a scheme for the payment of the pensions and the application of the surplus-income.

The Bill first provided for the appointment of trustees, from time to time, by the Local Government, upon the nomination of the pensioners and such of the descendants of the founder of the endowment as might for the time being reside at Lucknow; such trustees would be not less than three in number and not more than five, and the present Superintendent, Muntáz-ud-Daola, would be one of them.

Sections 2 and 3 provided for the appointment of trustees in the place of deceased, retiring or incapable trustees, and for the vesting of the property of the endowment in the trustees for the time being. *

The Bill then committed the management of the endowment entirely to the trustees.

Sections 5, 6 and 7 provided for the transaction of business by the trustees at their meetings; and section 8 authorized the appointment of some person, not of their own body, as paid Secretary to the trustees.

By section 11 the Local Government might call for such accounts and information respecting the endowment as it should think fit.

Section 12 empowered the Secretary of State in Council to sue in the Allahabad High Court for the settlement of a scheme for the endowment, or to compel the restitution of any property belonging to the endowment. An appeal was allowed as in cases decided by that Court in its extraordinary civil jurisdiction, and the plaint in any suit under section 12 was exempted from court-fees.

Lastly, the Bill indemnified all persons for anything done before the passing of the proposed Act, which would have been valid if the appointments of the Superintendents and Agent, after the mutiny, had been valid, and saved such persons from suits or proceedings in respect of such acts.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES also moved that the Bill be published in the *Gazette of India* in English, and in the *Government Gazette, North-Western Provinces and Oudh*, in English and in such other languages as the Local Government thinks fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

DISTRESSED SEAMEN'S EXPENSES RECOVERY BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES asked leave to postpone the presentation of the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the recovery in British India of wages due to, and expenses incurred in respect of, certain seamen and apprentices.

Leave was granted.

TREASURE-TROVE BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR EDWARD BAYLEY asked leave to postpone the presentation of the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to Treasure-trove.

Leave was granted.

ASSIMILATION OF POWERS (NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH) BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR EDWARD BAYLEY also moved for leave to introduce a Bill to assimilate certain powers of the Local Governments of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. He said that this Bill was of a purely technical nature, and was the result of the amalgamation of the Governments of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. In those Provinces the Lieutenant-Governor and the Chief Commissioner had formerly a different status. Certain powers which had been confided to the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces had in the case of the Chief Commissioner of Oudh

been reserved by the Governor General in Council to himself. But as the functions of the two offices were now discharged by the same person, it was manifestly absurd to suppose that he was qualified to exercise the higher powers on the right bank of the Ganges, and disqualified to exercise them on the left bank of the same river, and in practice it was found extremely inconvenient that this distinction should continue. It was therefore proposed to assimilate the powers of the Lieutenant-Governor in Oudh to those which he possessed in the North-Western Provinces.

The Bill would be a short one and would be confined to assimilating certain enactments under which the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and the Chief Commissioner of Oudh now took powers, and care would be taken that, in assimilating differences which were merely technical between the laws of Oudh and those of the North-Western Provinces, this Bill should not affect any personal rights or privileges, or any peculiar customs, which now existed in Oudh.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 23rd January 1878.

CALCUTTA;
*
The 16th January 1878. }

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

N^o. 4. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1878. { Register
No. 33.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 24th January 1878.

No. 3.—The Governor General in Council has been pleased to issue the following amended Rules for the preparation and publication of the Indian Law Reports:—

- I.—A staff of Reporters shall be maintained for such Courts of Law as the Government of India from time to time direct, consisting of one Reporter for each Court and as many Assistant Reporters as the business is found to require.
- II.—The Law Reports shall be published under the authority of the Government of India in the Legislative Department.
- III.—Each Reporter shall have the general supervision and control of his assistants, and shall distribute their work among them.
- IV.—Each Reporter is, from the materials collected by himself and his assistants, to select all the cases he thinks it useful to report, to reduce them into the shape of reports, to prefix a head-note to each report, to have them printed, and to transmit the proof to the Legislative Department.
- V.—No case shall be reported if the Judge or Judges who decided it desire that it should not be reported.
- VI.—If the Court desires that the Reporter shall consult it, or any committee appointed by it, on any case or matter, it shall be his duty to do so.
- VII.—The Government of India in the Legislative Department will authorize the publication of such cases as are finally determined on.

VIII.—If the Court or the Chief Justice desires that any case decided by the Court or any division or Judge thereof shall be reported, and signifies such desire to the Reporter, such case shall be reported and published.

IX.—Arrangements shall be made for the separate local publication of reports relating to local laws when such local publication may be deemed advisable.

X.—In framing reports regard shall be had to the following general rules and principles :—

- (a). Every report ought to contain a statement of all facts necessary for a due understanding of the decision.
- (b). Reports ought not to state any facts which are clearly unnecessary for a due understanding of the decision.
- (c). In judging whether to insert or to omit a statement of facts, it is better to err on the side of overstatement than of understatement.
- (d). It is not meant that the Reporter must state the facts over again if there is a clear, full and consecutive statement of them in the judgment.
- (e). As a general rule, cases for which a full statement of facts cannot be obtained are not to be reported.
- (f). As a general rule, every report ought to contain a statement of the arguments of counsel, sufficient to show what points were pressed upon the Court.
- (g). The Reporter should note any material bearing which the decision may have on other decisions or on any principle of law, and which is not otherwise apparent on the face of the report.
- (h). Every report ought to contain a full copy or account of the judgment delivered by the Court and by each Judge thereof, or of so much of the judgment as bears on the point for which the case is reported.
- (i). As a general rule, cases turning upon evidence or inferences of fact, cases relating to the construction of private documents, and, generally, cases which do not illustrate some principle of law or some important bearing of an enactment in a way not covered by previous decisions, ought not to be reported.
- (j). In selecting cases for report, the Reporters are to be guided by the weight and importance of the decision, and the existence of materials for a satisfactory report, and are not to abstain from reporting a case merely because they may think the decision to be erroneous, or to be in conflict with other decisions.

The 25th January 1878.

No. 4.—The Governor General in Council has been pleased to accept the resignation by Mr. W. E. Hart of the office of Reporter for the Indian Law Reports in the High Court, Bombay.

No. 5.—The Governor General in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr. H. C. Kirkpatrick, Barrister-at-law, to be Reporter for the Indian Law Reports in the High Court, Bombay.

D. FITZPATRICK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Fort William, the 22nd January 1878.

No. 82.—Mr. H. Maude, of Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, reported to the Government of the Punjab his arrival at Lahore on the 27th ultimo.

The 23rd January 1878.

No. 88.—APPOINTMENT.—Mr. A. H. L. Fraser, C.S., M.A., Barrister-at-Law, to be Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, with effect from the 1st April last.

The 25th January 1878.

No. 95.—Mr. D. J. A. Campbell, of Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, reported to the Government of Bengal his arrival at Calcutta on the 24th November last.

No. 97.—Mr. J. Pitt-Kennedy resumed charge of the Office of Standing Counsel for the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, from Mr. J. D. Bell on the forenoon of the 16th instant.

PATENTS.

The 22nd January 1878.

No. 60.—Specifications of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of

Act XV of 1859, in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department. Copies have been sent to one of the Secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay and the North-Western Provinces. A copy of every specification is open, at all reasonable hours, at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department at the Presidency, to public inspection upon payment of a fee of one Rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying:—

No. 54 of 1877.—Mr. William Rainbow, of Hanslope, in Buckinghamshire, in England, but now in the employ of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company as Locomotive Foreman, and residing at Khundwa, in the Central Provinces, East India, for securing Permanent-way rails called “keyless chair bed-plate.”

No. 61 of 1877.—Mr. A. S. Massey, Engineer and Proprietor of Manure Mills, residing at Calicut, in the Collectorate of Malabar and Presidency of Madras, for the preparation and preservation of fish or animal matter to be used as a manure.

No. 66 of 1877.—Mr. T. Duggan, of Glasnevin, in the county of Dublin, Ireland, Brush-maker, for improvements in the manufacture of bass, carpet, and other brooms and brushes, and in the apparatus employed therein.

No. 74 of 1877.—Mr. A. S. Massey, Engineer and Proprietor of Manure Mills, residing at Calicut, in the Collectorate of Malabar, Presidency of Madras, for the construction and adjustment of breasts and channels or chops of breasts, for pulping coffee and improved sieve and new motion to drive the same.

No. 87 of 1877.—Mr. W. F. M. Phillips, of Lahore, in the Punjab, for a new and cheap form of fire-proof roofing arch.

No. 95 of 1877.—Mr. J. C. Kinmond, of Leamington, Warwickshire, at present residing at the Great Eastern Hotel, Calcutta, Civil Engineer, for an improved apparatus for drying tea and withering green tea leaf, and for utilizing the hot moist air which rises from the tea in course of drying.

No. 96 of 1877.—Mr. J. C. Kinmond, of Leamington, in the county of Warwickshire, in England, at present residing at the Great Eastern Hotel, Calcutta, Civil Engineer, for a method or process for facilitating the sifting and sorting of tea, for lessening the amount of dust, and for improving the appearance of tea, and an apparatus for carrying such a method or process into effect.

No. 97 of 1877.—Mr. W. Atherton, of Warington, in the county of Lancaster, England, Engineer, and Mr. W. P. Thompson, of Liverpool, in the county and kingdom aforesaid, Consulting Engineer, for improvements in, and relating to, railway wheels and tyres.

JAMES O’KINEALY,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.—COMMERCE AND TRADE.

Calcutta, the 23rd January 1878.

No. 2 of 1878.—The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information:—

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

BAY OF BENGAL, COAST OF BURMA.

Position of Krishna Shoal Light Vessel.

With reference to notice to Mariners No. 21 of 1877, notice is hereby given that the *Star* light-vessel which was reported by the Marine Authorities in Rangoon to be placed four miles eastward of the position of the recently destroyed Krishna light-house, is reported to be from three to five miles in error on the Charts and Notices lately issued.

This LIGHT-VESSEL, according to reliable information just received in this Department, appears to be anchored in about 9 fathoms and at least 8 miles on an E. N. E. bearing from the site of the old light-house.

CAUTION.—Navigators are therefore warned to be careful when rounding the Krishna Shoal.

[The bearings are magnetic: variation 2° 45' Easterly in 1878.]

A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, *Comdr., (late I. N.)*

Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.

MARINE SURVEY DEPARTMENT; }

CALCUTTA,
21st January 1878.

By order,

G. H. M. BATTEN,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Gulf of Martaban No. 823; Bay of Bengal, No. 708; Indian Ocean, No. 7486; also Admiralty Light list, Indian, &c., page 16, No. 96: Marine Survey Department Light list, No. 87; and Taylor’s Sailing Directory, vol. I., page 498.

If this Notice is received on boardship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

CUSTOMS.

The 25th January 1878.

No. 15.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 6 of the Indian Tariff Act, 1875, the Governor General in Council directs that the words "and Sind" in Clause 1 and the whole of Clause 2 of Notification of the Government of India in the Financial Department, No. 2346 (Separate Revenue, Customs), dated the 5th August 1875, shall from this date be cancelled.

INDUSTRY, SCIENCE, AND ARTS.

The 23rd January 1878.

No. 23.—The privilege leave for three months granted to Mr. J. Wood-Mason, Deputy Superintendent of the Indian Museum, in the Notification of the Trustees, No. 694, dated the 10th August 1877, has, subject to the approval of the Secretary of State, been converted into leave on medical certificate under Section 12 of the Civil Leave Code, for a period of nine months.

G. H. M. BATTEN,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

INDIAN EMPIRE.

NOTIFICATION.

Port William, the 24th January 1878.

No. 71.E.—ERRATUM.—In the Notification No. 4 I.E., dated 1st January 1878, published in the *Gazette of India* of the 5th idem, for "Thomas Maltby Gibbon" read "Thomas Mitchell Gibbon."

C. U. AITCHISON,

Secy. to the Order of the Indian Empire.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—JUDICIAL.

Port William, the 25th January 1878.

No. 5J.—The following extract from the *London Gazette*, dated Friday, the 14th December 1877, is published for general information:—

At the Court at *Windsor*, the 12th day of *December* 1877.

PRESENT:

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty.

Lord President.

Lord Privy Seal.

Earl of Derby.

Mr. Secretary Cross.

Mr. Thesiger.

Whereas by Section 18 of "The Extradition Act, 1870," it is among other things enacted that if by any law made after the passing of the said Act by the Legislature of any British Possession, provision is made for carrying into effect within such Possession the surrender of fugitive criminals who are in or suspected of being in such British Possession, Her Majesty may, by the Order in Council applying the said Act in the case of any Foreign State, or by any subsequent Order, either—

Suspend the operation within any such British Possession of the said Act, or of any part thereof, so far as it relates to such Foreign State, and so long as such law continues in force there and no longer;—

Or direct that such Law or Ordinance, or any part thereof, shall have effect in such British Possession, with or without modifi-

cations and alterations, as if it were part of the Act:

And whereas by an Act enacted by the Legislature of South Australia, the short title of which is "The Extradition Act, 1877," it is provided that "all powers vested in and acts authorized or required to be done by a Police Magistrate or any Justice of the Peace in relation to the Surrender of Fugitive Criminals in the United Kingdom under 'The Extradition Acts, 1870 and 1873,' are thereby vested in and may in the Colony be exercised and done by any Justice of the Peace in relation to the Surrender of Fugitive Criminals under the said Acts."

And whereas it is further provided by the said Act that the said Act shall not come into operation until Her Majesty shall by order in Council direct that the said Act shall have effect within the Colony as if it were part of "The Extradition Act, 1870," but that the said Act shall thereafter come into operation as soon as such Order in Council shall have been publicly made known in the Colony.

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, in pursuance of "The Extradition Act, 1870," and in exercise of the power in that behalf in the said Act contained, doth by this present Order, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Privy Council, direct that the said Act shall have effect in the Colony of South Australia, without modification or alteration, as if it were part of "The Extradition Act, 1870."

And the Right Honourable the Earl of Carnarvon, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, is to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

C. L. PEEL.

GENERAL.

The 24th January 1878.

No. 195G.—As a temporary arrangement, the Superintendent of Police in the Nimar District of the Central Provinces for the time being is appointed Superintendent of the Neemuch (State) Railway Police for the purposes of Foreign Department Notification No. 3064G., dated 26th October 1877.

No. 209 G.—APPOINTMENT.—Surgeon H. D. S. Compigné, Indian Medical Service, is appointed to officiate as Medical Officer of the Erinpoorah Irregular Force, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

The 25th January 1878.

No. 238 G.—LEAVE.—Mr. F. Holmwood, Assistant to the Political Agent at Zanzibar, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 13th December 1877.

C. U. AITCHISON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—MINT AND CURRENCY.

Port William, the 25th January 1878.

No. 547.—Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver during the calendar year 1877.

	GOLD.			SILVER.			TOTAL.		
	Imports.	Exports.	Net Imports.	Imports.	Exports.	Net Imports.	Imports.	Exports.	Net Imports.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
In the month of December	11,64,090	6,89,200	4,74,890	1,40,40,107	12,55,300	1,27,84,807	1,52,04,197	19,44,500	1,32,59,697
For twelve months of the year 1877 ...	2,00,48,288	1,08,97,759	91,50,529	16,32,31,536	1,36,91,789	14,95,39,747	18,32,79,824	2,45,89,548	15,46,90,276

Silver received and coined in the Mints at Calcutta and Bombay during the calendar year 1877.

BULLION OR COIN RECEIVED				Coined and examined.	
			From the Paper Currency Department and (petty amounts from Government Officers.	From Merchants.	
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
In the month of December 1877—					
Calcutta ...	...	...	66,54,921	...	51,26,255
Bombay ...	...	...	1,03,75,563	...	1,13,97,150
TOTAL			1,70,30,484	...	1,65,23,405
For twelve months of the year 1877—					
Calcutta ...	...	...	4,54,21,420	1,968	4,23,76,854
Bombay ...	...	...	9,51,12,783	...	9,80,74,988
TOTAL			14,05,34,203	1,968	14,04,51,842

The 25th January 1878.

No. 525.—The Governor General in Council directs the publication of the following Addenda and Corrigenda to the Codes of the Financial Department:—

CIVIL PENSION CODE.

SECTION 21 (PAGE 8).

Insert the following as Rule 2 under this section:—

- When an Officer of the Marine Service, after abolition of appointment, is retained on subsistence allowance, or subsequently employed in an acting appointment, he is permitted to count such periods as service qualifying for pension or gratuity.

SECTION 28, RULE 1 (PAGE 11).

For "Mamlatdars and Karkuns" substitute "Mamlatdars, Karkuns and School-masters."

SECTION 52 (B), RULE 2 (PAGE 27).

Substitute the following for the form of certificate:—

"I do hereby certify that I have examined A. B. a candidate for employment in the _____ Department, and cannot discover that he has any disease, constitutional affection or bodily infirmity except _____. I do not consider this a disqualification for employment in the office of His
age is, according to his own statement, _____ years, and by appearance, about _____ years."

Insert the following note under the Rule:—

[NOTE.—In the case of transfer of an Officer from one office to another, the duties of which are different in character from those of his former office, a Commissioned Medical Officer or a Medical Officer in charge of a Civil Station should be required to report whether the defect, if one exists, will materially interfere with the discharge of the duties of the new office by the Officer in question.]

CIVIL LEAVE CODE.

SECTION 7 (PAGE 119).

Insert the following as Rule 2 under this section :—

2. When an Officer of the Marine Service, after abolition of appointment, is retained on subsistence allowance, or subsequently employed in an acting appointment, he is permitted to count such periods as service qualifying for leave.

SUPPLEMENT F.

SECTION 1 (A) (PAGE 209).

Insert the following as a foot note to the word 'substantive.'

'But see Rule 2 under section 7 of the Code.'

Insert the following at the end of Rule 6 on Page 210 :—

(But see Rule 2 under section 7 of the Code).''

SEPARATE REVENUE—STAMPS.

The 25th January 1878.

No. 462.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 35 of the Court Fees Act VII of 1870, the Governor General in Council directs that the Notification in the Financial Department, No. 3348, dated 9th September 1870, reducing the stamp duty on plaints in Judicial suits, cognizable by the Settlement Courts under Section 21 of Act XIX of 1865 in all districts under settlement in the Derajat and Peshawar Divisions, as also on appeals in such cases, be cancelled.

C. BERNARD,

Add. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Port William, the 25th January 1878.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 69.—STAFF CORPS—

The under-mentioned Officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenant Charles Herbert, 45th Foot, Officiating Wing Officer, Deoloe Irregular Force,—
12th July 1876.

No. 70.—The under-mentioned Officers of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 26 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, from the date specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 808 of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Major Evelyn Pulteney Gurdon.	} 20th January 1878.
Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) Frederick Thomas Bainbridge.	
Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel)	
George Vincent Fosbery, V.C.	

No. 71.—BREVET—

The under-mentioned Officers of the Staff Corps, having completed five years' service as substantive Lieutenant-Colonel, are promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet, from the date specified, under the operation of the Royal Warrant, dated 16th

January 1861, Clause 2, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Lamb,
Bengal Staff Corps.

Lieutenant-Colonel Alfred Chamberlain Lilly, Madras Staff Corps.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hastings Fraser, Madras Staff Corps.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Munro,
Madras Staff Corps.

20th
January
1878.

No. 72.—LONDON GAZETTE—

The following extracts are published for general information :—

London Gazette, dated the 7th December 1877, page 7073.

WAR OFFICE, PALM MALL,
7th December 1877.

*

*

*

Brevet.

To be Major in accordance with the provisions of Article 18 (f) of the Royal Warrant of 13th August 1877

Captain John Biddulph, Bengal Staff Corps.
Dated 8th December 1877.

Page 7074.

The under-mentioned Officers of Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces to be granted a step of honorary rank on retirement, viz. :—

To be Major-Generals. Dated 8th December 1877 :—

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Archibald Hugh Hope, Madras Staff Corps.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel John Frederick Stoddard, Madras Staff Corps.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Joseph Hume Spry Pierce, Bombay Staff Corps.

To be Colonel. Dated 8th December 1877 :—

Lieutenant-Colonel Hector Mackenzie, Bengal Staff Corps.

To be Deputy Surgeon-General. Dated 8th December 1877 :—

Surgeon-Major Charles George Wiehe, Bombay Army.

INDIA OFFICE,
6th December 1877.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the following promotions, alterations of rank, &c., among the Officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Services made by the Governments in India :—

BREVET.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major Charles Samuel Steward, Madras Cavalry, in succession to General Sir W. L. Griffies-Williams, Bart., Madras Infantry, deceased. Dated 24th May 1877.

Page 7075.

To be Major.

Captain Arthur William Roberts, Bengal Cavalry, in succession to Colonel (borne as Major-General on the Indian List) H. D. Innes, Madras Staff Corps, deceased. Dated 28th March 1877.

Major Irvine Low, Bengal Cavalry, to rank from 19th March 1877, in succession to Colonel (borne as Major-General on the Indian List) J. White, Madras Staff Corps, deceased.

Major George Charles Jackson, Bengal Cavalry, to rank from 23rd March 1877, in succession to Lieutenant-General F. Rowerolt, C.B., Bengal Infantry, deceased.

SUBSTANTIVE PROMOTIONS.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major Edmund John Lemoyne Twynam. Dated 20th August 1877.

To be Majors.

Captain Dudley Thomas Heatley Simpson. Dated 20th August 1877.

Captain Richard Percival Davis. Dated 22nd August 1877.

Captain James Calder Stewart. Dated 4th September 1877.

Captain John Francis FitzGerald Cologan. Dated 20th September 1877.

Captain Ninian Lewis. Dated 20th September 1877.

To be Captain.

Lieutenant Frederick Augustus Remington. Dated 22nd September 1877.

RESIGNATION.

Lieutenant Charles Swaine Hogge, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 26th September 1877.

London Gazette, dated the 18th December 1877, page 7353.

WAR OFFICE, PALM MALL,
18th December 1877.

Brevet.

Conductor Patrick Mulkere, Bombay Barrack Department, to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant. Dated 19th December 1877.

The second Christian name of honorary Major-General T. C. Longcroft, retired Madras Staff Corps, is Cranford and not Crawford as stated in the Gazette of 8th June 1877.

The second Christian name of Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel F. C. Anderson, Bengal Staff Corps, is Cortlandt, and not Courtlandt as stated in the Gazette of 23rd February 1877.

The under-mentioned Officers of Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces to be granted a step of honorary rank on retirement:—

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Robert Renton, Madras Staff Corps, to be Major-General. Dated 8th December 1877.

Lieutenant-Colonel Addington Taylor, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Colonel. Dated 8th December 1877.

London Gazette, dated the 21st December 1877, page 7355.

INDIA OFFICE,
19th December 1877.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the following admissions to Her Majesty's

Staff Corps made by the Governments in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Captain.

Captain Ollyett Woodhouse Braine, 56th Foot. Dated 27th August 1870.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant Thomas Smalley Boileau, 54th Foot. Dated 28th October 1871.

Lieutenant Henry North Webb, 54th Foot. Dated 28th October 1871.

Lieutenant William Walter Lean, 65th Foot. Dated 11th September 1872.

Lieutenant Henry Richard Marrett, 1st Battalion, 14th Foot. Dated 13th November 1872.

Lieutenant Edward Hogarth Molesworth, 1st Battalion, 14th Foot. Dated 24th February 1873.

Lieutenant George Henry Robinson, 2nd Battalion, 12th Foot. Dated 9th August 1873.

TRANSFER OF OFFICERS.

No. 73.—The services of Deputy Surgeon-General James Irving, M.D., are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Home Department for special duty.

No. 74.—The services of Surgeon-Major J. Jones, M.D., Civil Surgeon, Officiating Superintendent, Eye Infirmary, Calcutta, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Home Department.

No. 75.—The services of Captain W. Willcocks, Unattached List, are, with reference to the Notification by the Public Works Department, No. 20, dated the 15th January 1878, replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

No. 76.—The services of Lieutenant J. J. Congdon, Royal Artillery, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

No. 77.—The services of 1st Class Apothecary J. Hamilton are, with reference to the Notification by the Government of Bengal, dated the 23rd January 1878, replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

No. 78.—The services of 1st Class Assistant Apothecary T. Baron are, with reference to the Notification by the Public Works Department, No. 3, dated the 4th January 1878, placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

No. 79.—The services of the under-mentioned Native Officers are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief:—

Jemadar Jyserie Sing, 1st Regiment of Native Infantry.

„ Bhugwan Sing, 1st Regiment of Native Infantry.

„ Julla, 8th Regiment of Native Infantry.

Shaiick Mehtab, 25th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 80.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

The temporary rank of Surgeon-General is conferred upon Deputy Surgeon-General James Irving, M.D., for such time as he may be employ-

ed under the Government of Bengal, the rank to be local within the limits of the province.

No. 81.—Surgeon C. W. Owen to officiate temporarily as Superintendent of the Eye Infirmary, Calcutta, *vice* Surgeon-Major J. Jones, M.D., transferred to another appointment, and during the absence on furlough of Surgeon-Major H. Cayley, or until further orders.

No. 82.—HYDERABAD CONTINGENT—

2nd Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. V. Conway-Gordon, Assistant Adjutant General, Hyderabad Contingent, and Officiating Commandant, 5th Infantry, to officiate as Commandant, *vice* Colonel G. Adye, on leave.

3rd Infantry.

Captain W. G. C. Johnstone, Wing Officer, 1st Infantry, to officiate as Wing Commander, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Shaw.

5th Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel D. Shaw, Wing Commander, 3rd Infantry, to officiate as Commandant, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Conway-Gordon.

No. 83.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—

Honorary Lieutenant and Deputy Assistant Commissary John Cannell, Bengal Sappers and Miners, is promoted to the rank of Assistant Commissary from the 30th June 1877, and his name will stand in the Army List next above that of Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant J. Mole.

No. 84.—NATIVE ARMY—

6th Regiment of Native (Light) Infantry.

Jemadar Indurjeet Sing, to be Subadar, *vice* Omrow Dooby, invalidated; Havildar Chutree, to be Jemadar, *vice* Indurjeet Sing, promoted,—14th December 1877.

2nd (Prince of Wales' Own) Goorkha Regiment (The Sirmoor Rifles).

Subadar Seebah Ghullay, to be Subadar-Major, *vice* Subadar-Major Inderbeer Lamah, "Sirdar Bahadur," invalidated; Jemadar Gunputty Allav, to be Subadar, *vice* Inderbeer Lamah, "Sirdar Bahadur," invalidated; Jemadar Drig Sing Jhankree, to be Subadar, *vice* Surrupjeet Thappa, "Sirdar Bahadur," invalidated; Jemadar Toolla Kundaree, to be Subadar, *vice* Runbeer Khuttree, "Bahadur," invalidated; Jemadar Moteeram Thappa, to be Subadar, *vice* Ramechunder Thappa, "Sirdar Bahadur," invalidated; Havildar Surrupjeet Groon, to be Jemadar, *vice* Hurkoo Groon, invalidated; Havildar Tilluckchund Rana, to be Jemadar, *vice* Gunputty Allav, promoted; Havildar Bulloo Sing Khuttree, to be Jemadar, *vice* Drig Sing Jhankree, promoted; Havildar Mohun Sing Maharah, to be Jemadar, *vice* Toolla Kundaree, promoted; Havildar Joodhbeer Thappa, to be Jemadar, *vice* Moteeram Thappa, promoted,—1st November 1877.

No. 85.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

No. 4 (Hazara) Mountain Battery.

Pay Havildar Goormukh Sing, to be Jemadar, *vice* Sadoola Khan, transferred, on promotion, to No. 5 Garrison Battery,—23rd November 1877.

4th Sikh Infantry.

Havildar Wazir Khan, to be Jemadar, *vice* Jiwan Khan, deceased,—30th November 1877.

DISMISSALS AND REMOVALS.

No. 86.—The services of native medical pupil Budroodeen, No. 1135, admitted by G. G. O. No. 841 of 1876, are dispensed with from the 23rd July 1877.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 87.—The under-mentioned Officers are granted furlough to Europe, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Hastie Inglis, Infantry, Wing Commander, 6th Regiment of Native Infantry, private affairs,—for one year, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.
Captain Charles Ransford, General List, Infantry, Wing Officer, Bhopal Battalion,—private affairs, for fourteen months and twenty-seven days, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 88.—Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Goodson Adye, Madras Staff Corps, Commandant, 2nd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, is permitted to proceed to sea on medical certificate for three months, under Rule XXVII of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

No. 89.—The following order, issued by the Resident at Hyderabad, is confirmed :—

No. 2, dated 8th January 1878.—Granting Lieutenant A. Adye, Officiating Wing Officer, 5th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, leave of absence to Madras, from the 10th November 1877 to the 28th February 1878, for the purpose of studying the Native languages.

No. 90.—The following extract from List No. 24, dated the 28th December 1877, received from the India Office, is published for general information :

Permitted to return.

Major C. N. Judge, R. E.
Surgeon-Major J. J. McDermott.
Captain T. Shepherd, S. C.
Surgeon-Major R. Bird.
Major H. M. Buller, Cavalry.
Colonel F. J. Stephenson, S. C.
Honorary Surgeon-Major J. R. Deane.
Major L. Wavell, S. C.
Surgeon-Major J. E. Tuson.
Colonel J. T. Norgate, S. C.
Lieutenant G. W. Martin, S. C.

Granted extensions of leave.

Conductor J. Edmundson, Barrack Department, 3 months, medical certificate.
Captain W. T. Stuart,* S. C., 1 month, private affairs.
Captain G. F. Young, S. C., 15 days, private affairs.
Captain W. H. Rathborne, R. E., 6 months, private affairs.

* The permission to return already granted to this Officer will hold good.

No. 91.—REPORTS OF ARRIVAL—

Surgeon-Major C. Prentis,—Fort William, 19th January 1878.

Surgeon-Major J. B. White,—Bombay, 9th December 1877 (date of departure on furlough, 28th June 1877).

Captain R. J. Bond, Royal Engineers, late Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Public Works Department,—Bombay, 6th September 1877.

Lieutenant A. C. Talbot, Bengal Staff Corps, Political Assistant, 3rd Class, Assistant Agent to the Governor General for Rajputana,—Bombay, 17th January 1878.

No. 92.—REPORTS OF DEPARTURE—

Deputy Surgeon-General J. Lamprey, M.B., G. G. O. No. 1120 of 1877,—*Nizam*, 3rd December 1877, from Bombay.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) L. B. Jones, Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 1144 of 1877,—*Travencore*, 10th December 1877, from Bombay.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) C. O'B. Palmer, Infantry, G. G. O. No. 1144 of 1877,—*Zambesi*, 17th December 1877, from Bombay.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. Maxwell, Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 33 of 1878,—*Jumna*, 22nd December 1877, from Bombay.

Major D. T. H. Sampson, Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 897 of 1877,—*Australia*, 1st December 1877, from Bombay.

Major T. Dayrell, Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 996 of 1877,—*Travencore*, 10th December 1877, from Bombay.

Major F. Lance, Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 10 of 1878,—*Jumna*, 22nd December 1877, from Bombay.

Captain A. Vallings, Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 1119 of 1877,—*Nizam*, 3rd December 1877, from Bombay.

Captain W. J. W. Muir, Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 605 of 1877,—*Deccan*, 28th June 1877, from Calcutta.
The departure in G. G. O. Nos. 789 and 848 of 1877 is cancelled.

Captain E. B. Bishop, Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 60 G. G. O. No. 1144 of 1877,—*City of Oxford*, 5th January 1878, from Calcutta.
of 1878 is cancelled.

Surgeon B. Evers, G. G. O. No. 758 of 1877,—*Khedive*, 8th October 1877, from Bombay.

Lieutenant A. F. Cotton, Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 1119 of 1877,—*Malabar*, 6th December 1877, from Bombay.

Lieutenant P. A. MacMahon, Royal Artillery, G. G. O. No. 1144 of 1877,—*Jumna*, 22nd December 1877, from Bombay.

First Class Apothecary J. Stephens, G. G. O. No. 1172 of 1877,—*Jumna*, 22nd December 1877, from Bombay.

PENSIONS.

No. 93.—John McLaughlin, late of the Horse Artillery, an out-pensioner of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea, is permitted to draw his pension (which is chargeable to Imperial revenue) in India, *viz.*, four pence per diem, commencing from the 15th June 1876.

No. 94.—The under-mentioned men are transferred to the Pension Establishment:—

Rank.	NAME.	In what rank pensioned.	Amount of pension.	Circle of payment.
			Rs.	
	<i>24th Regiment of Native Infantry.</i>			
Havildar	Sobhtan Khan	Naick ...	7	Punjab.
Ditto ...	Rutton Sing ...	Ditto ...	7	"
Ditto ...	Veer Sing ...	Ditto ...	7	"
Ditto ...	Khadir ...	Havildar	7	"
Naick ...	Mahomed Bux	Naick ...	7	"
Ditto ...	Tarah Sing ...	Ditto ...	7	"

No. 95.—The under-mentioned men of the 9th Regiment, Bengal Cavalry, who formerly belonged to the old Khalsa Army, and joined the ranks of the British service during the mutiny, having attained the age of 58 years are admitted to pensions as follows:—

Serial No.	Rank.	NAME.	In what rank pensioned.	Amount of pension.	Circle of payment.
				Rs.	
	<i>9th Regiment, Bengal Cavalry.</i>				
	Ressaldar-Major.	Man Singh ...	Ressaldar-Major.	40	Punjab.
	Duffadar...	Sobha Ram ...	Duffadar	12	"
	Sowar ...	Jowahir Singh	Sowar ...	7	"

H. K. BURNE, Colonel,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.**NOTIFICATION.**

Calcutta, the 25th January 1878.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that report of the death of the under-mentioned Commissioned Officer, on the date specified, was received in the Military Department from the 12th to 25th January 1878:—

Corps.	Rank and Name.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
2nd Battalion, 9th Foot ...	Captain G. M. Seaton	12th January 1878	Attock.		

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates from 8th December 1877 to 25th January 1878.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of De- cease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount de- posited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
INDIAN MILITARY SERVICE.					Rs. A. P.		
John Gillespie (a) ...	Lieut.-Col.	Bengal Staff Corps.	7th Feb. 1877	Will left ...	334 14 8		

(a).—*Next-of-kin*—Mother Mrs. Gillespie.*Brother and Executor*—Chas. Gillespie, Esq., Tackman.*Sisters*—Mrs. Sophia Adam.

Miss Christina Mary Gillespie, Tulloch House, Kingussie, Invernesshire.

H. K. BURNE, Colonel,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.**MARINE DEPARTMENT.***Port William, the 25th January 1878.***APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.****No. 4.**—The following appointments and promotions are made in Her Majesty's Indian Marine:—

1. Mr. B. A. Dougherty, promoted to be a 2nd Grade Officer, on probation, and to do duty as Chief Officer of the Indian Government steamer *May Frere*, with effect from 8th November 1877.
2. Mr. A. W. Seabrook, 1st Class Engineer, is transferred from the Indian Government steamer *Manora* to the Indian Government steamer *May Frere*, as Engineer in

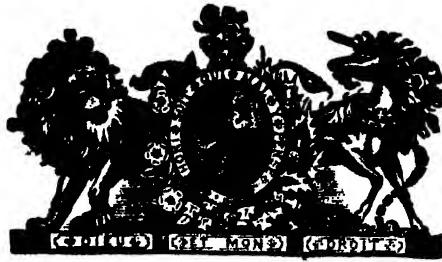
No. 36.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following promotions in the Upper Subordinate Establishment attached to the Military Works Branch, with effect from the dates specified:—

Name.	Present Grade.	Grade to which recommended.	With effect from	Nature of promotion.	REMARKS.
Soondur Lall ...	T. Overseer, 1st ...	Overseer, 1st ...	Sept. 1, 1877	Permanent ...	<i>Vice</i> Sergeant McDiarmid, Overseer, 1st Grade, remanded to military duty.
Bindrabun Pal ...	Overseer, 2nd ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Temporary ...	
Khadim Ali ...	T. Overseer, 1st ...	Ditto ...	Sept. 26, 1877	Permanent ...	<i>Vice</i> Shama Churn Dey, Overseer, 1st Grade, dismissed.
Mr. H. Miller ...	Overseer, 2nd ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Temporary ...	
Dowlut Ram ...	T. Overseer, 1st ...	Ditto ...	Oct. 20, 1877	Permanent ...	<i>Vice</i> Sergeant Hooby, Overseer, 1st Grade, remanded to military duty.
Mr. J. C. Connor ...	Overseer, 2nd ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Temporary ...	

*The 23rd January 1878.***No. 37.**—The Government of India has no further need of the services of Mr. F. Taylor, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, of the Bengal Public Works Establishment, Irrigation Branch.*The 25th January 1878.***No. 38.**—Mr. S. Rebsch, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Punjab Irrigation Branch to Bombay.**No. 39.**—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 532 of the 19th December 1877, the services of Assistant Surgeon Nogendra Nath Bhattacharjee are replacedcharge, *vice* W. Summers, invalided, 21st January 1878.H. K. BURNE, Colonel,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.**PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.****NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.***Port William, the 22nd January 1878.***No. 34.**—Mr. C. A. Stephenson, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, on probation, attached to Rajputana State Railway, is permitted to resign his appointment, with effect from 1st January 1878.**No. 35.**—Babu Krishna Chandra Bandyopadhyay, B.A., Engineer Apprentice, Punjab Provincial Establishment, is promoted to the rank of Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, with effect from 6th October 1877.

at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the date on which his services were dispensed with from the Neemuch State Railway.

No. 40.—Mr. J. M. Broderick, Accountant, 2nd Grade, is transferred from Bengal to the Office of Accountant General, Public Works Department, which he joined on the forenoon of 17th instant.**No. 41.**—Mr. G. Ewing is appointed Accountant, 4th Grade, on probation, with effect from 9th instant, and posted to the Office of Accountant General, Public Works Department.W. A. CROMMELIN, Major-Genl., R.E.,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1878.

{ Register
No 33

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

HIGH COURT—Original Side.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 25th January 1878.

The following Rules, passed by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal on its Original Side, are now published.

By order,
R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

It is ordered that the following Rules be read and passed as Rules of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in its Original Jurisdiction to take effect from the 1st day of February 1878:—

1. When any property is ordered to be sold by public auction in execution of a decree or order of the High Court, on its Original Side, the ascertainment of the matters required by Section 287 of the Civil Procedure Code to be specified in the proclamation issuing under that Section shall be deemed to be a quasi-judicial act within the meaning of the 637th Section of the Code, and the same shall be done by the Registrar of the Court or such other Officer as shall be named in the order of sale, and the Registrar or such other Officer, at the case may be, shall for that purpose have power to summon any person whom he may think necessary, and examine him in respect of any such matter, and require him to produce any document in his possession or power relating thereto.
2. Every order for sale shall direct a proclamation to be made under the provisions of Section 287 of the Code of Civil Procedure.
3. Unless otherwise ordered by the Court or a Judge, every proclamation of an intended sale shall be settled and approved by the Registrar or such other Officer as may be named in the order for sale.

4. When immoveable property is under attachment in execution, the party at whose instance the same may be attached shall, before applying for an order for the sale of such property, cause search to be made in the Office of the Registrar of Deeds with the object of ascertaining whether such property is subject to any and what incumbrances.
5. Every application for an order for the sale of property in execution, whether moveable or immoveable, shall be supported by an affidavit stating all that is known to the party at whose instance the same has been attached respecting the title to such property, and also, whenever the application is for the sale of immoveable property, stating the result of the search made with respect thereto pursuant to the last preceding Rule.

RICHARD GARTH.
F. B. KEMP.
LOUIS S. JACKSON.
W. MARKBY.
C. PONTIFEX.
W. AINSLIE.
E. G. BIRCH.
G. G. MORRIS.
R. C. MITTER.
W. F. McDONELL.
H. S. CUNNINGHAM.

It is ordered that the following Rules be read and passed as Rules of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in its Original Jurisdiction, to take effect from the 1st day of February 1878:—

1. Subsistence money payable into Court under Section 339 of Act 10 of 1877 shall be paid to the Sheriff of Calcutta.
2. Subsistence money paid to the Sheriff prior to the arrest of a judgment-debtor shall be accounted for to the judgment-creditor if the judgment-debtor shall not be arrested, or having been arrested, shall be released without being committed to jail.
3. When a judgment-debtor is committed to jail, if there shall remain any balance of the subsistence money paid prior to his arrest,

such balance shall be deemed to be a payment in part of the first payment of the monthly allowance payable for his subsistence in jail.

4. All sums paid to the Sheriff for the subsistence of the judgment-debtor in jail shall be forthwith forwarded by him to the Superintendent of the Presidency Jail.
5. An account shall be kept by the Sheriff of all subsistence monies paid to him and such account may be inspected during office hours by any person having an interest.

RICHARD GAETH.
F. B. KEMP.
LOUIS S. JACKSON.
W. MARKBY.
C. PONTIFEX.
W. AINSLIE.
E. G. BIRCH.
G. G. MORRIS.
R. C. MITTER.
W. F. McDONELL.
H. S. CUNNINGHAM.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 23rd January 1878.

No. 102.—Mr. W. Monement, 3rd Grad Clerk, has been granted by the Deputy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph, privilege leave for three months, under Section 12 of Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from 1st January 1878.

PRYCE PHILLIPS,
Examiner of Telegraph Accounts.

HYDERABAD RESIDENCY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Hyderabad Residency, the 16th January 1878.

No. 135.—Mahomed Shahab-ud-Din Khan, Bahadur, Assistant Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, has been granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 1st February 1878, or from such date as he may avail himself of it.

The 17th January 1878.

No. 136.—Captain E. J. Gunthorpe, District Superintendent of Police, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, has been granted privilege leave for fifteen days, with effect from the 23rd December 1877.

Inspector Stephenson held charge of the current duties of the Office of District Superintendent at Akola, during Captain Gunthorpe's absence.

By Order,
A. J. DUNLOP,
Offg. 2nd Asstl. Resident.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT— Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 11th January 1878.

No. 2.—Mr. A. Morton, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, passed the Lower Standard examination

in Hindustani on the 3rd December 1877, and the Departmental Standard examination on the 28th idem, as required by Public Works Code II, iv, 21—22.

No. 3.—Captain J. H. Crowdy, R.E., Executive Engineer, is transferred from the Rawal Pindi Command, Military Works, to the Presidency Command, Military Works.

The 14th January 1878.

No. 4.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 549, dated 28th December 1877, Quarter Master Sergeant H. T. Mudge, R.E., is posted to the Oudh Command, Military Works.

No. 5.—Conductor N. Hutchinson, Barrack Master, is transferred from the Meerut Command, Military Works, to the Oudh Command, Military Works.

Sergeant T. J. Wells, Barrack Sergeant, is transferred from the Oudh Command, Military Works, to the Presidency Command, Military Works.

ALEX. TAYLOR, *Lieut.-Genl., R.E.*
Offg. Insp. Genl. of Mil. Works.

Lahore Command.

Lahore, the 18th January 1878.

No. 1.—Mr. A. Morton, Assistant Engineer, attached to Lahore Division, Military Works, returned, on the afternoon of 8th November 1877, from six months' leave (three months' privilege leave and three months' language leave) granted him in Inspector General's Notification No. 19, dated 9th March 1877; the unexpired portion of his leave (*viz.*, seven days) is hereby cancelled.

No. 2.—Lieutenant R. F. Moore, R.E., Assistant Engineer, Temporary 1st Grade, Lahore Division, Military Works, having reported return, on 9th November 1877, from six months' (*i.e.*, three months' privilege leave, and three months' language leave) granted to him in Inspector General's Notification No. 16, dated 2nd March 1877, the unexpired portion of his leave for two days hereby cancelled.

D. WARD, *Major, R.E.*
Offg. Supdg. Engr., Lahore Command.
Military Works.

Oudh Command.

Lucknow, the 19th January 1878.

No. 4.—Overseer Nund Sing, attached to the Puchmarhi Division, Military Works, has been transferred to the Lucknow Division, Military Works, which he joined on the afternoon of the 12th instant.

J. J. HUME, *Colonel,*
Supdg. Engr., Oudh Command, Mil. Works.

Rawul Pindi Command.

Rawul Pindi, the 21st January 1878.

No. 154.—Lieutenant W. Peacocke, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, reported his arrival at Rawul Pindi on the 30th December 1877. He relieved Captain J. H. Crowdy, R.E., of the charge of the Rawul Pindi Division, Military Works, on the afternoon of the 16th instant.

Captain Crowdy, R.E., reported his departure on the 21st January 1878, noon.

D. LIMOND, Lieut.-Col., R.E.,
Supdg. Engr., Rawul Pindi Command,
Military Works.

CONSULTING ENGINEER TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Lucknow, the 19th January 1878.

With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 6, dated 9th January 1878, Mr. J. B. Braddon, Assistant Auditor, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Accounts, was relieved of his duties in the Audit Office on the afternoon of the 16th January 1878.

W. A. J. WALLACE, Capt., R.E.,
Offg. Consig. Engr. to the Govt. of India
for Guaranteed Railways.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS, Central System.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Agra, the 17th January 1878.

No. 3.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 8 of the 10th January 1878, the under-mentioned Assistant Engineers, 2nd Grade, are posted as follows:—

Mr. W. E. Newham, to the Rajputana Railway.

Mr. W. Home, to the Rajputana Railway.

Mr. G. A. Savielle, to the Western Rajputana Railway.

The 19th January 1878.

No. 4.—Mr. Kelaetoolla, Inspector of Maintenance, 4th Grade, Rajputana Railway, is transferred to the Open Line, Holkar and Neemuch Railways.

W. C. FURNIVALL,
Offg. Director.

North-Eastern System.

Darjeeling, the 16th January 1878.

No. 4.—With reference to Notification No. 3 of the 15th January 1878, Mr. E. Byrne, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, joined the Tifhoot State Railway on the 7th instant, and is posted to the Bettiah Extension Surveys.

No. 5.—Baboo Sharat Chunder Mookerjee, Accountant, 4th Grade, is transferred from the Mahanuddi to the Workshop Division of the Northern Bengal State Railway.

No. 6.—Mr. E. A. Coello, Accountant, 4th Grade, is transferred from the Southern to the Mahanuddi Division, Northern Bengal State Railway, which he joined on the afternoon of the 5th instant.

No. 7.—Baboo Ram Chunder Mitter, Overseer, 3rd Grade, Northern Bengal State Railway, is granted six weeks' privilege leave, with effect from the forenoon of the 17th December 1877.

No. 8.—With reference to Notification No. 100 of the 29th December 1877, Mr. J. Barrow, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, Northern Bengal State Railway, is granted subsidiary leave from the afternoon of the 6th to the 15th December 1877, both days inclusive.

No. 9.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 8 of the 10th January 1878, Messrs. Robert Abraham English, and Henry Fox, Assistant Engineers, 2nd Grade, are posted to the Northern Bengal State Railway, and Mr. St. John Hewitt, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, to the Tirhoot State Railway.

The 22nd January 1878.

No. 10.—With reference to Notification No. 9 of the 16th January 1878, Messrs. Henry Fox and Robert Abraham English, Assistant Engineers, 2nd Grade, joined the Northern Bengal State Railway on the afternoon of the 9th and forenoon of the 26th November 1877, respectively, and are posted, the former to the Northern and the latter to the Southern, Divisions of the line.

No. 11.—With reference to Notification No. 9, dated 16th January 1878, Mr. St. John Hewitt, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, joined the Tirhoot State Railway on the afternoon of the 17th November 1877, and is posted to the Bettiah Survey Division.

No. 12.—Mr. J. T. Jackson, Overseer, 1st Grade, Northern Bengal State Railway, is granted two months' privilege leave, with effect from the forenoon of the 23rd November 1877.

No. 13.—Baboo Madhu Sudun Ghosal, Supervisor, 1st Grade, Northern Bengal State Railway, returned to duty on the 10th January 1878 from the privilege leave granted in Notification No. 85 of the 27th November 1877.

No. 14.—CORRIGENDA to Notification No. 1 of the 8th January 1878.

For "K. F." Coppin read "R. F." Coppin.

F. S. STANTON, Lieut.-Col., R.E.,
Offg. Director.

Western System.

Rawul Pindi, the 16th January 1878.

No. 3.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 552 of the 28th ultimo, Mr. P. J. Bruff, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, was relieved of his duties on the Indus Valley State Railway on the afternoon of the 19th instant.

The 18th January 1878.

No. 4.—The Assistant Engineers (2nd Grade), referred to in Public Works Department Notification No. 8 of the 10th instant, are posted as follows:—

To Punjab Northern State Railway.
(Construction).

Mr. A. J. Haslam.

To Indus Valley State Railway.

Mr. S. DeBrath.

P. H. Crosswell.

T. H. Wright.

H. S. Talbot.

ALEX. GRANT,

Director of State Railways,
Officiating in the Western System.

HOLKAR AND NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Neemuch, the 18th January 1878.

No. 3.—Babu Jogendra Lall Chatterjee, Overseer, 3rd Grade, availed himself, on the forenoon of 3rd January 1878, of the two months' privilege leave granted him in Notification No. 87, dated 12th December 1877.

No. 4.—Mr. Ramchunder Vishnoo Bhate, Probationary Accountant, 4th Grade, is transferred from the Central Office of Accounts, Holkar and Neemuch State Railways, to the Jowra Division, Neemuch State Railway, and was relieved of his duties in the former office on the forenoon of 12th January 1878.

No. 5.—Mr. J. E. Howe, Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, is granted privilege leave for three months, from such date as he may be allowed to avail himself of it.

CHARLES CHEYNE,
Engineer-in-Chief.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 7th January 1878.

No. 4.—With reference to Director of State Railway Western System's Notification No. 50 of 5th December 1877, Sub-Conductor M. Johnstone, Sub-Engineer, 2nd Grade, was relieved of his duties on this line on the afternoon of 30th November 1877.

No. 5.—Captain J. B. Sparks, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, returned from the two months' privilege leave granted him in this Office Notification No. 176 of 4th August 1877, on the forenoon of the 3rd November 1877.

The 9th January 1878.

No. 6.—Mr. C. W. Hodson, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade (temporary rank), reported his return from the leave granted him in this Office Notification No. 157 of 16th July 1877, on the forenoon of 8th instant.

No. 7.—Mr. C. W. Hodson, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade (temporary rank), is transferred from the Shujabad (late Bahawalpur) Division to the Upper Scinde District.

No. 8.—That part of this Office Notification No. 247 of 26th November 1877, transferring Overseer Behari Lall Chatterjee to the Eastern Extension Surveys, is cancelled.

No. 9.—Baboo Behari Lall Chatterjee, Overseer, 1st Grade, is granted leave on medical certificate for six months from the date he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

No. 10.—With reference to Director of State Railways Western System's Notification No. 1 of 3rd January 1878, Sergeant H. Mathews, Supervisor, 1st Grade, reported his arrival at Mooltan on the forenoon of 27th December 1877, and is posted to the Lower Scinde District.

No. 11.—Baboo Meeran Bux, Overseer, 3rd Grade, is transferred from the Shujabad Division to the Eastern Extension Surveys.

No. 12.—Mr. J. Ramsay, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade (temporary rank), assumed charge of the duties of Executive Engineer, Transport, on the forenoon of the 20th December 1877.

The 15th January 1878.

No. 13.—Mr. W. Dorton, Accountant, 2nd Grade, is re-transferred from the Office of Executive Engineer, Shujabad Division, to the Central Office of Accounts.

The 18th January 1878.

No. 15.—The following postings have been made by Superintending Engineers, Upper Scinde and Lower Scinde Districts, respectively :—

Baboo Siva Ditta Pande, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, to the Khanpur Division.
Sergeant H. Mathews, Supervisor, 1st Grade, to the Mehur Division.

M. RAYNE,
Engineer-in-Chief.

NOTICE.

The 18th January 1878.

The Executive Engineer, Ghoteki Division, having transferred his office from Sukkur to Rohree, officers and others are requested to address all communications after the 20th instant to his address to that station.

W. HUNT,
Exe. Engr., Ghoteki Divn.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Rawalpindi, the 19th January 1878.

No. 5.—Lalla Jumna Dass, Accountant, 4th Grade, Ravi Division, is allowed privilege leave for thirty days, with effect from the forenoon of the 18th January 1878.

No. 6.—With reference to Director of State Railways', Western System, Notification No. 50, dated 5th December 1877, Sub-Conductor M. Johnstone, Sub-Engineer, 2nd Grade, joined this Railway on the forenoon of 1st December 1877, and from that date is posted to the Jhelum Division.

No. 7.—Mirza Anwar Alli, Accountant, 4th Grade, Office of the Examiner of Accounts, returned to duty, on the forenoon of 11th January 1878, from the twenty-five days' privilege leave granted to him by Notification No. 19, dated 10th December 1877.

No. 8.—With reference to Punjab Northern State Railway Notification No. 113, dated 8th December 1877, Mr. W. Vardon, Store-keeper, 2nd Grade, is posted to the Soan Division, with effect from the forenoon of 23rd November 1877.

J. BONUS, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The undermentioned candidates have passed the B. A. Examination :—

FIRST DIVISION.

In order of Merit.

1 Kennedy, Pringle	... Teacher.
2 Agasti, Suryyakumar	... Presidency College.
3 Ray, Chandranarayan	... Hugli College.
4 Gupta, Asutosh	... Presidency College.
5 Maitra, Upendranath	... Ditto.
6 Mazharul, Anwar	... Hugli College.
7 Datta, Mahendranath	... Benares College.
8 Pathak, Jwalaprasad	... Ditto.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical order.

Bandyopadhyay, Haridas	... Presidency College.
Basu, Asutosh	... Canning College.
Fazlul Karim	... Hugli College.
Gargari, Haridas	... St. Xavier's College.
Ghosh, Manmathakumar	... Krishnaghur College.
" Saradaprasad	... Presidency College.
Maitra, Batukrishna	... Muir Central College.
Mallik, Ramcharan	... Presidency College.
Mitra, Surendranath	... Ditto.
10 Nag, Kunjalal	... General Assembly's Institution.
Pattadar, Gurugovinda	... Krishnaghur College.
Ray, Saradaranjan	... Dacca College.
Sanyal, Abhaycharan	... Muir Central College.
Sitalprasad	... Patna College.
Solomons, W. H.	... Cathedral Mission College.
Sukul, Kalisankar	... Presidency College.
17 Syed Sakhawat Hosain	... Hugli College.

THIRD DIVISION.

In Alphabetical order.

Ayaram	... Lahore College.
Bagothi, Gopalprasad	... Ex-Student, General Assembly's Institution.
Bandyopadhyay, Banawarilal	... General Assembly's Institution.
Batavyal, Atulchandra	... Presidency College.
Bhattacharyya, Bangachandra	... Ditto.
" Asutosh	... Canning College.
Brijmohanlal	... Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Kushchandra	... Ex-Student, Presidency College.
" Mahinimohan	... Presidency College.
10 " Srikrishna	... Ex-Student, Presidency College.
Chaudhuri, Mohinimohan	... Krishnaghur College.
Chhiju Mal	... Muir Central College.
Datta, Asminikumar	... Krishnaghur College.
De, Panchkari	... Presidency College.
Dhar, Nagendranath	... Hugli College.
Dutt, William	... Teacher.
Hargovind Dayal	... Canning College.
Jagannath, I	... Agra College.
Jagannath, II	... Ditto.
20 Lahiri, Purnachandra	... Cathedral Mission College.
LeFeuvre, E. A.	... Patna College.
Maitra, Kalipada	... Canning College, Lucknow.
Majumdar, Dakshinacharan	... Presidency College.
" Kripanath	... Ex-Student, Presidency College.
Mandal, Ramesvar	... General Assembly's Institution.
Mukhopadhyay, Biharilal	... Patna College.
" Haridas	... Ex-Student, St. Xavier's College.
" Kalikrishna	... Lahore College.
" Umacharan	... General Assembly's Institution.
30 Munshi, Srinarayan	... Ditto.
Namasivaya, V.	... Cathedral Mission College.
Nanhak Chand	... Benares College.
Ray, Kaliprasanna	... Cathedral Mission College.
Sajivanlal	... Benares College.

By order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK.
Offg. Secy. & Treasurer.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Allahabad Circle.

		NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.	
Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
46	... D 8—08315	... 500	... Thakoor Dass, Ajmera.
		NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.	
		Rs.	
94	... D 10—98714	... 5	... } Baboo Rameswar Sen, Allahabad.
	... D 11—77780	... 10	
95	... D 11—39529	... 10	... Chuttoor Bhooj, Dalhousie.
96	... D 11—70263	... 10	... } W. H. Hudson, Esq., C.S., Ghazipur.
	... " —70264	... 10	
	... " —70265	... 10	
	... " —70266	... 10	
	... D 4—69554	... 50	
	... D 7—98127	... 100	
	... D 18—11172	... 100	
	... " —12275	... 100	... Mrs. J. M. C. Ewart, Allahabad.
97	... D 11—65798	... 10	

ALLAHABAD.—Paper Currency Office; }
The 17th January 1878. }

T. H. S. BIDDULPH,
Asstt. Acctt. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Office.

Madras Circle.

		NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.	
Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
117	... B 53—59560	... 10	... M. A. Alwar Aiyangar, Madras.
		NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.	
		Rs.	
230	... B 40—62672	... 5	... } P. S. Aroghiasawmy Chetty, Trichinopoly.
	... " —80685	... 5	
240	... B 51—10837	... 500	... P. Shoopayen Chetty, Calicut.
241	... B 58—16547	... 100	... Messrs. Simpson & Co., Madras.
242	... B 54—51886	... 20	... Drummer R. J. Dundas, No. 1392, 67th Regiment.
243	... B 43—97865	... 50	... } Alfred Hayes, Esq., Assistant Engineer, Utramalur.
	... B 58—36198	... 100	
64	... B 40—74178 } wrongly	... } 5	... M. Ramasawmy Moodelly, Madras.
	... J 7—18091 } joined }		

FORT ST. GEORGE.—Acctt. Genl.'s Office, }
The 14th January 1878. }

G. W. CLINE, LL.D.,
Asstt. to the Acctt. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept.

Akola Circle.

		NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.	
Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
	K 3—16667	... 50	... Atmaram Souba, of Nagpur.
	... " —17509	... 50	... Mr. Mahomed Kadur Hoosein, Assistant Master, High School, Akola.
	K 7—00057	... 5	... Mr. H. W. Richardson, of Allahabad.
	C 91—13676	... 10	... Vinayek Kasinath Gockley, of Sattara.
	K 2—20578	... 20	... Mr. N. B. Joshi, Local Fund Engineer, Buldana District.

AKOLA.—Paper Currency Dept.; }
The 18th January 1878. }

C. W. A. DAVIES,
Assistant Commissioner.

Bombay Circle.

		NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.	
Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
1878.			
W5	... M 25—41375	... 100	... Mr. Jingoo Bappoojee, 2nd Class Hospital Assistant, Bijapur.
W7	... M 5—55969	... 50 each	... } Mr. Ramchandra Succaram, Carkoon, Public Works Department, Haliyal, North Canara.
	... " —88437	...	
	... C 98—91893	...	
	... M 17—55069	... 10 each	
	... M 18—53889	...	
W8	... M 25—24374	... 100	... Mahomed Hussain, Palunpur.
		NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.	
		Rs.	
1878.			
H7	... M 25—76462	... 100	... } Chog Lall Hur Lall, Indore.
	... M 23—92077	... 50	...
H8	... M 31—15090	... 10	... Sika Caia, Mandvi Bunder, Bombay.
M6	... M 6—07596	... 5	... Punnett & Co., Lampart Row, Bombay.
	... " —07887		

BOMBAY.—Paper Currency Dept.; }
The 22nd January 1878. }

W. WELLS,
Assistant Commissioner.

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.		Name of Claimant.	
Register No.	No. of Notes	Value. Rs.	
395	... L 94—26785	... 100	... Babu Pittambar Das Mudduck.
396	... L 94—72664	... 100	... Babu Upendra Nath Majumdar.
397	... L 81—25748	... 50	... Mr. John Driscoll, Inspector of River Police, Coila Ghaut, Calcutta.
398	... L 92—48268	... 50	... } Babu Annadaprosad Mukerjee.
	... L 90—39174	... 20	
399	... L 87—69591	... 50	... Mukta Singh.
400	... L 82—31156	... 100	... Babu Moti Ram.
401	... L 94—63888	... 100	... The Assistant Inspector General, Government Railway Police, Howrah.
402	... L 94—93579	... 100	... } The Deputy Collector of Atia.
	... —93580	... 100	
403	... L 84—78749	... 100	... Bala Bux.
405	... L 68—60324	... 100	... Rahim Bux.
NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.			
Register No.	No. of Notes	Value. Rs.	
200	... A 93—06516 }	... 20	... Dwarka Das.
	... —02381 }		
201	... L 47—94091 }	... 20	... Babu Jadub Chunder Roy.
	... —94095 }		
202	... L 86—42555 }	... 10	... } Shih Doyal.
	... —42557 }		
	... L 21—57899 }	... 5	
	... —99798 }		
203	... L 26—11282 }	... 5	... Babu Joy Gopal Mukerjee.
	... —11291 }		
206	... O 1—87883 }	... 10	... }
	... —87881 }		
	... L 88—93924 }	... 10	... Babu Shama Churn Lahoori.
	... L 86—56761 }		
	... L 11—73924 }	... 5	
	... —73925 }		
207	... L 35—74278 }	... 10	... Seroop Shah Bynath Shah.
	... —74286 }		
208	... L 36—11700 }	... 20	... } Ram Lal Buddoe Das.
	... —11709 }	... 20	
	... L 45—51767 }		
	... —51766 }		
209	... L 57—85279 }	... 10	... }
	... —85278 }		
	... L 34—90756 }	... 10	... Babu Shoodha Madhub Bose.
	... —90759 }		
	... A 97—83000 }	... 10	
	... L 3—41675 }		
	... L 9—45116 }	... 5	
	... —45115 }		
242	... L 39—91096 }	... 10	... Babu B. D. Burral.
	... —91093 }		
416	... L 69—69572 }	... 100	... } Mukta Singh.
	... —69573 }	... 100	
417	... L 22—70222 }	... 5	... Bhugmandas Agurwallah.
418	... L 6—17062 }	... 10	... Shaik Member.
419	... O 4—38783 }	... 20	... Mr. W. O. Macgregor.
420	... L 6—27499 }	... 10	... Babu Hriday Nath Banerjee.
421	... L 87—40039 }	... 10	... Golupuddeen
422	... A 84—47695 }	... 100	... Babu Moti Lal Gupta
423	... L 28—17496 }	... 5	... Babu Deno Nath Bose.
424	... O 6—04333 }	... 10	... Chirunjee Lal.
425	... O 20—45908 }	... 20	... Kubeer Singh.
426	... O 3—84734 }	... 20	... }
	... —84733 }	... 20	... Babu Isan Chandra Basu.
	... O 7—88251 }	... 10	
	... L 98—12110 }	... 10	
427	... L 96—83498 }	... 10	... Syed Alli.
428	... L 26—22848 }	... 5	... Babu Rajkristo Chatterjee.

CALCUTTA,—Paper Currency Dept.;
The 25th January 1878.

E. W. KELLNER,
Offg. Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Lahore Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.		Name of Claimant.	
Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	
9	... E 15—11081	... 50	... Raheem Bux, Shop-keeper, Lahore.
10	... E 13—09602	... 100	... }
	... —20747	... 100	
	... —22870	... 100	... Malawa Mal, Dalal, Lahore.
	... —27507	... 10	
	... —20443	... 100	
NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.			
Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	
187	... E 3—82921	... 100	... }
	... —92909	... 100	... S. Bainbridge, Esq., Contractor, S. P. & D. Railway, Beas.
	... E 15—16744	... 50	
	... —09460	... 50	

LAHORE,—Paper Currency Office;
The 19th January 1878.

W. T. FIERCEY,
Asst. to Acctt. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY.

Statement of the amount of Cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India.

The 24th January 1878 ...Rs. 1,89,63,545-2-7

W. WATERFIELD,

Treasurer to the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA,
25th Jan. 1878.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED FOR RUPEES		BALANCE OF BULLION		
		On General Treasury.	On the Currency Department.	Under Army.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1878.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jan. 14	...	3,92,050	3,94,050	2,43,918	92,63,477	1,21,43,859
" 15	7,314	3,50,430	2,47,000	64,007	89,63,381	1,24,16,491
" 16	4,703	...	...	20,197	89,60,643	1,21,27,474
" 17	8,037	3,16,878	65,643	27,627	89,40,171	1,17,94,114
" 18	2,310	2,50,433	1,023	20,508	89,73,740	1,14,79,595
" 19	5,308	2,29,972	9,001	25,913	89,24,570	1,12,33,362

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 21st Jan. 1878.

J. F. TENNANT,
Offy Mint Master.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 24th January 1878.

Mails for Ceylon, Straits, Hong-Kong and the United States of America, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Saturday, the 2nd February 1878, at 6 p. m.

The 25th January 1878.

Mails for Rangoon and Moulmein, for transmission per Steamer *Pemba*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 27th January 1878, at 6 p. m. Mails for Port Blair and Camorta can be sent by this opportunity.

Mails for Akyab and Kyauk Phyoo, for transmission per Steamer *Commilla*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 27th January 1878, at 6 p. m.

Mails for Persinn Gulf, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Monday, the 28th January 1878, at 6 p. m.

Mails for Ceylon and the Australian Colonies, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Tuesday, the 29th January 1878, at 6 p. m.

Mails for Madras, Ceylon, and the intermediate ports, for transmission per Steamer *Putialla*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 30th January 1878, at 6 p. m.

The next Overland Mail *via* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Friday, the 1st February 1878.

2. Book-post and pattern packets must be posted on the 31st January 1878.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 6 p. m. precisely, after which hour overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 6-30 p. m., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover up to 7 p. m.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 25th January 1878.

Adams, Mrs.	Allen, Miss Josephine E., care of Mrs. Dall.	Baily, J. E.	Ballard, Corpl. H.	Banerjee, R. J.	Banerjee, Bhogobatty Churn.	Barwell, Robert.	Benson, Mrs. M. A.	Bigley, G. S.	Box, Mrs.	Braham & Co., Messrs.	Brennan, Mrs. E.	Brommel, B.	Brown, Colonel.	Brown, Maitland.	Bullock, J.	Cassinath Baboo.	Clew, Mrs.	Cooper, H.	Crump, H. D.	Cumming, William.	Dartnell & Co., Messrs.	Deul, W.	DeSouza, R. S.	Dickens, J.	Dodgson, W.	Domball, F. D.	Doyle & Co., Messrs.	DuBordieux, A.	Duncan, R. W.	Eaton, Mrs. J. C.	Ferguson, C. B.	Francis, J.	Francis, Miss A.	Fullam, Mrs. M.	Gabriel, G. E.	Gewdall, Chas.	Hamilton, Wm.	Hartz, Madame Jane.	Hastings, C.	Hcens, Miss K.	Howard, Lyons J.	Jains, E.	Jaraineno, D.	Jellicoe, Mrs. S. R.	Johns, Mrs. S.	Kunhardt, Lieut. H. G.	Law, P. C.	Lawrence, L.	Liddell, J.	McIntyre, A.	Manna, K. C.	Manook, D. J.	Marrieson, C.	Martin, W.	Mason, Billy.	McDonald, G.	McDonnel, Mrs.	McGaire, Mrs.	McNaughton, J. H.	Melles, E.	Metherall, Mrs.	Money, Rowland.	Montague, J. M.	Nicolson, Mrs. E.	Oldham, R. A.	Palaut Bros., Messrs.	Panting, Mrs.	Peeter, Revd. H.	Pelit, Monsieur Chas.	Pinto, J. S.	Pratt, Major W. D.	Pressgrave, Duncan.	Price, Mrs.	Richards, Mrs. Char.	Roberts, E.	Rodrigues, Mrs. E.	Rogers, C. J.	Rosenburg, W.	Rotims, F.	Roy, H.	Scholon, W.	Scott, R.	Seamons, M.	Sims, Mrs.	Smith, F. W.	Smith, Miss F.	Smith, Miss M.	Stanley, C. H.	Straws, Captain.	Svecheny lecomte Bela.	Thomas, J.	Viader, G.	Viander, Madame E.	Wads, E. R.	Williams, Mrs.	Williams, Dr. H. F.	Wilson, C. D. H.	Witter, A.	Wood, H. S. V.	Wollocombe, Miss J.
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Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."

Adie, A. E.	Agar, Henry.	Ainslie, W. D.	Ball, W. H.	Bauce, J. M.	Beck, R. A.	Bennett, T. O.	Boe, Ashjohn.	Brown, A. O.	Brown, R. W.	Bruce, Esq.	Bull, Alex.	Buxuttil, C.	Campbell, Allen.	Carter, R.	Cashie, B. B.	Cheunnell, Thomas.	Collins, Francis B.	Corbett, C. J.	Court, Captain M.	Craige, Peter.	Croud, Mrs. H.	Croghan, W. J.	Cumberland, A. H.	D'Silva, G. P.	Dahlke, H. F.	Daniel, Cecil.	Denholm, J. C.	Doherty, Mrs. H. A.	Donovan, D.	E. F. W.	Ethel.	Ewbaurs, A.	Faulken, E.	Fawcus, William.	Finch, Fredt.	Ford, D.	Frazier, E. R.	Guthrie, A.	Greiff, Leile.	Hackett, Mr.	Hamilton, V.	Huguenot, M.	Hunfrey, Capt. B. J. P.	Indelicato Orazio, Sigr.	Jeffreys, R.	Johnston, Mrs.	Jones, Mrs. A.	Jordon, Mrs.	Jourdan, Monsieur.	Kellar, Sigr. Ignazio.	Killecorne, Thos.	Leapold, T.	Leonard, Thomas.	Lochner, R.	Lock, Pat.	Lonsdale, John.	Lucas, Mrs.	Lynn, J. Simmons.	M. J. B.	Maenab, Mrs. W.	MacFugre, A.	Manveras, Capt. W. B.	Matson, E.
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Meyer, Herman.
Mirza Abdool Hossain.
Montgomery, C. W.
Mortan, Mrs.
Muggeridge, E.
Orlovitz, Tasef.
Orilla, P.
Pearce, Capt.
Picknell, M.
Pinkney, A.
Poper, A. B.
Postlethwaite, G. F.
Powell, H. J.
Preston, Mrs.
Reid, Sir J. R., *Bart.*
Roman, Jacob.
Rose, Miss Grace.
Rowcliff, R. H.

Ryall, H.
Salamonson, A. A. C.
Sarkar, Tara Dass.
Savernooks, Chas.
Simpson, James M.
Somerville, W. V.
Story, Augustus.
Sweeting, A. C.
Tarnowski, Ladistos.
Taylor, J. S.
Taylor, Revd. J. H.
Thomson, A.
Tuckett, S. L.
Walker, Geo.
Webb, Captain H. E.
Williams, Capt. T.
Woods, Capt. James W.
Young, W. N.

Newspapers.

Brown, Hon'ble E.
Campbell, A.
Castello, P.
Craig, Peter.
Finch, F.
George, R.

Hacket, J.
Hunter, George.
Jeffrey, William.
Montague, J. M.
Sevenoaks, Charles.

Registered Letters.

Bull, Alex.
Coleman, G.
Monsieur La Comte D.
Tarnozski.

Poterson, Mrs. O.
Rosenberg, W.

E. C. GEORGE,
Post Master of Calcutta.

GAUHATI CEMETERY NOTICE.

MR. KELLNER.

The representatives of the late Mr. H. Kellner, Sub-Assistant Commissioner, who died February 15, 1847, are requested to repair the pillars erected to his memory in Gauhati Cemetery, as unless so repaired, it must be levelled by order of Government.

P. NICOLAS,
Chaplain, Gauhati.

GAUHATI, }
The 15th January 1878.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that the Government building for Ice-machine together with the Bungalow and Out-offices, erected for the use of the Engineer in charge of the Machinery and of a Non-Commissioned Officer, with a large compound and Ice-machinery capable of turning out (40) forty maunds of Ice in (24) twenty-four hours, turning lathe, well and pump, and numerous other items, all in working order, will be sold by public auction on the 4th February 1878, at an upset price of Rs. 10,000 for Ice-machine with its apparatus, and Rs. 20,000 for the Buildings and Out-offices.

The sale will take place at Executive Engineer's Office, Military Works Division, Lucknow Cantonment, at 2 P.M., and the purchaser will be required to pay 5 per cent. on the fall of the hammer, and the balance before taking possession of the above property.

The purchaser will have all the property at his risk after the sale is completed.

In case of failure in paying up the balance, the above property will be re-sold, and the loss thereby sustained will be recovered from the purchaser, who will have no claim to the increased sum if obtained by this re-sale.

The buildings are situated on the south side of the Railway line running to Benares, near the

General's Bungalow and the Railway Over-bridge.

The purchaser will hold the land on the conditions specified in paragraph 1984 of the Bengal Military Regulations. He will likewise have to comply with all the rules now in force or that may hereafter be introduced in Cantonments.

On completion of the sale, the purchaser will be required to sign a declaration to this effect in the presence of the Cantonment Magistrate.

Some ether expected to arrive shortly from England for use with the Machine will also be offered for sale at the same time and place on conditions to be stated at time of sale.

G. E. SANFORD, *Major, R.E.,*
Exe. Engr., Lucknow Divn., Mily. Works.

NOTICE.

OUDH FOREST DEPARTMENT.

BYRAMGHAT DEPÔT.

On the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

From this date the prices of Sâl beans and scantlings supplied from this Depôt will be as follows:—

BEAMS—

21 feet length @	Rs. 2 10 0	per cubic foot.
22 " "	(@) " 2 12 0	" "
23 " "	(@) " 2 14 0	" "
24 " "	(@) " 3 0 0	" "

Above the lengths given two annas per foot run will be charged. Any inches over the foot will be charged as a foot.

SCANTLINGS—

from 12 to 20 feet @	Rs. 2 8 0	per cubic foot.
under 12 & over 7 " "	(@) " 2 4 0	" "
under 7 " "	(@) " 2 0 0	" "

The above prices are for ordinary building purposes.

For *planking, sleepers, &c.*, special rates will be fixed by agreement.

The Department will still take orders for build-ings all over @ Rs. 2-4-0 per cubic foot, provided the scantlings are taken in fair proportion.

SECOND AND THIRD CLASS TIMBER will be sold, and price fixed by agreement.

AUCTION SALES will be held from time to time to clear off stock.

For further particulars apply to the Officer in charge.

By order of the Conservator, Oudh Forests,

SIMPSON HILLIER,

Assistant Conservator of Forests.

The 1st June 1877.

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Junkseylon and adjacent Islands. By Commanders A. deRichelieu and A. D. Taylor, I.N., 1876. *Price, Annas 4.*

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Kyook Phyou Harbour. By Navigating Lieutenant F. W. Jarrad, R.N., 1877. *Price, Annas 4.*

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Approaches to Point de Galle Harbour. By Commander A. D. Taylor, I.N., 1877. *Price, Annas 4.*

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- " 2. Dangers at Goa and Marmagao Roadsteads.
- " 3. Existence of rocky patches, Beypore.
- " 4. Pooree Port limits, Orissa Coast.
- " 5. Extension of the Hajauri Mouth of the River Indus.
- " 6. Out of print.
- " 7. Light at Port Berberah, Gulf of Aden.
- " 8. Rock off Hingie Island, Bassaia River.
- " 9. Rock off Pegu Coast.
- " 10. Out of print.
- " 11. Out of print.
- " 12. Position of Cochin Light-house.
- " 13. Position of Raleigh Rock, and additional beacon, Bombay.
- " 14. Buoy, marking Gindarah Rock, Galle.
- " 15. Alteration in Manora Point Light, Karachi; and discovery of a bank near Towak Island, Red Sea.
- " 16. Dangerous rocks in Forrest Strait, Mergui Archipelago, and Richelieu Rock off Koyah Inlet.
- " 17. Out of print.
- " 18. Out of print.
- " 19. Correct position of Santipilly Light-house.
- " 20. Anchorage Buoys in Madras Roadstead.
- " 21. Light-vessel near Krishna Shoal, Burma.
- " 22. Additional information, light-vessel Krishna Shoal, and light at Pooree.
- " 23. Alteration of position of Chittagong Lights.
- " 24. Night signals shown by British Pilot vessels in the English Channel.
- No. 1 of 1878.—Alteration of position of Middle Ground Battery, Bombay Harbour.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1878.

{ Register
No. 33.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

NOTICE.

Probate of the last Will and Testament and Codicil thereto of Philippus A. Cavorke, late of No. 5, Rawdon Street, in the City of Calcutta, Esquire, a retired Merchant, deceased, having been this day granted by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in its Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction, unto the Honorable Gregory Charles Paul, of Park Street, in Calcutta, aforesaid, the sole Executor of the said Will and Codicil,—All persons having claims against the Estate of the said deceased, are requested to make them known to A. St. John Carruthers, Solicitor, No. 7½, Hastings Street, Calcutta, and the Solicitor of the said Honorable Gregory Charles Paul, and all those indebted thereto are requested to pay to the said A. St. John Carruthers the amount of their respective debts without delay.

A. ST. JOHN CARRUTHERS,
Prætor.

CALCUTTA,
The 4th January 1878. }

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT, 1866, AND OF THE PUNJAB BANK, LIMITED.

The Judicial Assistant of Lahore has, by an order, dated the twentieth day of December 1877, appointed the Alliance Bank of Simla, Limited, to be Official Liquidator of the above-named Company.

Dated this 2nd day of January 1878.

F. BULLOCK,
Judicial Assistant, Lahore.

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT, 1866, AND OF THE PUNJAB BANK, LIMITED.

The creditors of the above-named Company are required, on or before the 15th day of April 1878,

to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims and the names and addresses of their attorneys or pleaders, if any, to the Alliance Bank of Simla, Limited, Lahore, the Official Liquidator of the said Company; and if so required by notice in writing from the said Official Liquidator, are by their attorneys or pleaders to come in and prove their said debts or claims, at the Court of the Judicial Assistant, Lahore, at such time as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

The 1st day of May 1878 at 1 o'clock P.M., at Lahore, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the debts and claims.

Dated this 19th day of January 1878.

F. BULLOCK,
Judicial Assistant, Lahore.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. 004596 and 004503 of 1872, 4½ per cent., for Rs. 1,000 each.

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. 017408 and 020269 of 1842-43, 4 per cent., for Rs. 500 each.

The Government Promissory Note No. 013609 of 1842-43, 4 per cent., for Rs. 600.

The Government Promissory Note No. 005899 of 1865, 4 per cent., for Rs. 500.

The above Promissory Notes, originally stand in the name of my husband Baboo Doorga Churn Banerjee, deceased, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above notes, and the interest thereupon, have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favor of the proprietress.

NUNDORANEE DABEE.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1878. { Register
No. 33.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 9th January 1878, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. I OF 1878.

THE OPIUM ACT, 1878.

CONTENTS.

PREAMBLE.

SECTIONS.

1. Short title.
Local extent.
Commencement.
2. Repeal of enactments.
Amendment of Acts.
Amendment of Act VII of 1836, s. 1.
3. Interpretation-clause.
4. Prohibition of poppy-cultivation and possession, &c., of opium.
5. Power to make rules to permit such matters.
6. Duty on opium imported by land.
7. Warehousing opium.
8. Power to make rules relating to warehouses.
9. Penalty for illegal cultivation of poppy, &c.

SECTIONS.

10. Presumption in prosecutions under section nine.
11. Confiscation of opium.
12. Order of confiscation by whom to be made.
13. Power to make rules, regarding disposal of things confiscated and rewards.
14. Power to enter, arrest and seize, on information that opium is unlawfully kept in any enclosed place.
15. Power to seize opium in open places.
Power to detain, search and arrest.
16. Searches how made.
17. Officers to assist each other.
18. Vexatious entries; searches, seizures and arrests.
19. Issue of warrants.
20. Disposal of person arrested or thing seized.
21. Report of arrests and seizures.
22. Procedure in case of illegal poppy-cultivation.
23. Recovery of arrears of fees, duties, &c.
24. Farmer may apply to Collector or other officer to recover amount due to him by licensee.
25. Recovery of penalties due under bond.

SCHEDULE.

An Act to amend the law relating to Opium.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to opium; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Preamble.

1. This Act may be called "The Opium Act, 1878":
Short title.

It shall extend to such local areas as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, from time to time direct ;

And it shall come into force in each of such areas on such day as the Governor General in Council in like manner directs in this behalf.

2. The enactments mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed to the extent specified in the third column of the said schedule.

And in Acts No. XI of 1849, No. XXI of 1856 and No. X of 1871, and in Bengal Act No. II of 1876, the words "intoxicating drugs" (wherever they occur) shall not include opium.

The reference made to Bombay Regulations XXI of 1827 and XX of 1830 in Act No. VII of 1836 shall be read as if made to the corresponding sections of this Act.

3. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

"Opium" includes also poppy-heads, preparations or admixtures of opium, and intoxicating drugs prepared from the poppy :

"Magistrate" means, in the Presidency-towns, a Presidency Magistrate, and elsewhere a Magistrate of the first class or (when specially empowered by the Local Government to try cases under this Act) a Magistrate of the second class :

"Import" means to bring into the territories administered by any Local Government from sea, or from foreign territory, or from a territory administered by any other Local Government :

"Export" means to take out of the territories administered by any Local Government to sea, or to any foreign territory, or to any territory administered by another Local Government :

"Transport" means to remove from one place to another within the territories administered by the same Local Government.

4. Except as permitted by this Act, or by any other enactment relating to opium for the time being in force, or by rules framed under this Act or under any such enactment, no one shall—

- (a) cultivate the poppy ;
- (b) manufacture opium ;
- (c) possess opium ;
- (d) transport opium ;
- (e) import or export opium ; or
- (f) sell opium.

5. The Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may from time to time by notification in the local Gazette, make rules consistent with this Act, to permit absolutely or subject to the payment of duty or to any other conditions and to regulate within the whole or any specified part of the territories administered by such Government, all or any of the following matters :—

- (a) the cultivation of the poppy ;
- (b) the manufacture of opium ;
- (c) the possession of opium ;
- (d) the transport of opium ;
- (e) the importation or exportation of opium ; and
- (f) the sale of opium, and the farm of duties leviable on the sale of opium by retail :

Provided that no duty shall be levied under any such rule on any opium imported and on which a duty is imposed by or under the law relating to sea customs for the time being in force or under section six.

6. The Governor General in Council may from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, impose such duty as he thinks fit on opium or on any kind of opium imported by land into British India or into any specified part thereof, and may alter or abolish any duty so imposed.

7. The Governor General in Council may, by order notified in the *Gazette of India*,

(a) authorize any Local Government to establish warehouses for opium legally imported into, or intended to be exported from, the territories administered by such Local Government, and

(b) cancel any such order.

So long as such order remains in force, the Local Government may, by notification published in the official Gazette,

(c) declare any place to be a warehouse for all or any opium legally imported, whether before or after the payment of any duty leviable thereon, into the territories administered by such Government, or into any specified part thereof, or intended to be exported thence, and

(d) cancel any such declaration.

An order under clause (b) shall cancel all previous declarations under clause (c) of this section relating to places in the territories to which such order refers.

So long as such declaration remains in force, the owner of all such opium shall be bound to deposit it in such warehouse.

8. The Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may, from time to time by notification in the local Gazette, make rules consistent with this Act to regulate the safe custody of opium

warehoused under section seven; the levy of fees for such warehousing; the removal of such opium for sale or exportation; and the manner in which it shall be disposed of, if any duty or fees leviable on it be not paid within twelve months from the date of warehousing the same.

9. Any person who, in contravention of this Act, or of rules made and notified under section five or section eight,

Penalty for illegal cultivation of poppy, &c.

- (a) cultivates the poppy, or
- (b) manufactures opium, or
- (c) possesses opium, or
- (d) transports opium, or
- (e) imports or exports opium, or
- (f) sells opium, or
- (g) omits to warehouse opium or removes or does any act in respect of warehoused opium,

and any person who otherwise contravenes any such rule,

shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be punished for each such offence with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both;

and, where a fine is imposed, the convicting Magistrate shall direct the offender to be imprisoned in default of payment of the fine for a term which may extend to six months, and such imprisonment shall be in excess of any other imprisonment to which he may have been sentenced.

10. In prosecutions under section nine, it shall be presumed, until the contrary is proved, that all opium for which the accused person is unable to account satisfactorily is opium in respect of which he has committed an offence under this Act.

Presumption in prosecutions under section nine.

11. In any case in which an offence under section nine has been committed—

Confiscation of opium.

- (a) the poppy so cultivated;
- (b) the opium in respect of which any offence under the same section has been committed;
- (c) where, in the case of an offence under clause (d) or (e) of the same section, the offender is transporting, importing or exporting any opium exceeding the quantity (if any) which he is permitted to transport, import or export, as the case may be, the whole of the opium which he is transporting, importing or exporting;
- (d) where, in the case of an offence under clause (f) of the same section, the offender has in his possession any opium other than the opium in respect of which the offence has been committed, the whole of such other opium,

shall be liable to confiscation.

The vessels, packages and coverings in which any opium liable to confiscation under this section is found, and the other contents (if any) of the vessel or package in which such opium may be concealed, and the animals and conveyances used in carrying it, shall likewise be liable to confiscation.

12. When the offender is convicted, or when the person charged with an offence in respect of any opium is acquitted, but the Magistrate decides that the opium is liable to confiscation, such confiscation may be ordered by the Magistrate.

Whenever confiscation is authorized by this Act, the officer ordering it may give the owner of the thing liable to be confiscated an option to pay, in lieu of confiscation, such fine as the officer thinks fit.

When an offence against this Act has been committed, but the offender is not known or cannot be found, or when opium not in the possession of any person cannot be satisfactorily accounted for, the case shall be enquired into and determined by the Collector of the District or Deputy Commissioner, or by any other officer authorized by the Local Government in this behalf, either personally or in right of his office, who may order such confiscation: Provided that no such order shall be made until the expiration of one month from the date of seizing the things intended to be confiscated or without hearing the persons (if any) claiming any right thereto and the evidence (if any) which they produce in support of their claims.

13. The Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, from time to time, by notification in the local Gazette, make rules consistent with this Act to regulate—

Power to make rules, regarding

disposal of things confiscated

(a) the disposal of all things confiscated under this Act; and

(b) the rewards to be paid to officers and informers out of the proceeds of fines and confiscations under this Act.

14. Any officer of any of the departments of Excise, Police, Customs, Salt, Opium or Revenue, superior in rank to a peon or constable, who may in right of his office be authorized by the Local Government in this behalf, and who has reason to believe, from personal knowledge or from information given by any person and taken down in writing; that opium liable to confiscation under this Act is manufactured, kept or concealed in any building, vessel or enclosed place, may, between sunrise and sunset,

- (a) enter into any such building, vessel or place;
- (b) in case of resistance, break open any door and remove any other obstacle to such entry;

(c) seize such opium and all materials used in the manufacture thereof, and any other thing which he has reason to believe to be liable to confiscation under section eleven or any other law for the time being in force relating to opium, and

(d) detain and search, and if he think proper arrest, any person whom he has reason to believe to be guilty of any offence relating to such opium under this or any other law for the time being in force.

Power to seize opium in open places.

15. Any officer of any of the said departments may

(a) seize, in any open place or in transit, any opium or other thing which he has reason to believe to be liable to confiscation under section eleven or any other law for the time being in force relating to opium,

(b) detain and search any person whom he has reason to believe to be guilty of any offence against this or any other such law, and, if such person has opium in his possession, arrest him and any other persons in his company.

16. All searches under section fourteen or section fifteen shall be made in accordance with the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

17. The officers of the several departments mentioned in section fourteen shall, upon notice given or request made, be legally bound to assist each other in carrying out the provisions of this Act.

18. Any officer of any of the said departments who, without reasonable ground of suspicion, enters or searches, or causes to be entered or searched, any building, vessel or place,

or vexatiously and unnecessarily seizes the property of any person on the pretence of seizing or searching for any opium or other thing liable to confiscation under this Act,

or vexatiously and unnecessarily detains, searches or arrests any person,

shall for every such offence be punished with fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.

19. The Collector of the District, Deputy Commissioner or other officer authorized by the Local Government in this behalf, either personally or in right of his office, or a Magistrate, may issue his warrant for the arrest of any person whom he has reason to believe to have committed an offence relating to opium, or for the search, whether by day or night, of any building or vessel or place in which he has reason to believe opium liable to confiscation to be kept or concealed.

All warrants issued under this section shall be executed in accordance with the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

20. Every person arrested, and thing seized, under section fourteen or section fifteen, shall be forwarded without delay to the officer in charge of the nearest Police-station; and every person arrested and thing seized under section nineteen shall be forwarded without delay to the officer by whom the warrant was issued.

Every officer to whom any person or thing is forwarded under this section shall, with all convenient despatch, take such measures as may be necessary for the disposal according to law of such person or thing.

21. Whenever any officer makes any arrest or seizure under this Act, he shall within forty-eight hours next after such arrest or seizure make a full report of all the particulars of

such arrest or seizure to his immediate official superior.

22. In the case of alleged illegal cultivation of the poppy, the crop shall not be removed, but shall, pending the disposal of the case, be attached by an officer superior in rank to a peon or constable, who may in right of his office be authorized by the Local Government in this behalf; and such officer shall require the cultivator to give bail in a reasonable amount (to be fixed by such officer) for his appearance before the Magistrate by whom the case is to be disposed of, and such cultivator shall not be arrested unless within a reasonable time he fails to give such bail:

Provided that, wherever Act No. XIII of 1857 (*An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to the cultivation of the Poppy and the manufacture of Opium in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal*), or any part thereof, is in force, nothing in this section shall apply to such cultivation.

23. Any arrear of any fee or duty imposed under this Act or any rule made hereunder,

and any arrear due from any farmer of opium-revenue,

may be recovered from the person primarily liable to pay the same to the Government or from his surety (if any) as if it were an arrear of land-revenue.

24. When any amount is due to a farmer of opium-revenue from his licensee, in respect of a license, such farmer may make an application to the Collector of the District, Deputy Commissioner or other officer authorized by the Local Government in this behalf, praying such officer to recover such amount on behalf of the applicant; and on receiving such application, such Collector, Deputy Commissioner or other officer may in his discretion recover such amount as if it were an arrear of land-revenue and shall pay any amount so recovered to the applicant:

Provided that the execution of any process issued by such Collector, Deputy Collector or other officer for the recovery of such amount, shall be stayed if the licensee institutes a suit in the Civil Court to try the demand of the farmer and furnishes security to the satisfaction of such officer for the payment of the amount which such Court may adjudge to be due from him to such farmer:

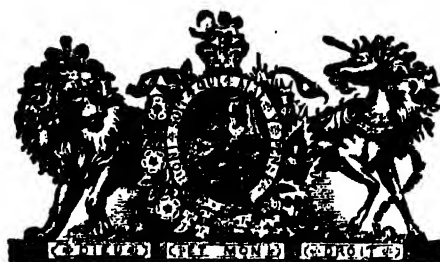
Provided also that nothing contained in this section or done thereunder shall affect the right of any farmer of opium-revenue to recover by suit in the Civil Court or otherwise any amount due to him from such licensee.

25. When any person in compliance with any rule made hereunder gives a bond for the performance of any duty or act, such duty or act shall be deemed to be a public duty or an act in which the public are interested, as the case may be, within the meaning of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, section 74, and upon breach of the condition of such bond by him, the whole sum named therein as the amount to be paid in case of such breach may be recovered from him as if it were an arrear of land-revenue.

SCHEDULE.			Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.					
Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.			
Act XI of 1849.	Abkari Revenue of Calcutta	In section 5 the word "opium." In section 6, the word "opium" and the last thirty-one words. In section 15, from and including the words "except in the case," to the end of the section. In section 33, from and including the words "except opium" down to and including the words "each seer;" and the words "or in the case of opium as aforesaid, a reward of one rupee eight annas for each seer."			In section 76, from and including the words "except opium," down to and including the words "each seer;" and from and including the words "or in," down to and including the words "each seer." In paragraph 8 of section 90, the words "and opium."
			Act XIII of 1857.	Cultivation of the poppy and manufacture of opium.	Section 2.
			Act X of 1871	The Northern India Excise Act.	In paragraph 5 of section 3, the word "opium." Sections 18, 65, 66, 67 and 87. In section 19, the words "or opium." Section 46, so far as it relates to opium. In section 46, paragraph 3, from and including the words "as well as," down to and including the words "dealings in opium." In section 63, the words "except opium." In section 78, the words "except opium," and paragraph 2. In section 79, from and including the words "except opium," down to and including the words "each seer," and from and including the
Act III of 1852.	Spirituous liquors, Bombay...	Section 10, so far as it relates to opium.			
Act XXI of 1856.	Bengal Abkari Act	In section 28 the word "opium." Sections 31, 51, 52, 53 and 87. In section 35, the words "or opium." In section 49, the words "except opium." Section 59, so far as it relates to opium. In section 75, the words "except opium" and from and including the words "opium seized," down to the end.			

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.	Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
Act IV of 1872.	The Panjáb Laws Act ...	words "or in," down to and including the words "each secr." Section 49.			the words "similarly distributed." In section 10, in the section substituted for section 76 of Act XXI of 1856, the words "except opium," and from and including the words "confiscated opium" down to and including the words "general order." In section 10, in the section substituted for section 76 of Act XXI of 1856, the words "except in the case of opium," and from and including the words "and in the case of opium" down to and including the words "similarly distributed."
Act XXVI of 1872.	Panjáb Opium Law Amendment.	The whole Act.			
Act VI of 1873.	Transshipment of goods ...	Section 7.			
Act XVI of 1875.	The Indian Tariff Act ...	Section 9.			
Act XXIII of 1876.	To amend the law relating to Opium.	The whole Act.			
Act VI of 1877.	For postponing the day on which the Opium Act, 1876, is to come into force.	The whole Act.			
Act of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council.					
Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.			
Act II of 1876	To amend Act XI of 1849, Act XXI of 1856, and Act IV (B. C.) of 1866.	In section 3, in the section substituted for section 33 of Act XI of 1849, the words "except opium," and from and including the words "confiscated opium" down to and including the words "general order." In section 3, in the section substituted for section 34 of Act XI of 1849, the words "except in the case of opium," and from and including the words "and in the case of opium" down to and including			
			Bombay Regulations.		
Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.	Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
Bombay Regulation XXI of 1827.	Duty on opium ...	The preamble, from and including the words "with the combined," down to and including the words "the prohibited." Chapters I, II, III and IV.			
Bombay Regulation XX of 1830.	Malwa opium ...	So much as has not been repealed.			
D. FITZPATRICK, Secy. to the Govt. of India.					

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.



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PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making
Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 16th January 1878, and was referred to a Select Committee:—

No. 1 OF 1878.

A Bill to make better provision for the management of the Husainábád endowment at Lucknow.

WHEREAS in the year 1839 the third King of Oudh Muhammad Ali Shah, built at Lucknow a Mosque called Husainábád Mubárak for the purpose of the celebration therein of certain religious ceremonies and for the ultimate interment of himself and his mother;

And whereas, on or about the twenty-third day of November 1839, the said Muhammad Ali Shah deposited the sum of twelve lákhs of Lucknow sicca rupees in the treasury of the late East India Company at the Residency at Lucknow;

And whereas by a deed of gift dated the fifteenth of the month of Ramazán in the year 1255 of the Hijra, corresponding with the said twenty-third day of November 1839, the said Muhammad Ali Shah declared that the annual interest on the said sum of twelve lákhs of rupees at the rate of four per centum per annum, together with the rent of certain shops therein referred to and the income of certain religious offerings, should be applied to the payment of the pensions of certain persons therein mentioned and their descendants (hereinafter called the pensioners) and to defraying the expenses of the

said Mosque and the repairs of a road therein mentioned; and by the same deed the said Muhammad Ali Shah appointed two of his servants named Rafik-ud-Daulah Sayyid Imám Ali Khán Bahádúr and Azimulláh Khán Bahádúr, and after them their descendants, generation after generation, to be Superintendents (*mulawalla*) of the said Mosque, and Sharfu-d-Daulah Muzaffar-ul-Mulk Muhammad Ibráhím Khán Bahádúr Mustakím Jang, and his descendants after him to be Agent of the said pensioners only, and the expenses of the said Mosque were to be paid in perpetuity from the said treasury to the said two Superintendents and their descendants after them, and the said pensions were to be paid through the said Agent; and the said deed further provided that, in the event of failure of heirs of the said Superintendents or Agent, the British Resident for the time being at Lucknow should, with the concurrence of three-fourths of the said pensioners, appoint one of their number to the vacant post. And the deed now in recital also contained the following provisions:—

“As the pensioners enumerated in this deed are objects of our peculiar consideration and favour, it is necessary that the Resident for the time being, owing to the union and friendship subsisting between the two Governments, treat them with kindness, and considering them deserving of the support of the British Government, always afford them his aid and assistance.

“The undermentioned items of income are hereby remitted and shall be devoted to the expenses of the Husainábád Mubárak and its dependencies, and all the property in it is given by us as a gift. It shall not be optional with the sovereigns of Oudh, at any time, on any account whatsoever, to interfere in any way with it, and let the Resident for the time being, at the request of the mut’walis, or superintendents, in this particular matter, give his countenance and support that this good work may continue in existence for ever;”

And whereas the items of income so referred to were the rents of certain shops attached to the said Mosque and the income from religious offerings thereto ;

And whereas on the fifth day of December 1839, Colonel Caulfield, the British Resident at Lucknow, addressed a letter to the said Muhammad Ali Shah in which he acknowledged the receipt of the said deed of gift, and stated that His Majesty might rest satisfied that every attention would be paid by the Resident to the wishes therein expressed, that his relatives would ever meet with the utmost attention, and that their interests would always be attended to by the Resident so far as his official duty permitted ;

And whereas some time after the said twenty-third day of November 1839, the said Muhammad Ali Shah added to the endowment so created Government promissory notes amounting to the sum of two millions four hundred and seventeen thousand five hundred sicca rupees, but he did not expressly declare any trusts of such further endowment ;

And whereas the said notes are believed to have been in September 1841, converted into Government promissory notes for Company's rupees, and to have been then endorsed in favour of the said Superintendents and the Agent ;

And whereas at some time between the same date and the month of February 1856, certain surplus-funds of the said endowment were invested in Government promissory notes, some in the names of the said Superintendents and Agent, and some in the names of the said Superintendents only ;

And whereas, after the mutiny of 1857 and the re-occupation of Lucknow, the said Mosque was found to have been stripped of all its valuable property and the promissory notes of which the said endowment then consisted were missing, and it appeared on enquiry that the said Agent had joined the mutineers and been killed during an attack on the said city, and that the said Superintendents had sold certain of the same promissory notes ;

And whereas the Government of India thereupon removed the existing Superintendents from their office, and called upon the existing pensioners to appoint under the hereinbefore-recited provisions of the fourth article of the said deed of trust two other Superintendents and an Agent ;

And whereas the Nawábs Muhsinu-d-Daulah and Mumtázu-d-Daulah were accordingly appointed Superintendents and Shahámat-ulláh Khán was appointed Agent, and such appointments were confirmed by the then Chief Commissioner of Oudh in the year 1860 ;

And whereas in the meanwhile most of the promissory notes so missing as aforesaid were recovered and of some of the others duplicates were granted by Government ;

And whereas the Superintendents and Agent appointed as last aforesaid, subsequently obtained from the Civil Court at Lucknow a declaration of their title to the arrears of interest which had accrued due on the promissory notes then constituting the said endowment ;

And whereas in the month of June 1864, the said promissory notes and arrears were assigned to

the said Superintendents and Agents free from all restrictions ;

And whereas the said Nawáb Muhsinu-d-Daulah has recently died, but the said deed of trust confers no power to appoint any other person to be a Superintendent in his stead ;

And whereas it is doubtful whether the aforesaid appointment of Superintendents and Agent was a regular and valid appointment, and whether there exists any person who can exercise the power of appointment conferred on the Resident by the said deed of gift ;

And whereas, owing to the changes which have happened since the death of the said Muhammad Ali Shah, it is expedient to provide for the management of the said endowment in manner hereinafter appearing ;

And whereas it is also desirable to empower the High Court of Judicature at Allahabad to settle a scheme for the payment of the pensions referred to in the said trust-deed, and for the application of the surplus-income of the said endowment in defraying the expenses of the trust and in support of the Mosque, road and other objects contemplated by the said Muhammad Ali Shah ;

And whereas it is also expedient to indemnify all persons for anything done before the passing of this Act, which might lawfully have been done if the said appointments of the said Nawábs and Shahámat-ulláh Khán had been valid ;

It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. The said pensioners and such of the descend-

ants of the said Muhammad Ali Shah as may for the time being reside at Lucknow may

from time to time nominate so many persons as they or a majority of them think fit to be trustees of the said endowment ; and the Local Government may from time to time appoint from amongst the persons so nominated such persons, as it thinks fit, to be such trustees ; provided that the said Nawáb Mumtázu-d-Daulah shall be one of the said persons to be first nominated and appointed as aforesaid, and that the number of the said trustees shall be not less than three and not more than five, as the Local Government may from time to time direct.

2. If any of the said trustees dies, or is desir-

ous of being discharged, or refuses or becomes incapable to act, then and so often the Local Government may appoint any other person to be a trustee in the stead of the trustee so dying or desiring to be discharged, or refusing or becoming incapable to act.

When any of the said trustees is guilty of any misconduct which in the opinion of the Local Government disqualifies him to be a trustee, the Local Government may with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council appoint any other person to be a trustee in his stead.

3. After the first appointment of trustees under

this Act, the whole property of the endowment shall always be vested in the whole body of trustees for the time being.

4. The trustees shall have the entire manage-

ment of the property and affairs of the endowment, and shall be responsible for the due conduct of such affairs.

5. The trustees shall elect one of their own body to be their Chairman and to convene and preside at their meetings. If at any such meeting he is not present within an hour from the time appointed for holding the meeting, the trustees present shall choose one of themselves to preside for that occasion.

6. Every trustee shall have one vote, and no more. All questions arising at meetings of the trustees shall be decided according to the votes of the majority of those present; and if their numbers are equally divided, the Chairman shall have a second or casting vote.

7. Business may be transacted at any meeting at which more than half the existing number of trustees is present, if such meeting has been regularly convened.

If within an hour from the time appointed for the meeting, a quorum is not present, the meeting shall stand adjourned to the same day in the next week, and if at such adjourned meeting a quorum is not present, it shall be adjourned *sine die*.

8. With the previous sanction of the Local Government the trustees may from time to time appoint some person, not being one of their own body, to act as their Secretary, to keep their accounts, conduct their correspondence and perform other ministerial duties; and may pay him such suitable salary as they may fix and may suspend or dismiss any person so appointed.

9. The appointment of trustees under this Act shall be effected by a notification in the local official Gazette, and the appointee shall become a trustee on the date fixed in the notification, or if no date is fixed, from the day after its appearance in such Gazette.

10. The validity of any such appointment so notified shall not be questioned in any Court of justice.

11. The Local Government may from time to time call for such accounts and other information respecting the said endowment as it thinks fit; and any person disobeying such requisition, or furnishing false information respecting such endowment, shall be deemed to have committed an offence under section 175, section 176 or section 177 (as the case may be) of the Indian Penal Code.

12. The Secretary of State for India in Council may, from time to time, institute a suit or suits in the High Court of Judicature at Allahabad for the settlement of a scheme consistent with this Act for the said endowment:

for the modification of such scheme:

or for the purpose of compelling the restitution of any property belonging to the said endowment.

The procedure in any such suit shall be governed by the rules for the time being in force in the said High Court in the

exercise of its extraordinary original civil jurisdiction, and the decree in such suit shall have the same effect and be executed in the same manner as if the property comprised therein were situate within the local limits of such jurisdiction.

Decree.

An appeal shall lie from any decree made under this section, subject to the rules for the time being in force as to appeals from decrees made by a Judge of the said High Court in the exercise of extraordinary original civil jurisdiction.

Appeal.

13. The plaintiff in such suit and the memorandum of appeal (if any) shall not be chargeable with any Court-fee.

Exemption from Court-fees.

14. All officers and other persons are hereby indemnified for anything done before the passing of this Act, which might lawfully have been done if the hereinbefore-recited appointments of the said Nawáhs and Shahámat-ulláh Khán had been valid; and no suit or other proceeding shall be maintained against any such officer or other person in respect of anything so done.

Indemnity clause.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

This Bill has become necessary in order to provide for the due administration of the Husainábád endowment at Lucknow. The preamble recites in detail the history of that endowment. It was originally created by Muhammad Ali Shah, third King of Oudh, on or about the 23rd November 1839, on which date the King deposited twelve lakhs of Lucknow sicca rupees in the treasury of the Lucknow Residency, and by deed of the same date declared the trusts upon which that sum was deposited. Those trusts were that the annual interest, together with the rent of certain shops referred to in the deed and the income of certain religious offerings, should be applied (1) to the payment of certain pensions to persons mentioned in the deed and their descendants; (2) to defraying the expenses of a Mosque called Husainábád Mubárák, and (3) to the repair of a road mentioned in the deed. The deed appointed certain servants of the King, and their descendants in perpetuity, to be Superintendents (*mutawallís*) of the Mosque and Agent of the pensioners respectively, the management of the Mosque and road and of the pensions being kept distinct. In case of failure of descendants of these persons, the Resident at Lucknow, with the concurrence of three-fourths of the pensioners, was empowered to appoint one of their number to the vacant office.

The Resident at Lucknow accepted the charge committed to him by the King; and the King afterwards increased the endowment by Government promissory notes amounting to sicca rupees 24,17,500, but without declaring any fresh trusts. The preamble then traces the fund so created, which was lost during the mutiny of 1857, but most of it was afterwards recovered. The Agent had also joined the mutineers and had been killed; and after the mutiny fresh Superintendents and a new Agent were appointed by the pensioners, and these persons obtained possession of the fund in June 1864. One of the Superintendents has, however, since become incapable of acting, and it has therefore become necessary to provide for the

appointment of a new Superintendent. But doubts have arisen as to the power to appoint, and as to the validity of the appointment made after the mutiny. The Bill provides for this matter, as well as for the settlement of a scheme by the High Court of Allahabad, the provisions of the deed being very vague; and for indemnifying persons for acts done by virtue of the appointments abovementioned.

Section 1 provides for the appointment of trustees, from time to time, by the Local Government upon the nomination of the pensioners and such of the descendants of Muhammad Ali Shah as may for the time being reside at Lucknow; such trustees to be not less than three in number and not more than five, of whom the present Superintendent, Mumtāzu-d-Daulah, is to be one.

Sections 2 and 3 provide for the appointment of trustees in the place of deceased, retiring or incapable trustees, and for the vesting of the property of the endowment in the trustees for the time being.

Section 4 commits the management of the endowment entirely to the trustees.

Sections 5, 6 and 7 provide for the transaction of business by the trustees at their meetings; and section 8 authorizes the appointment of some person, not of their own body, as paid Secretary to the trustees.

By section 11 the Local Government may call for such accounts and information respecting the endowment as it thinks fit.

Section 12 empowers the Secretary of State in Council to sue in the Allahabad High Court for the settlement of a scheme for the endowment, or to compel the restitution of any property belonging to the endowment. An appeal is allowed as in cases decided by that Court in its extraordinary civil jurisdiction, and the plaintiff in any suit under section 12 is (section 13) exempted from Court-fees.

Section 14 indemnifies all persons for anything done before the passing of the proposed Act which would have been valid if the appointments abovementioned had been valid, and saves such persons from suits or proceedings in respect of such acts.

CALCUTTA, } WHITLEY STOKES.
The 16th January 1878. }

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following Bill was referred to a Select Committee of the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 16th January 1878:—

No. 23 OF 1877.

A Bill for the licensing of trades and dealings in the Panjáb, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh

WHEREAS, in order to provide means for defraying the public expenditure from time to time incurred and to be incurred for the relief and prevention of famine in British India, it is necessary to effect a permanent increase of the revenue available for provincial purposes; and it is therefore, expedient

that persons carrying on trades and dealings in the territories and provinces respectively administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb, the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, should take out licenses and pay for the same; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. This Act may be called "The Northern India License Act, 1878."

Short title.

It extends to the territories under the administration of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb, the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, respectively; but nothing herein contained applies to persons earning their livelihood solely by agriculture.

Local extent.

This Act shall come into force in any of the said territories on such date as the Governor General in Council by notification in the *Gazette of India* directs in that behalf.

Commencement.

2. When this Act comes into force in the territories under the administration of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, Act No. VIII of 1877 (*for the licensing of certain trades and dealings in the North-Western Provinces*) shall be repealed.

Repeal of Act VIII of 1877.

3. In this Act "Collector" means the chief officer in charge of the revenue-administration of a district.

"Collector" defined.

4. Every person who, on or after the first day of April 1878, falls, in any of the said territories, under any of the heads specified in the schedule hereto annexed, and carries on (whether on behalf of himself or any other person) his trade or dealing, shall take out a license under this Act, and shall pay for the same the annual fee mentioned in such schedule as payable by persons of the class and grade to which he belongs.

Annual licenses to be taken out.

5. Every license under this Act shall be granted by the Collector of the District in which the person requiring such license carries on his trade or dealing: provided that, if such person carries on such trade or dealing in more than one district, the license shall be granted by the Collector of the district in which his principal place of business is situate.

Every such license shall be signed by the Collector granting it, or by such officer as he may appoint in this behalf.

Particulars to be specified in the license.

6. Every such license shall specify—

- (a) the date of the grant thereof;
 - (b) the name, father's name, caste and trade or dealing of the licensee;
 - (c) the class and grade to which he belongs;
 - (d) the fee paid for the license;
 - (e) the place or places where the licensee intends to carry on his trade or dealing for the ensuing year; and
 - (f) the term for which the license shall remain in force,
- and shall be received in evidence as *prima facie* proof of all matters contained therein.

7. Every such license shall have effect and continue in force from the day of the date thereof till the first day of January next after the date of the grant thereof.
Commencement and expiration of license.

8. Every person to whom any such license has been granted, and who desires to continue to carry on his trade or dealing after the expiration of such license, shall take out a fresh license for that purpose for the following year, to expire on the day appointed in the last preceding section, and shall renew the same so long as he desires to continue to carry on such trade or dealing.
Renewal of license.

List of Licensees.

9. As soon as may be after the first day of April 1878 and the first day of January in every subsequent year, the Collector shall prepare a list of the persons to be licensed under this Act in his district. Such list shall state—
Collector to prepare annual list of licensees.

(a) the trade or dealing of each of the persons therein named;

(b) the class and grade under which he is charged; and

(c) the fee to be paid for his license.
 Such list shall be in the language of the district, shall be filed in the office of the Collector, and shall be open to public inspection at all reasonable times without any payment.

10. The Collector shall, from time to time, determine under which of the classes and grades mentioned in the said schedule every person to whom a license may be granted by him as aforesaid shall be charged, and shall amend the said list accordingly.
Collector to determine class under which licensee is to be charged.

The list or such part or parts thereof as the Collector thinks fit shall be published in the principal mohallas or ganjes of all towns, and in the chaupal, or other public place, in all villages concerned, together with a notification that if any person mentioned in such list continues his trade or dealing, payment of the amount specified in the list as payable by him must be made in the year 1878 within thirty days of such publication in that year and within thirty days next after the first day of January in each succeeding year.
Publication of list and notification.

11. The Collector may, by a notice in writing, require the occupier of any house to forward to him a statement in writing signed by such occupier of the names of all persons residing in such house at the date of the notice and of their respective callings.
Collector may require list of persons in any house.

12. Any person mentioned in the list referred to in sections nine and ten and objecting to the class or grade under which he is charged may, within thirty days after such publication, or within such further time as the Collector may in each case think fit, apply by petition to the Collector in order to establish his right to have his name transferred to another class or grade, or altogether removed from the list.
Petition of objector.

13. The Collector shall fix a day for the hearing of the petition, and on the day so fixed, or on such subsequent day as he may from time to time direct, shall hear the same and pass such order thereon as he thinks fit:

Provided that if, in his judgment, the petitioner is able to show that the fee which has been charged exceeds two per cent. upon his annual net earnings, such excess shall, for the purpose of section twelve, be deemed a valid objection.

Provided also that the Collector shall not, in the course of any proceedings under this section, call for any evidence except at the instance of the petitioner, or in order to ascertain the correctness of facts alleged by him.

14. Any person dissatisfied with such order may within fifteen days from the date thereof present a petition of appeal to the Commissioner of Revenue of the Division, whose decision upon such appeal shall be final.
Appeal from order on petition.

Every petition presented under this section shall be accompanied by a copy of the petition to the Collector, a copy of his order thereon, and all other documents (if any) connected with the case.

15. The Collector may in his discretion remit the whole or any part of the fee payable under this Act by any person who has carried on his trade or dealing for a portion of the year only.
Power to remit fee.

16. A person or firm coming under more than one of the designations in the said schedule shall be chargeable only under one of the said designations at the discretion of the Collector; and in the case of a firm, payment by any one of the partners shall, for the purposes of this Act, be considered payment by the firm.
Persons carrying on several trades.

17. If, after expiry of the period mentioned in the notification published under section ten, for payment of the amount specified therein, any person (whether he is or is not mentioned in the said list) carries on his trade or dealing without having taken out a license as required by this Act, he shall be liable, by order of the Collector, to pay a fine not exceeding thrice the amount payable by him in respect of such license, exclusive of the amount so payable; and on receipt of such payment the Collector shall grant him a license.
Penalty for carrying on business without a license.

All sums due under this section and all fees payable under this Act shall be recoverable as if they were arrears of land-revenue.

18. Every person holding a license under this Act shall produce and show such license when required so to do by an officer generally or specially empowered in writing by the Collector to make such requisition.
License to be produced on demand.

But no person shall be proceeded against for neglect or refusal to produce such license except at the instance of the Collector.
Prosecution to be at instance of Collector.

19. Courts of Wards and Receivers and managers appointed by any Court in British India, shall be chargeable under this Act in respect of any trade or dealing of which the income is officially in their possession or under their control.

20. When any trustee, guardian, curator, committee or agent is charged under this Act in such capacity, or when any Court of Wards or Receiver or manager appointed by any Court is charged under this Act, every person and Court so charged may, from time to time, out of the money coming to his or its possession as such trustee, guardian, curator, committee or agent, or as such Court of Wards, Receiver or manager, retain so much as is sufficient to pay the fee charged.

Every such person or Court is hereby indemnified for every retention and payment made in pursuance of this Act.

Municipalities.

21. The Collector of the District may require any Municipal Committee to furnish, within a period to be specified under the orders of the Local Government, returns showing the names and numbers of persons chargeable under this Act resident within the limits of such Municipality, together with the class and grade to which they respectively belong and the fees payable by them respectively.

If the Municipal Committee fails within the period prescribed to make such returns, or if it make such returns but the Collector of the District has reason to doubt their accuracy, he may at any time cause a return showing the names, numbers, classes and grades aforesaid to be prepared in such manner as may be prescribed by the Local Government.

22. When the return mentioned in section 21 has been furnished or prepared, notice shall be served on the Municipality, calling on it to pay to the Collector of the District, within a period to be specified in the notice, a sum calculated on such return in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

Any Municipality may appropriate any part of its revenues to the payment of the sum leviable from it under this section, or raise such further sums in addition to its existing revenue as may be needful for such payment: provided that such further sums be raised in accordance with the Act under which such Municipality is constituted.

Miscellaneous.

23. All fees and penalties paid or recovered under this Act shall be carried to the credit of the Local Government.

The amount so credited shall be applied, in such manner as the Governor General in Council thinks fit, for the purpose of defraying expenditure incurred or to be incurred for the relief and prevention of famine in the territories administered by such Local Government, or, if the Governor General in Council so directs, in any other part of British India.

24. All or any of the powers and duties conferred and imposed by this Act on a Collector may, subject to the orders of the Collector of the District, be exercised and performed by an Assistant Collector or such other officer as the Local Government from time to time appoints in this behalf.

25. Every person shall be legally bound to furnish information to any officer exercising any of the powers of a Collector under this Act when required by him to do so.

26. The Local Government may, from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council,—

(a) exempt any portion of the territories administered by such Government, or any persons or class of persons in such territories, from the operation of this Act;

(b) exempt from the operation of this Act any persons whose respective nett annual earnings are less than such sum as the Local Government may, from time to time, direct in this behalf;

(c) make rules consistent with this Act, (1) for regulating the time and manner of collecting the fees charged under this Act, (2) for providing in any case or class of cases for serving notices on persons charged under this Act, (3) for determining the mode in which persons belonging to any class shall be distributed into grades, and (4) generally for the guidance of officers in matters connected with the enforcement of this Act.

THE SCHEDULE.

See section 4.

CLASS I.

Fee payable
by licensee.

Companies registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1866	...	...
Bankers	...	...
Professional money-lenders	...	...
Owners of cotton-screws	...	...
Persons keeping shops for the sale of European goods	...	...
Hotel-keepers	...	...
Wholesale-dealers	...	...
Dealers in precious stones	...	...
Sugar Refiners	...	...
Indigo Manufacturers	...	...

	Rs.
First grade	200
Second grade	100
Third grade	15

CLASS II.

Cloth-sellers	...	...
Metal-vessel-sellers	...	...
Fuel-sellers (talwālas)	...	...
Chaudhris	...	...
Letters-out of conveyances and cattle	...	...
Contractors (thikadārs)	...	...
Printers and publishers	...	...
Manufacturers of lac	...	...
Commission-agents	...	...
Brokers	...	...
Bill-brokers	...	...
Pawn-brokers	...	...
Money-changers	...	...
Dealers in gold and silver lace	...	...
Druggists	...	...
Harness-makers	...	...
Dealers in metals, not being merely artizans	...	...

	Rs.
First grade	75
Second grade	50
Third grade	25
Fourth grade	10

CLASS III.

	Rs.
Artizans, traders, and dealers	
not above specified	
First grade	2
Second grade	1
Third grade	

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

In the Financial Statement for 1877-78, attention was drawn to the necessity imposed upon the Government of India of bringing the public Revenues and Expenditure into a condition of proper equilibrium. The events that have occurred since that time have shown that the urgency of the case has become greater with each succeeding month of the prolonged crisis through which the country has been passing.

After the Famine of 1874 in Northern Bengal, the Government of Lord Northbrook declared that such calamities could no longer be treated as abnormal or exceptional, and that sound financial principles required that the grave obligations entailed by Famine upon the Government should be explicitly recognised and provided for among the ordinary charges of the State.

The Secretary of State agreed with Lord Northbrook's Government that the periodical occurrence of Famine ought to enter into the calculation of the Government of India when making provision for its ordinary wants from year to year, and that such a surplus should be provided in each year as would make a sensible impression on the debt incurred in times of Famine. Her Majesty's Government have recently re-affirmed this principle.

To enable the Government to discharge the obligations placed upon it to meet these requirements, additional taxation has been deemed necessary. To provide for a portion of this in a manner suited to the condition of the country and the special circumstances of the case, the present measure is proposed.

JOHN STRACHEY.

CALCUTTA,
The 27th December 1877.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following Bill was referred to a Select Committee of the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 16th January 1878:—

No. 24 of 1877.

A Bill for the levy of Additional Rates on Land in the North-Western Provinces.

WHEREAS, in order to defray the expenditure incurred and to be incurred for the relief and prevention of famine, it is necessary to make a permanent increase to the annual revenues available for provincial purposes, and it is therefore expedient to provide, in the territories administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, for the levy on land of additional rates to be applied to local purposes; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. This Act may be called "The North-Western Provinces Local Rates Enhancement Act, 1878," and it shall

Short title.

Commencement. come into force on such date as the Governor General in Council by notification in the *Gazette of India* directs.

2. On and from such date Act No. VII of 1877 (to amend the law relating to assignments from the General Provincial Fund established under the North-Western Provinces Local Rates Act, 1871) shall be repealed.

3. In section three of the North-Western Provinces Local Rates Act, 1871, Section 3, amended. after the proviso the following shall be inserted, that is to say—

"Every estate situate in a district of which the land-revenue is liable to periodical revision, shall be liable, in addition to any rates levied under the foregoing portion of this section, to the payment of such further rate, not exceeding one per cent. on its annual value, as the Lieutenant-Governor from time to time imposes.

"Such further rate shall be paid by the landlord independently of, and in addition to, any land-revenue assessed on the estate."

4. To section four of the same Act the following clause shall be added, that is to say:—

"The Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time impose upon any such estate, in addition to any rate imposed under the first clause of this section, a further rate of such amount not exceeding half an anna for each acre as aforesaid as he thinks fit."

5. In sections five, seven, and eight of the same Act, after the word "rate" wherever it occurs, the words "or further rate" shall be inserted.

6. For section ten of the same Act, the following section shall be substituted:

"10 (a). From such fund the Lieutenant-Governor shall in each year appropriate such amount, not exceeding the proceeds of the further rates assessed in such year under sections three and four, as the Governor General in Council may direct, for the purpose of defraying expenditure incurred or to be incurred for the relief and prevention of famine in the said territories.

"Provided that the whole or any portion of such amount may, if the Governor General in Council so directs, be expended for the relief and prevention of famine in any other part of British India.

"(b). The Lieutenant-Governor may, from time to time, assign from such fund such amount as he thinks fit, to be applied in payment of charges incurred or to be incurred on account of such canals and railways as he, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may declare to be works of general provincial utility.

"Provided that the amounts so assigned in any year shall not exceed one-tenth of the proceeds of the rates assessed in such year under the first clause of section three and the first clause of section four.

"(c). Subject to the appropriation directed by clause (a), the Lieutenant-Governor shall from time to time allot from such fund such amounts as he

thinks fit to be applied in each district for expenditure on all or any of the following purposes:—

"(1.) The construction, repair, and maintenance of roads and other means of communication;

"(2.) The maintenance of the Rural Police and District-post;

"(3.) The construction and repair of school-houses, the maintenance and inspection of schools, the training of teachers, and the establishment of scholarships;

"(4.) The construction and repair of hospitals, dispensaries, lunatic asylums, markets, wells and tanks; the payment of all charges connected with the purposes for which such buildings or works have been constructed, and any other local works likely to promote the public health, comfort or convenience.

Provided that the amounts so allotted in any year for any district shall not be less than nine-tenths of the proceeds of the rates assessed under the first clause of section three and the first clause of section four in such district in such year."

7. In section eleven of the same Act, for the word "assignments" the word "allotments" shall be substituted.

In section twelve of the same Act, for the word "assignment" in each of the places where it occurs, the word "allotment" shall be substituted, and for the word "reassigned" the word "re-allotted" shall be substituted.

And in section thirteen of the same Act, for the word "assignment" the word "allotment" shall be substituted.

And in section fourteen of the same Act, for the word "amount" in each of the places where it occurs, the word "allotment" shall be substituted.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

In the Financial Statement for 1877-78, attention was drawn to the necessity imposed upon the Government of India of bringing the public Revenues and Expenditure into a condition of proper equilibrium. The events that have occurred since that time have shown that the urgency of the case has become greater with each succeeding month of the prolonged crisis through which the country has been passing.

After the Famine of 1874 in Northern Bengal, the Government of Lord Northbrook declared that such calamities could no longer be treated as abnormal or exceptional, and that sound financial principles required that the grave obligations entailed by Famine upon the Government should be explicitly recognised and provided for among the ordinary charges of the State.

The Secretary of State agreed with Lord Northbrook's Government, that the periodical occurrence of Famine ought to enter into the calculation of the Government of India when making provision for its ordinary wants from year to year, and that such a surplus should be provided in each year as would make a sensible impression on the debt incurred in times of Famine. Her Majesty's Government have recently reaffirmed this principle.

To enable the Government to discharge the obligations placed upon it to meet these requirements, additional taxation has been deemed necessary. To provide for a portion of this in a manner suited to the condition of the country and the special circumstances of the case, the present measure is proposed.

JOHN STRACHEY.

CALCUTTA,
The 27th December 1877. }

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following Bill was referred to a Select Committee of the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 16th January 1878:—

No. 25 OF 1877.

A Bill for the levy of Additional Rates on Land in Oudh.

WHEREAS, in order to defray the expenditure incurred and to be incurred for the relief and prevention of famine, it is necessary to make a permanent increase to the annual revenues available for Provincial purposes; and it is therefore expedient to provide, in the territories administered by the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, for the levy on land of additional rates to be applied to local purposes; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. This Act may be called "The Oudh Local Rates Enhancement Act, 1878;"
Short title. and it shall come into force
Commencement. on such date as the Governor General in Council by notification in the *Gazette of India* directs.

2. In section three of the Oudh Local Rates Act XVII of 1871, sec- Act (No. XVII of 1871),
tion 3, amended. for the word "one" the
word "two" shall be substituted.

3. For section ten of the said Act the following shall be substituted:
New section substituted for section 10 of the same Act

"10 (a). From such fund the Chief Commissioner shall in each year appropriate such amount, not exceeding four-ninths of the proceeds of the rate assessed in such year under this Act, as the Governor General in Council may direct, for the purpose of defraying expenditure incurred or to be incurred for the relief and prevention of famine in the said territories:

"Provided that the whole or any portion of such amount may, if the Governor General in Council so directs, be expended for the relief and prevention of famine in any other part of British India.

"(b.) Subject to such appropriation, the Chief Commissioner shall from time to time allot from the said fund such amounts as he thinks fit to be applied in each district for expenditure on all or any of the following purposes:—

"(1.) The construction, repair, and maintenance of roads and other means of communication;

"(2.) The construction and repair of school-houses, the maintenance and inspection of schools, the training of teachers, and the establishment of scholarships;

"(3.) The construction and repair of hospitals, dispensaries, lunatic asylums, markets, wells and tanks; the payment of all charges connected with the purposes for which such buildings or works have been constructed, and any other local works and undertakings of public utility, likely to promote the public health, comfort or convenience;

'Provided that the amounts so allotted in any year for any district shall not be less than five-ninths of the proceeds of the rate assessed in such district in such year.'

4. In sections eleven and twelve of the same Act, for the word "assignment," in each of the places in which it occurs, the word "allotment" shall be substituted, and for the word "re-assigned" the word "re-allotted" shall be substituted.

5. In section thirteen of the same Act, for the words "mentioned in" the words "allotted under" shall be substituted.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

In the Financial Statement for 1877-78, attention was drawn to the necessity imposed upon the Government of India of bringing the public Revenues and Expenditure into a condition of proper equilibrium. The events that have occurred since that time have shown that the urgency of the case has become greater with each succeeding month of the prolonged crisis through which the country has been passing.

After the famine of 1874 in Northern Bengal, the Government of Lord Northbrook declared that such calamities could no longer be treated as abnormal or exceptional, and that sound financial principles required that the grave obligations entailed by famine upon the Government should be explicitly recognised and provided for among the ordinary charges of the State.

The Secretary of State agreed with Lord Northbrook's Government, that the periodical occurrence of famine ought to enter into the calculation of the Government of India when making provision for its ordinary wants from year to year, and that such a surplus should be provided in each year as would make a sensible impression on the debt incurred in times of Famine. Her Majesty's Government have recently re-affirmed this principle.

To enable the Government to discharge the obligations placed upon it to meet these requirements, additional taxation has been deemed necessary. To provide for a portion of this in a manner suited to the condition of the country and the special circumstances of the case, the present measure is proposed.

JOHN STRACHEY.

CALCUTTA,
The 27th December 1877. }

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following Bill was referred to a Select Committee of the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 16th January 1878:—

No. 26 of 1877.

A Bill for the levy of Additional Rates on Land in the Panjáb.

WHEREAS, in order to defray the expenditure incurred and to be incurred for the relief and prevention of famine, it is necessary to make a permanent increase to the annual revenues available for provincial purposes, and it is therefore expedient to provide, in the territories administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb, for the levy on land of additional rates to be applied to local purposes; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. This Act may be called "The Panjáb Local Rates Enhancement Act, 1878;"

And it shall come into force on such date as the Governor General in Council by notification in the *Gazette of India* directs.

2. On and from such date the following portions of the Panjáb Local Rates Act XX of 1871 in part repealed, shall be repealed, that is to say—

(a). in section three, the words and figures following, namely, "shall be computed as from the first day of April 1871 and:"

(b). in section four, the illustration.

3. In section three of the said Act, for the word "six" the word "eight" shall be substituted.

4. For section six of the said Act the following shall be substituted:—

"6. (a). From the sums so credited, the Lieutenant-Governor shall in each year appropriate such amount as the Governor General in Council may direct for the purpose of defraying a due proportion of the expenditure incurred or to be incurred for the relief and prevention of famine in the said territories:

"Provided that the whole or any portion of such amount may, if the Governor General in Council so directs, be expended for the relief and prevention of famine in any other part of British India.

"(b). Subject to such appropriation, the Lieutenant-Governor shall from time to time allot from the said sums such amount as he thinks fit to be applied in each district for expenditure on all or any of the following purposes:—

"(1.) The construction, repair, and maintenance of roads and other means of communication;

"(2.) The construction and repair of school-houses, the maintenance and inspection of schools, the training of teachers, and the establishment of scholarships;

"(3.) The construction and repair of hospitals, dispensaries, lunatic asylums, wells, and tanks; the payment of all charges connected with the purposes for which such buildings or works have been constructed, the planting and preservation of trees, and any other local works likely to promote the public health, comfort, or convenience.

" Provided that the amounts so allotted in any year for any district shall not in the aggregate be less than three-fourths of the proceeds of the rate assessed in such district in such year."

5. In sections seven, eight and nine of the same Act, for the words "assignment" and "assignments" wherever they occur, the words "allotment" and "allotments" shall be respectively substituted; and in section eight of the same Act, for the word "re-assigned" the word "re-allotted" shall be substituted.

6. In section ten of the said Act, for the words "mentioned in" the words "allotted under" shall be substituted.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

In the Financial Statement for 1877-78, attention was drawn to the necessity imposed upon the Government of India of bringing the public Revenues and Expenditure into a condition of proper equilibrium. The events that have occurred since that time have shown that the urgency of the case has become greater with each succeeding month of the prolonged crisis through which the country has been passing.

After the Famine of 1874 in Northern Bengal, the Government of Lord Northbrook declared that such calamities could no longer be treated as abnormal or exceptional, and that sound financial principles required that the grave obligations entailed by Famine upon the Government should be explicitly recognised and provided for among the ordinary charges of the State.

The Secretary of State agreed with Lord Northbrook's Government, that the periodical occurrence of Famine ought to enter into the calculation of the Government of India when making provision for its ordinary wants from year to year, and that such a surplus should be provided in each year as would make a sensible impression on the debt incurred in times of Famine. Her Majesty's Government have recently re-affirmed this principle.

To enable the Government to discharge the obligations placed upon it to meet these requirements, additional taxation has been deemed necessary. To provide for a portion of this in a manner suited to the condition of the country and the special circumstances of the case, the present measure is proposed.

JOHN STRACHEY.

CALCUTTA,
The 27th December 1877. }

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following Bill was referred to a Select Committee of the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 16th January 1878 :—

No. 27 of 1877.

A Bill for the levy of Additional Rates on land in the Central Provinces.

WHEREAS, in order to defray the expenditure incurred and to be incurred for the relief and prevention of

famine, it is necessary to make a permanent increase to the annual revenues available for provincial purposes; and it is therefore expedient to provide, in the territories administered by the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, for the levy of additional rates on land to be applied to local purposes; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. This Act may be called "The Central Provinces Additional Rates Act, 1878;"

Short title.

It extends only to the territories administered by the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces; And it shall come into force on such date as the Governor General in Council by notification in the *Gazette of India* directs.

Local extent.

Commencement.

2. Every estate shall be liable, in addition to the rates and cesses payable under any settlement for the time being in force, to the payment of such further rate not exceeding one per cent. on its annual value, as the Chief Commissioner, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, from time to time imposes.

"Annual value" means

(1). in cases in which the settlement of the land-revenue is liable to periodical revision, double the amount of the land-revenue for the time being assessed on an estate;

(2). in cases in which such settlement is not liable to such revision, or in which the land-revenue has been, wholly or in part, released, compounded for, redeemed or assigned, double the amount which, if the settlement were liable to such revision, or an assessment at full rates were to be made, would be assessable as land-revenue on the estate.

3. All sums due on account of any rate imposed under this Act shall be recoverable as if they were arrears of land-revenue due on the land on account of which the rate is payable.

4. The proceeds of all rates levied under this Act shall be carried to the credit of a general provincial fund.

5. From such fund the Chief Commissioner shall from time to time appropriate such amount as the Governor General in Council may direct, for the purpose of defraying a due proportion of the expenditure incurred or to be incurred in the said territories for the relief and prevention of famine:

Provided that the whole or any portion of such amount may, if the Governor General in Council so directs, be expended on the same objects in any part of British India.

Subject to such appropriation, any portion of the fund may be applied by the Chief Commissioner to such local works likely to promote the public health, comfort or convenience as he thinks fit.

Preamble.

6. The Chief Commissioner, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may by notification in the Local Gazette from time to time—

(a) determine by what instalments and at what times such rate shall be payable, and by whom it shall be assessed, collected and paid;

(b) make rules consistent with this Act for the guidance of officers in matters connected with its enforcement;

(c) exempt any portion of the territories under his government from the operation of this Act, or exempt any estate from liability to pay the whole or any part of any rate under this Act;

(d) direct fresh measurements of estates liable to pay rates under this Act, and vary the assessments accordingly.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

In the Financial Statement for 1877-78, attention was drawn to the necessity imposed upon the Government of India of bringing the public Revenues and Expenditure into a condition of proper equilibrium. The events that have occurred since that time have shown that the urgency of the case has become greater with each succeeding month of the prolonged crisis through which the country has been passing.

After the Famine of 1874 in Northern Bengal the Government of Lord Northbrook declared that such calamities could no longer be treated as abnormal or exceptional, and that sound financial principles required that the grave obligations entailed by Famine upon the Government should be explicitly recognised and provided for among the ordinary charges of the State.

The Secretary of State agreed with Lord Northbrook's Government, that the periodical occurrence of Famine ought to enter into the calculation of the Government of India when making provision for its ordinary wants from year to year, and that such a surplus should be provided in each year as would make a sensible impression on the debt incurred in times of Famine. Her Majesty's Government have recently reaffirmed this principle.

To enable the Government to discharge the obligations placed upon it to meet these requirements, additional taxation has been deemed necessary. To provide for a portion of this in a manner suited to the condition of the country and the special circumstances of the case, the present measure is proposed.

JOHN STRACHEY.

CALCUTTA,
The 27th December 1877. }

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.



SUPPLEMENT TO The Gazette of India.

No. 4. { CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1878. } Register
No. 33.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA. PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT. (TELEGRAPH.)

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST 1877.

CLASS OF MESSAGES.	ROUTE.												TOTAL.			
	WEST.						EAST.									
	VIA TENERIFF.		VIA TURKEY.		PERSIAN GULF.		VIA SUETZ.		VIA AMER.		VIA MADRAS.		NATIVE BURMA.		No.	Indian Value.
	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.		
INDIAN.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.
Sent	252	1,000 0	268	1,385 15	54	246 4	3,508	20,840 3	...	...	703	3,800 6	204	376 5	5,006	27,589 1
Received	218	1,011 0	144	731 0	50	294 9	3,285	13,298 0	...	...	677	2,358 10	180	261 2	4,510	18,267 1
TOTAL ...	470	3,011 16	432	2,116 15	104	540 13	6,880	34,057 3	...	...	1,380	6,158 0	384	637 7	9,516	45,856 1
TRANSIT.																
From East to West	13	62 0	...	...	8	36 10	2,905	11,075 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,926	14,774 1
From West to East	66	330 0	26	76 14	6	30 6	...	...	...	...	2,492	12,325 12	...	...	2,560	12,733 1
From West to West	...	...	...	...	1	4 6	3	19 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	23
From East to East	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	78	362 0	28	76 14 15	71	6 9	2,908	14,094 16	...	...	2,492	12,325 12	...	...	5,410	27,531 5
GRAND TOTAL ...														16,025	83,377 10	

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC WITH INDIA BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN AND RED SEA ROUTES FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST 1877.

ROUTE.			NUMBER OF MESSAGES BY EACH ROUTE (EXCLUSIVE OF TRANSIT).			PERCENTAGE OF NUMBER.		
			To India.	From India.	TOTAL.	To India.	From India.	TOTAL.
INDO-EUROPEAN	Via Teheran	...	218	252	470	5.89	6.01	5.96
	.. Turkey...	...	144	288	432	3.91	6.88	5.48
	Persian Gulf Via Karachi	...	50	54	104	1.35	1.29	1.33
RED SEA	Via SUETZ	...	3,285	3,595	6,880	88.85	85.82	87.24
TOTAL			3,697	4,189	7,886	100.00	100.00	100.00

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.**

No. XLVII of 1877.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	FOR WEEK ENDING		TOTAL FROM 1st JANUARY		Total Increase in 1877.	Total Decrease in 1877.
		25th Nov. 1876.	24th Nov. 1877.	to 25th Nov. 1876.	to 24th Nov. 1877.		
	<i>Guaranteed.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Last 9 days of Dec. 1877.	East Indian, Main ...	7,03,488	8,27,076	2,83,74,721	8,54,88,511	71,13,820	...
Ditto ...	Ditto, Jabalpur ..	1,02,203	68,475	20,87,010	41,55,607	20,68,597	...
29th Dec. 1877	Eastern Bengal ...	62,133	84,141	29,53,480	39,31,483	9,81,003	...
22nd ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand ...	71,779	91,808	29,83,270	37,39,809	8,16,530	...
29th ditto ...	Sind, Punjab & Delhi ...	1,71,526	1,61,064	70,69,091	87,93,362	17,24,271	...
15th ditto ...	Madras ...	1,61,681	1,83,257	60,77,775	91,27,829	30,50,054	...
8th ditto ...	South Indian ...	37,172	62,154	17,46,035	29,06,110	11,60,075	...
Last 9 days of Dec. 1877.	Great Indian Peninsula ...	7,03,586	5,88,423	2,06,84,874	2,91,97,996	85,13,122	...
29th Dec. 1877	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,35,962	1,74,628	59,41,082	67,52,607	8,11,525	...
	TOTAL ...	22,09,530	21,89,926	7,79,17,547	10,41,56,341	2,62,38,997	...
	<i>State.</i>						
22nd Dec. 1877	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	1,813	2,233	88,237	1,03,912	15,675	...
First 5 days of Jan. 1878.	Nalhati ...	1,188	1,662	66,520	80,333	13,813	...
22nd Dec. 1877	Rajputana ...	41,060	50,032	19,38,414	23,18,781	3,50,367	...
Last 9 days of Dec. 1877.	Holkar ...	6,682	8,296	3,46,815	3,18,967	2,552	...
8th Dec. 1877	Khamgaon ...	...	1,107	31,067(a)	46,662(b)	15,595	...
8th ditto ...	Amraoti ...	1,361	1,157	69,910	65,123	4,213	...
8th ditto ...	Wardha Valley ...	...	2,184	16,730(c)	62,795	46,065	...
8th ditto ...	Nizam's ...	18,639	20,837	4,76,100	7,30,915	2,54,815	...
22nd ditto ...	Tirhut ...	1,581	7,211	1,53,961	2,56,434	1,02,470	...
1st ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	10,682	13,086	4,19,837	6,27,007	2,07,170	...
Last 9 days of Dec. 1877.	Neemuch ...	1,024	2,650	17,629(d)	67,394	49,769	...
15th ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	...	2,198	...	20,005(e)	20,005	...
15th ditto ...	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	...	16,953	...	2,75,914(f)	2,75,914	...
	TOTAL ...	89,930	1,30,236	36,75,723	59,83,382	13,57,639	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	22,93,460	23,20,162	8,15,93,270	10,91,89,706	2,75,96,636	...

(a)—Total receipts from 1st January to 15th July 1876, after which the line was closed.

(b)—Total receipts from 1st January to 31st August and from 15th to 24th November 1877.

(c)—Total receipts from 1st January to 3rd June 1876, after which the line was closed.

(d)—Total receipts from 3rd August to 25th November 1876.

(e)—Total receipts from 18th August to 24th November 1877.

(f)—Total receipts from 2nd May to 24th November 1877.

No. XLVIII of 1877.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	FOR WEEK ENDING		TOTAL FROM 1st JANUARY		Total Increase in 1877.	Total Decrease in 1877.
		2nd Dec. 1876.	1st Dec. 1877.	to 2nd Dec. 1876.	to 1st Dec. 1877.		
	<i>Guaranteed.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Last 9 days of Dec. 1877.	East Indian, Main ...	7,48,385	8,52,365	2,91,23,106	3,63,40,906	72,17,800	...
Ditto ...	Ditto, Jabalpur ...	1,06,319	1,09,142	21,93,359	42,65,049	20,71,690	...
29th Dec. 1877	Eastern Bengal ...	63,382	98,394	30,17,462	40,32,877	10,15,415	...
22nd ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand ...	72,127	84,323	30,55,106	34,58,132	8,32,726	...
29th ditto ...	Sind, Punjab & Delhi ...	1,37,127	1,61,090	72,06,518	89,62,362	17,55,844	...
15th ditto ...	Madras ...	1,65,758	1,77,132	62,43,593	93,01,991	30,61,429	...
8th ditto ...	South Indian ...	35,328	59,952	17,81,363	29,63,062	11,81,699	...
Last 9 days of Dec. 1877.	Great Indian Peninsula ...	6,31,374	5,93,753	2,13,66,248	2,97,91,749	84,25,501	...
29th Dec. 1877	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,43,000	1,70,653	60,81,082	69,22,660	8,38,578	...
	TOTAL ...	21,59,739	23,15,414	8,90,71,977	10,61,71,758	2,61,00,681	...
	<i>State.</i>						
22nd Dec. 1877	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,656	4,122	90,243	1,09,331	18,041	...
First 5 days of Jan. 1878.	Nalhati ...	1,308	1,739	67,825	82,072	14,244	...
22nd Dec. 1877	Rajputana ...	40,010	52,072	20,22,424	21,09,853	3,62,429	...
Last 9 days of Dec. 1877.	Holkar ...	5,139	7,391	3,51,154	3,51,258	4,804	...
8th Dec. 1877	Khamgaon ...	...	791	31,067(a)	47,153(b)	16,386	...
8th ditto ...	Amraoti ...	2,026	1,338	62,536	66,191	3,525	...
8th ditto ...	Wardha Valley ...	...	3,197	16,730(c)	65,992	49,262	...
8th ditto ...	Nizam's ...	13,348	19,401	4,99,148	7,59,316	2,50,568	...
22nd ditto ...	Tirhut ...	1,808	6,553	1,55,772	2,62,987	1,07,215	...
1st ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	13,813	19,876	4,33,950	6,37,883	2,04,233	...
Last 9 days of Dec. 1877	Neemuch ...	975	1,253	18,604(d)	69,351	60,747	...
15th Dec. 1877	Northern Bengal ...	...	6,476	...	26,571(e)	26,571	...
15th ditto ...	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	...	13,775	...	2,88,815(f)	2,88,815	...
	TOTAL ...	90,433	1,29,984	37,66,206	51,63,346	13,97,140	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	22,44,213	24,45,399	8,98,37,283	11,13,35,104	2,77,97,821	...

(a)—Total receipts from 1st January to 15th July 1876, after which

(d)—Total receipts from 3rd August to 2nd December 1876.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABBI IN THE PUNJAB UP TO 30th NOVEMBER 1877.

CANAL DIVISIONS.	WATER DISTRIBUTED DURING NOVEMBER 1971.				NAVIGATION BETWEEN CANALS.		LAND IRRIGATED (APPROXIMATE).		CHIEF CROPS (APPROXIMATE).		
	DEPTH IN CANAL AS REGULATING GAGE.		GROSS CONSUMPTION, CUBIC FEET PER SECOND.		PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF TRAFFIC.		ZILA.	ACRES.	RAINFALL.		
	Full supply.	Actual throughput.	Estimated full supply.	Average throughput.	Up.	Down.			Average.	During month.	Name.	Area in acres.
BARI DOAB CANALS. { 1st Division ... 2nd Division, Main Branch, Lower ... 2nd do., Lahore Branch ...	400	300	3,073.60	181.2	...	...	Gurdaspur	8,174	...	Wheat	71,170
	460	358	3,073.60	1,123.39	...	...	Acrissar	43,833	...	Barley	1,175
	300	284	3,073.60	531.39	...	...	Lahore	58,494	...	Mixed grains	6,174
										Miscellaneous	32,472
TOTAL BARI DOAB CANAL	...	...	3,073.60	...	...	...	...	119,491	...	...	110,991
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	3,073.60	...	...	...	...	40,103	...	...	40,103
WESTERN JUMSA CANALS. { Karnal Division ... Delhi do. ... Hansi do. ... Do. Bulla Head ...	433	363	2,546.00	561.04	...	1100 kharab and below of wood.	Fatehaba	1,170	...	Wheat	63,165
	515	402		530.21	...	...	Karnal	14,092	...	Barley	1,308
	880	760		893.00	...	...	Delhi	17,045	...	Mixed grains	9,624
	800	770		252.00	...	...	Rohtak	20,103	...	Miscellaneous	5,704
							Hisar	12,726	...		
							Jind	10,959	...		
							Bikaner	236	...		
TOTAL WESTERN JUMSA CANALS	...	...	2,546.00	...	...	14,601	...	76,801	...	...	76,801
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	2,546.00	...	...	58,465	...	45,366	...	...	45,366
UPPER SUTLEJ DIVISION { Lower Sutlej and Chamb ... Indus Canals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lahore	9,000	...	} Detail not available for want of establishment.	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	Montgomery	21,000	...		
	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mooltan	163,000	...		
	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dera Ghazi Khan	10,000	...		
TOTAL INDUS CANALS	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	203,900	...	...	203,900
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85,000	...	...	85,000
DELHI AND GURGAON WORKS	...	...	...	...	...	...	{ Delhi Gurgaon Rohtak	142	...	Wheat	14
	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	Barley	126
	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	Mixed grains	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	Miscellaneous	2
TOTAL DELHI AND GURGAON WORKS	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	142	...	...	142
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,760	...	...	6,760
PATERNAL CANALS GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	187,792	...	...	187,792
Do., corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

REMARKS.

The increase as compared with corresponding period of last year amounts to 70,988 acres, which is due to failure of rain at the sowing season.

There is an increase of 31,435 acres on the Western Jumna Canals as compared with the corresponding period of last year, which is due to failure of rain.

Total increase on the Paternal Canals amounts to 102,433 acres.

Prices Current of Food-grains &c.

[illegible]

few 10-0 to 10-8 north.

now 15 to 17 years.

day 12, 1-10 to 1-14 per month

3. The incubation time periods range as follows:--Wheat 12 to 16 years, best rice 12-5 to 17-5 years, common rice 14-5 to 15-5 years, and green 13 to 20 years.

1. The interior tile prices range as follow:—Wharf 1st to 24 inches 1000/- a 1000 sq. ft. lot, best size 14-6 to 18 inches, 1000/- a 1000 sq. ft. lot.

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India for the 2nd half of December 1877.

AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.

[illegible]

- In the interior the prices range as follow — Wheat 12 to 16-8 cents, best rice 18 to 19 cents, common rice 15 to 20 cents, and gram 14-8 to 22 cents.
- In the interior the prices range as follow — Wheat 10 to 11 cents, barley 18 to 23-8 cents, best rice 6 to 7-8 cents, common rice 13 to 16 cents, and gram 16 cents.
- In the interior the prices range as follow — Wheat 8 to 10-8 cents, best rice 10 to 13-8 cents, common rice 14 to 16 cents, and gram 15 to 18-8 cents.
- In the interior the prices range as follow — Wheat 8 to 10-8 cents, best rice 10 to 13-8 cents, common rice 14 to 16 cents, and gram 15 to 18-8 cents.

QUANTITIES PER RUPI

Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholam, Jowar, Holam, Sorghum).			Bairash Millet (Cumbua, Bajra, Poncilaria Opia).		
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.
Central Districts—contd.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Dinagapore	12 12	12 14	17 8	11 6	11 8	23 8	18 8	20 0	19 4	22 12	22 0	25 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bajahahye	16 13	13 8	15 8	15 0	26 12	48 13	32 0	9 4	7 8	12 0	16 0	16 11	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bungpore	15 13	15 0	29 14	...	...	...	11 5	12 6	15 0	22 8	22 8	23 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bogra	12 0	12 0	20 4	...	...	...	13 8	10 8	16 12	22 8	21 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palma	13 0	15 0	21 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	12 0	16 0	16 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darjeeling	8 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	5 0	5 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jalpaiguri	9 5	10 6	12 0	...	...	...	13 0	11 7	15 0	19 0	13 8	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Districts.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Dacca	11 7	12 4	14 8	32 0	32 0	37 8	11 7	14 4	13 8	17 10	17 10	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Farredpore	14 0	14 0	24 0	...	...	30 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	15 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Backergunge	10 0	10 0	14 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	15 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mymensingh	11 0	11 0	12 8	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	18 8	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tipperah	9 0	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	12 0	9 8	11 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong	9 0	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 0	18 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Roakhal	9 0	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	10 6	10 0	11 6	13 5	11 6	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong Hill Tracts	9 5	8 0	12 0	...	...	...	15 0	17 0	18 0	20 0	23 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hill Tipperah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Patna	17 0	17 0	21 0	22 0	23 0	35 0	10 8	11 8	14 0	17 0	16 8	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Siya	17 8	18 0	21 8	24 0	27 8	30 0	11 8	11 0	12 0	14 8	15 8	23 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shahabad	14 0	14 8	20 0	20 0	19 0	26 0	11 0	11 0	12 8	16 0	12 8	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga	16 8	16 8	16 8	25 4	23 0	38 8	10 4	10 0	13 0	14 4	13 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Isaufferpore	14 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arum	13 0	13 0	18 0	19 0	20 8	33 0	7 8	7 12	11 0	11 0	11 0	19 0	18 0	18 8	34 0	...	...	...
Humaran	14 0	14 0	19 0	21 0	21 0	...	9 0	8 0	8 8	12 8	12 8	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Longhyr	15 7	14 7	19 9	21 0	23 0	36 7	9 4	9 4	12 6	13 6	12 6	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baugulpore	13 14	13 14	15 2	20 3	23 0	16 6	12 10	14 8	16 6	13 14	15 2	17 11	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arnoah	18 0	20 0	19 0	...	...	...	16 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aldah	15 0	16 0	16 0	35 0	35 0	40 0	16 0	17 0	21 0	17 0	18 0	24 0	...	...	...	22 0	23 0	24 0
Atthal Pergunnahs	...	...	15 0	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orissa.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Atack	14 7	14 7	17 1	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	17 1	14 7	14 7	19 11	...	...	...	...	...	...
oree	14 7	14 7	17 1	...	...	...	7 14	7 14	13 2	11 13	11 13	15 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
lasore	11 0	11 0	16 0	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Nagpore—South- Eastern Frontier Agency.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Asribagh	15 8	16 0	19 0	22 0	...	24 0	10 0	11 0	13 8	17 0	16 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
hardugga	12 0	14 0	20 0	18 0	17 0	...	14 0	16 0	23 0	17 0	21 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
ghoom	18 0	20 0	26 0	36 0	36 0	32 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	26 0	30 0	40 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
unghoom	13 0	14 0	18 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	21 0	23 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
bet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
har	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
dpára	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
o Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
arup	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
vang	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
vgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
agar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
himpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ai & Jaintia Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
a Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ra Dún	12 8	12 8	21 0	15 8	16 0	26 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	8 8	8 8	18 0	12 0	12 0	0 24	0 12	0 12	0 26
ánanpur	13 6	13 15	24 13	16 0	16 2	32 5	8 4	8 4	12 15	9 9	9 9	17 4	12 14	12 14	14 32	5 12	14 12	14 30
affarnagar	14 4	14 0	27 1	15 6	15 6	35 8	8 13	8 13	6 1	9 14	9 14	18 10	15 6	15 6	6 29	11 12	2 12	2 38
urur	13 12	14 0	26 0	16 8	16 0	36 0	6 8	6 8	9 0	9 0	9 0	18 8	14 0	14 0	0 32	0 11	8 11	8 30
andshahr	13 8	13 8	26 0	16 8	16 0	40 0	6 0	6 0	9 0	8 12	8 0	17 0	14 8	14 8	0 38	0 12	0 11	0 35
arh	13 4	13 8	26 8	15 8	15 0	36 0	6 0	6 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	21 0	15 0	15 0	0 37	0 13	0 13	0 31
naun	10 4	10 4	14 8	12 0	12 0	18 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

the interior the price ranges from 16 to 25 seers.
 1st one meal a day Rs. 2-6-0 to Rs. 2-11-0, with two meals a day Rs. 1-0-0 to Rs. 1-4-0.
 annas a day for each tinea cooly.
 to 5 annas a day for tinea cooly.
 Byranga the prices are—Wheat 15 seers, best rice 16 seers, common rice 31 seers, and gram 16 seers.
 Natore the prices are—Wheat 22-8 seers, best rice 14-10 seers, common rice 16 seers, and gram 16-12 seers.
 the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 15 to 20 seers, best rice 11-15 to 18 seers, common rice 14 to 24-4 seers, and gram 5 to 15 seers.
 Sorangunge the prices are—Wheat 10 seers, best rice 8 seers, common rice 17 seers, and gram 12 seers.
 the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 5 to 6 seers, best rice 6 to 13 seers, common rice 10 to 20 seers, lesser millets 13 to 40 seers, maize or Indian-corn 16 seers, and gram 6-8 to 10 seers.
 the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 6 to 13 seers, common rice 11 to 20 seers, and gram 5 to 12 seers.
 the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 10 to 14 seers, common rice 14 to 16 seers, and gram 12 to 16 seers.
 the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 11 to 17 seers, common rice 16 to 18 seers, and gram 12 to 16 seers.
 the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 16 seers, best rice 9 to 20 seers, common rice 16 to 23 seers, and gram 11 to 16 seers.
 the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice (at Or's Bazar) 14 seers, common rice 16 to 18 seers.
 the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 14 to 21 seers, and common rice 17 to 25 seers.

BY SEERS OF 80 TOLANS.

AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH

Lesser Mills, Bagt., &c. (Kavaru, Verapuzha, Banas, Chenna, Coriole, Murb- Nagies), Pannam Mills, &c.												Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.	Rm.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1876.										
Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.							
...	18 0	14 6	20 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	4 0 to 5 0	5 0 to 6 0	7 0 to 8 0										
...	18 0	to 18 12	18 3	240 0	240 0	320 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	4 5 6	4 8 to 5 0	6 0 to 10 0										
...	18 8	16 0	18 0	107 0	107 0	107 0	8 1	8 1	7 8	6 0 0	6 0 0	8 0 to 12 0										
...	12 0	12 0	24 0	67 8	67 8	67 8	7 14	7 14	7 12	5 0 0	6 0 0	10 0 to 12 0										
...	to 18 12	to 18 12	26 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	6 0 to 7 8	5 0 to 6 0	10 0 to 15 0										
...	10 0	9 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	5 0	5 0	4 8	7 0 0	8 0 0	15 0 0										
...	12 6	12 2	16 0	80 0	80 0	160 0	7 4	7 4	7 2	5 0 to 6 0	6 0 to 10 0	10 0 to 20 0										
...	12 4	12 4	16 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	9 0	9 0	8 14	5 0 to 6 0	5 0 to 6 0	7 0 to 15 0										
...	12 0	12 0	17 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...							
...	12 0	13 0	20 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	7 8 0	6 0 0	8 0 to 15 0										
...	12 0	12 0	17 8	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 8	7 8 0	6 0 0	10 0 to 25 0							
...	12 0	11 8	17 0	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	8 12	...	...	...							
...	9 0	5 8	14 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	7 8 to 9 0	6 0 to 7 8	9 0 to 15 0										
...	10 0	10 0	13 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	...	...	...							
...	320 0	320 0	200 0	7 4	7 4	6 10	...	...	...							
...	10 0	9 5	10 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	6 0 0	5 8 0	10 0 0							
...	22 0	22 0	25 0	150 0	150 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	3 0 to 4 0	4 0 to 5 0	5 10 to 7 8										
...	30 0	40 0	21 0	23 8	23 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...							
...	18 8	to 18 8	25 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	8 8	9 0	9 0	3 0 to 3 8	4 0 to 5 0	7 0 to 12 0										
24 0	25 0	37 4	17 8	17 8	24 0	176 0	176 0	198 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	2 13 to 3 12	3 0 to 5 0	2 0 to 4 0										
...	16 0	17 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	...	...	...							
30 8	20 8	33 0	17 8	18 0	21 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 4	8 8	2 8 to 3 12	4 0 to 4 8	6 0 to 10 0										
...	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 12	...	...	...							
...	16 8	18 9	22 0	126 0	126 0	147 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	3 0 0	3 0 0	5 10 to 7 8										
...	20 3	21 7	17 11	161 9	165 3	161 8	8 3	8 13	8 13	3 0 to 4 0	4 0 to 5 0	6 0 to 10 0										
...	14 0	to 18 0	14 0 26 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...							
...	16 0	16 0	24 0	110 0	120 0	130 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	...	...	...							
...	18 0	18 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	3 12 0	5 0 0	7 8 0										
7 0	17 0	21 0	17 0	17 0	19 11	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	5 10 0	4 0 0	7 8 to 10 0										
...	15 12	15 12	18 6	105 0	105 0	190 0	10 8	10 8	13 2	...	...	...							
...	11 0	10 8	13 0	80 0	100 0	90 0	5 0	7 8	9 4	6 9 0	6 0 0	7 8 0										
8 0	...	39 0	20 0	21 0	22 4	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	8 0 0										
...	36 0	50 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	7 0	7 0	7 8	3 0 0	3 0 to 5 0	5 0 to 10 0										
...	26 0	26 0	24 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 8	6 8	6 0	3 0 0	4 8 to 5 0	5 0 to 10 0										
...	64 0	64 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	3 12 0	5 0 0	7 8 0										
...										
...	15 0	15 8	28 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	...	...	...							
...	16 4	16 2	38 6	172 0	160 8	129 0	8 12	8 13	8 4	...	...	...							
...	16 8	16 8	33 0	132 0	176 0	133 0	...	...	...	...	...	...				
...	15 8	15 8	35 0	130 0	130 0	105 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	...	...	...							
...	15 8	15 0	41 0	160 0	160 0	140 0	9 12	9 8	9 12	...	...	...							
...	15 0	14 0	36 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	9 12	10 4	...	...	...							
...	10 0	10 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	...	...	...							

a In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 17 to 18 seers, barley 22 to 25 seers, common rice 11 to 15 seers, and gram 17 to 20 seers.
 b In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11-8 to 13 seers, barley 16 to 17 seers, best rice 8 to 8-8 seers, common rice 10-8 to 11-8 seers, and gram 16 seers.
 c In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 17 to 19 seers, best rice 10 to 14 seers, common rice 14 to 15 seers, lesser millets 25 to 27 seers, male or Indian-corn 21-6 to 22-6 seers, and gram 19 seers.
 d In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 16 to 22-8 seers, best rice 11-8 to 17-8 seers, common rice 12 to 18-12 seers, lesser millets 20 to 25 seers, male or Indian-corn 19 to 27-8 seers, and gram 16 to 26-4 seers.
 e In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 18-4 to 26 seers, barley 30-8 to 30 seers, best rice 8 to 13 seers, common rice 12 to 23 seers, lesser millets 21 to 26 seers, male or Indian-corn 17 to 24 seers, and gram 16-8 to 25 seers.
 f At Jampur the prices are—Wheat 16-8 seers, barley 22 seers, best rice 13-8 seers, common rice 14-8 seers, great millet 20 seers, lesser millets 24 seers, male or Indian-corn 26 seers, and gram 18 seers.
 g In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 17 to 23 seers, best rice 19 to 30 seers, common rice 21 to 27 seers, and gram 18 to 19 seers.
 h In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 15 to 20 seers, best rice 15 to 20 seers, common rice 18 to 23 seers, and gram 14 to 18 seers.
 i In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 14 to 19 seers, barley 21 to 22-8 seers, best rice (at Chutras) 13 seers, common rice 15 seers, lesser millets 30 to 45 seers, male or Indian-corn 21-8 to 22-8 seers, and gram 16 to 26 seers.
 j At Daltongange the prices on the 27th December were—Wheat 16-77 seers, best rice 14 seers, common rice 16-31 seers.
 k In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 18 to 16 seers, best rice 15 to 18 seers, common rice 17 to 20 seers, and gram 16 to 17 seers.

QUANTITIES PER 1

Districts.	Wheat.						Barley.						Rice (best sort).						Rice (common).						Great Millet (Cholum, Jewar), Hoicse sergiana.						Bairush & (Cannoo, I Poncillicaria.					
	gals.		for				for		for				for		for				for		for				for		for				for		for			
	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.						
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.				
Garhwal	10 8	9 8	17 8	11 0	11 4	22 0	6 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bijnor	11 15	12 4	21 6	16 14	18 0	27 10	7 14	7 14	15 12	9 0	9 0	19 11	14 1	1 13	8 30	15 7	14 7	14 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moradabad	11 14	11 14	24 6	16 4	15 10	35 0	7 3	6 14	11 14	8 2	7 8	21 4	13 13	13 12	35 0	12 13	12 13	13 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Budaun	11 6	11 8	21 14	14 6	13 8	33 9	8 6	7 8	12 0	9 0	8 6	19 8	12 9	12 9	30 0	12 9	12 9	13 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barilly	11 4	11 4	20 0	13 2	14 6	30 0	6 14	6 4	6 14	7 13	7 13	20 0	12 8	12 8	31 4	12 8	12 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shahjahanpur.	11 6	11 10	28 12	14 2	13 12	39 8	6 2	6 2	8 8	9 0	9 0	21 4	12 0	...	34 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tarai Pergunnahs	11 4	11 4	22 8	13 12	15 0	35 0	7 8	7 8	11 4	8 2	8 2	20 10	12 8	12 8	33 0	12 8	12 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muttra	12 8	13 0	25 0	14 0	14 8	35 8	7 8	7 8	10 0	9 8	9 8	18 0	12 0	12 0	37 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agra	12 0	12 4	23 0	14 0	14 0	34 0	4 0	4 0	6 8	9 0	9 0	14 0	13 8	13 8	33 0	13 8	13 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Farakhabad	11 4	11 0	22 8	11 3	12 1	37 8	5 12	5 12	8 0	7 0	7 2	18 0	12 12	12 12	36 0	12 12	12 12	13 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mainpuri	11 12	11 4	23 12	12 4	12 0	31 8	6 8	6 0	9 0	7 8	9 0	16 0	13 8	13 8	33 0	13 8	13 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Etawah	12 0	12 0	22 0	13 0	13 0	33 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	9 0	10 0	18 8	14 8	14 8	33 0	14 8	14 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Etah	12 8	12 4	26 0	13 4	13 4	34 0	7 0	5 12	8 0	9 0	8 12	16 0	13 0	13 0	33 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jalaun	15 0	14 0	28 0	15 0	15 0	33 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	37 8	16 0	16 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
hansi	13 10	13 6	23 5	18 6	14 7	32 8	6 8	6 8	9 0	8 0	8 0	17 0	15 8	15 8	32 8	15 8	15 8	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
alitpur	15 8	15 0	24 10	16 0	16 0	32 0	8 0	7 0	11 0	9 0	8 0	18 0	18 8	18 8	33 0	18 8	18 8	19 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
awnpore	12 0	12 4	20 0	14 0	14 8	38 0	7 8	7 8	11 0	9 8	9 8	17 0	13 8	13 8	33 0	13 8	13 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
atehpar	No return received																																			
anda	15 4	15 0	24 12	16 12	17 8	31 8	7 8	7 8	16 0	9 0	9 0	25 0	17 12	17 12	33 0	17 12	17 12	18 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
hababad	11 12	11 8	19 14	15 4	16 4	33 0	8 4	8 0	10 8	10 10	9 0	22 0	16 8	16 8	33 0	16 8	16 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
amirpur	14 15	14 9	28 3	16 5	15 3	28 2	8 4	7 14	14 2	8 7	8 2	19 2	15 15	15 15	33 0	15 15	15 15	16 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
unpur	12 0	12 0	22 9	14 13	14 13	31 1	7 1	7 1	8 7	9 14	9 14	21 3	13 6	...	31 1	13 6	13 6	14 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
orahpur	10 15	10 15	21 0	12 4	13 4	23 0	9 8	8 5	18 6	10 15	10 8	21 14	14 0	13 8	31 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
asti	11 9	11 9	23 12	...	11 7	35 0	9 1	9 1	15 0	10 0	9 6	20 0	14 8	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
samgarh	11 9	10 12	20 10	14 6	14 6	26 9	7 6	7 6	11 13	11 7	10 5	20 10	14 6	15 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
irzapur	12 0	12 0	19 0	16 0	17 0	24 0	7 8	8 0	10 0	11 0	12 0	19 0	15 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
enares	12 8	13 14	19 15	14 2	15 12	28 4	8 11	8 11	13 1	11 16	11 6	21 12	14 2	16 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
bazipur	12 4	12 4	21 4	15 7	15 7	27 0	7 11	7 11	8 6	9 10	9 10	19 5	16 1	16 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi	13 8	13 12	27 0	17 0	16 8	37 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	16 0	15 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gurgaon	13 0	13 4	30 0	14 8	14 12	31 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	11 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karnal	13 0	12 8	25 0	14 0	14 0	37 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hissar	13 8	13 0	22 0	18 8	18 8	48 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rohtak	12 0	12 8	26 0	16 0	15 0	36 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sirsa	17 0	15 8	28 0	18 2	12 12	60 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	18 0	23 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Umballa	15 0	14 8	24 8	18 0	18 0	40 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ludhiana	15 4	15 8	27 8	18 2	18 0	47 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	12 8	19 8	18 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Simla	13 8	12 12	17 0	14 0	15 0	30 0	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	13 0	...	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jullundur	16 0	15 8	27 0	18 0	18 0	34 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Huasharpur	15 0	15 0	26 0	20 0	20 0	40 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	10 8	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kangra	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	25 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amritsar	15 0	15 0	29 0	17 8	13 0	50 0	...	...	...	8 12	9 12	16 0	10 0	8 19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salikot	13 8	15 4	28 0	16 0	16 0	48 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gurdaspur	14 8	15 0	25 0	14 0	13 0	30 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	16 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lahore	15 0	15 0	30 0	18 0	20 0	55 0	...	...	...	9 8	10 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ferozepore	16 0	16 8	32 0	26 0	26 0	62 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	22 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gujranwala	14 12	16 0	28 0	16 4	19 0	45 0	...	...																										

India for the 2nd half of December 1877 —continued.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAH.												AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.		
Lesser Mills, Bag, &c. (Kavara, Varan, Bawee, Chenna, Cornico, Marwa, Nuzee), Pann, Millicorn, &c.														
Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.						Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
...	9 0	10 0	10 0	200 0	200 0	280 0	6 4	5 8	...	...	...	...
...	14 3	14 10	28 11	180 0	180 0	112 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	14 3	14 1	33 2	125 0	125 0	112 8	10 5	...	10 5	...	...	...
...	12 12	13 8	30 0	192 0	192 0	192 0	9 0	8 13	9 9	...	...	...
...	12 13	13 12	28 7	150 0	150 0	150 0	9 6	9 6	10 0	...	...	...
...	13 8	13 4	32 0	180 0	180 0	155 0	8 12	9 0	9 4	...	...	...
...	12 8	12 8	26 9	150 0	150 0	150 0	8 12	8 12	8 12	...	...	...
...	14 0	14 0	36 0	120 0	140 0	80 0	10 8	10 8	10 0	...	...	...
...	18 8	14 0	33 0	110 0	110 0	90 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	...	...	...
...	13 5	13 1	31 4	180 0	180 0	170 0	8 10	8 10	8 14	...	...	...
...	18 12	13 12	28 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	...	...	...
...	14 0	14 0	30 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	...	...	...
...	12 12	12 12	31 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	9 8	9 0	10 0	...	...	...
...	16 0	15 0	36 0	140 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	16 0	15 3	31 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 12	8 12	10 0	...	...	...
...	18 0	17 8	29 8	320 0	320 0	240 0	7 4	7 0	7 8	...	...	...
...	14 0	15 8	28 0	150 0	150 0	140 0	9 0	9 0	9 12	...	...	...
...
...	18 0	18 0	37 8	160 0	170 0	160 0	...	...	11 0	...	...	...
...	15 12	16 10	29 8	160 0	140 0	145 0	8 8	8 0	9 0	...	...	...
...	16 3	16 8	33 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	15 8	15 8	29 10	197 12	197 12	197 12	8 6	8 6	8 1	...	...	...
...	14 0	14 0	28 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	...	...	...
...	14 4	13 8	30 10	180 0	180 0	200 0	7 0	7 0	7 12	...	...	...
...	15 8	15 8	29 8	177 0	177 0	177 0	7 4	7 4	7 4	...	...	...
...	16 0	15 8	26 0	120 0	120 0	130 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	...	...	...
...	15 12	16 5	25 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	6 4	...	...	...
...	17 6	17 6	24 7	180 0	180 0	154 8	7 6	7 6	7 6	...	...	...
...
...	15 8	15 8	39 0	100 0	100 0	70 0	8 12	8 12	8 8	5 0 0	6 0 0	11 4 0
...	15 8	14 12	31 0	180 0	180 0	120 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	5 10 0	5 0 0	9 6 0
...	18 0	16 8	37 0	160 0	160 0	1						

QUANTITIES PER

DISTRICTS.		Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet: (Choum, Jowar, Beicus boreham.			Bairush (Cumboo, Ponichiaris			
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	
		S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.
NAGPUR	Retail	17	8	18	8	19	8	...	...	...	9	8	10	0	10	0	11	0	11	8
	Wholesale	18	0	19	0	...	...	...	...	...	10	0	10	8	...	...	11	8	12	8
BRANDARA	Retail	18	8	19	0	25	0	...	...	...	10	0	10	0	10	0	14	0	15	0
	Wholesale	18	12	20	0	...	...	...	...	...	10	8	10	8	...	...	15	0	16	0
GRANDA	Retail	17	9	17	9	20	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	8	10	5	
	Wholesale	18	2	18	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	0	10	8	
WARDHA	Retail	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Wholesale	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ELLAGHAT	Retail	19	0	20	0	22	0	...	...	...	12	8	13	0	15	0	19	0	20	0
	Wholesale	22	4	22	4	...	...	...	...	...	16	11	16	11	...	...	22	4	22	4
JURBULPORE	Retail	17	0	17	8	23	0	14	0	15	0	18	0	...	...	10	0	11	0	
	Wholesale	18	0	18	8	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	9	0	...	...	11	0	12	0
SAUGOR	Retail	18	0	17	0	26	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	0	7	8	
	Wholesale	18	0	17	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	8	8	0	
DAMON	Retail	19	0	18	12	26	4	...	...	...	8	8	8	20	0	9	0	10	0	
	Wholesale	19	4	19	0	...	...	...	...	...	8	12	9	12	...	...	9	4	10	4
SHRI	Retail	22	0	22	8	25	0	...	...	...	12	0	12	0	13	0	16	0	16	0
	Wholesale	22	0	23	0	...	...	...	...	...	13	0	13	0	...	...	16	0	17	0
MANDLA	Retail	21	22	20	21	29	30	...	...	...	10	4	11	0	16	20	12	13	12	14
	Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BETUL	Retail	13	8	15	0	17	0	...	...	...	7	0	8	8	12	0	8	0	9	0
	Wholesale	14	0	16	0	...	...	...	...	...	7	8	9	0	...	...	8	8	9	8
CHINDWARA	Retail	20	0	20	0	21	0	...	...	...	8	0	8	0	8	0	12	0	12	0
	Wholesale	21	0	21	0	...	...	...	...	...	9	0	9	0	...	...	13	0	13	0
HOSHANG- RAD.	Retail	16	0	14	6	17	0	...	...	...	5	1	4	8	11	4	5	10	13	8
	Wholesale	17	8	15	12	17	8	...	...	...	5	10	5	1	12	8	6	3	5	10
NAMRUGH- PUR.	Retail	17	0	17	0	21	0	...	...	...	9	0	8	0	14	0	10	0	9	0
	Wholesale	17	8	17	8	...	...	...	...	...	9	8	8	8	...	...	10	8	9	8
NIMAR	Retail	13	8	13	12	12	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	0	9	2	
	Wholesale	13	8	13	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	0	9	2	
RAIPUR	Retail	32	0	32	0	56	0	...	...	...	20	0	19	0	20	0	26	0	26	0
	Wholesale	33	0	33	0	...	...	...	...	...	20	0	20	0	...	...	27	0	27	0
SAMBALPUR	Retail	19	0	18	0	28	0	...	...	...	14	0	18	0	23	8	17	8	20	0
	Wholesale	20	0	19	0	...	...	...	...	...	15	0	19	0	...	...	18	6	21	0
BIHARPUR	Retail	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Wholesale	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UPPER GO- DAVARL	Retail	10	0	10	0	13	0	...	...	...	5	0	5	0	6	0	7	0	7	0
	Wholesale	12	0	12	0	...	...	...	...	...	6	0	6	0	...	...	8	4	8	0
Secunderabad	Wholesale	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bolarum	Retail	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chudderghat	...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oomraotes	Wholesale	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akole	Retail	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ellichpur	Wholesale	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buldana	Retail	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woon	Wholesale	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Basaim	Retail	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BANGALORE	Wholesale	10	5	10	7	6	7	12	0	12	0	7	0	6	7	7	0	6	7	7
	Retail	10	0	10	2	6	2	11	5	11	5	6	5	6	7	6	0	7	5	7
KOLAR	Wholesale	9	1	6	7	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	8	6	8	8	6	8	9	6
	Retail	8	9	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	5	0	8	3	8	6	6	3	8	6
TUMKUR	Wholesale	11	0	10	0	6	5	6	0	5	5	6	0	5	7	0	6	5	6	0
	Retail	10	0	9	5	6	0	5	5	5	0	5	5	6	0	5	5	7	0	5
MYSORE	Wholesale	5	4	5	6	5	6	...	...	...	4	4	4	5	6	6	5	4	6	4
	Retail	5	2	5	5	5	4	...	...	...	4	3	4	4	5	4	5	2	6	3
LASSAN	Wholesale	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Retail	6	2	6	5	5	7	6	7	6	0	6	0	6	2	6	5	6	0	6
MINGA	Wholesale	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Retail	8	5	3	2	4	7	4	5	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
LADUR	Wholesale	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Retail	7	0	7	0	7	0	...	...	...	8	5	6	0	6	0	10	0	7	0
ITALDROOG	Wholesale	7	0	8	0	5	0	...	...	...	6	0	5	5	7	5	6	2	6	2
	Retail	6	0	7	0	4	5	...	...	...	5	0	5	5	5	5	6	0	7	0
COSE	Wholesale	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Retail	6	2	5	9	6	4	5	3	4	2	6	3	5	9	5	5	9	7	6

India for the 2nd half of December 1877—continued.

SHEEP OF 80 TOLAHS.															AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.					
Laser Mills, Nagi, Aa. (Kavara, Varago, Sawee, Chosna, Corico, Murhwa, Nagies), Pansom Millicom, &c.									Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Byce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.						
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
...	...	...	17 8	17 0	23 4	100 0	100 0	140 0	9 0	10 0	10 4	4 0 0	5 0 0	15 0 0				
...	...	...	18 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	8 8	9 0	9 8	4 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0			
...	...	...	18 0	17 0	23 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 8	...	4 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0			
...	...	...	18 8	18 0	...	...	...	...	8 0	10 2	10 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	12 0 0			
...	...	...	18 8	18 8	23 0	400 0	400 0	440 0	8 0	10 2	10 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	12 0 0				
...	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...						
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	26 0	300 0	300 0	480 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	2 0 0	5 0 0	7 0 0				
...	...	...	22 4	22 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25 0	26 0	40 0	19 0	19 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	15-0 to 16-0						
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	21 0	20 0	...	240 0	240 0	200 0	6 8	6 8	7 0	2 8 0	5 0 0	8 0 0				
...	...	...	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25 0	...	50 0	21 0	22 8	33 12	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 4	8 4	4 0 0	6 0 0	9 0 0						
26 0	...	...	21 8	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	24 8	25 8	26 0	320 0	320 0	280 0	8 8	9 0	9 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	13 0 0				
...	...	...	25 0	26 0	...	360 0	360 0	...	9 0	9 4	...	...	...	...		
16 0	18 0	35 0	27 4 30	27 4 30	45 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	7-7 8	7-8 8	8 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0						
15 8	15 8	19 0	13 8	16 0	21 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	15 0 0						
16 8	16 8	...	14 0	16 8	...	...	...	...	8 14	8 14	...	...	...	...		
20 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	25 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0						
21 0	21 0	...	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	19 6	18 0	23 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	6 0 0	5 0 0	12-0 to 15-0				
...	...	...	20 8	19 2	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34 0	34 0	35 0	18 0	19 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	5 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0						
37 8	37 8	...	18 8	19 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	16 0	13 8	16 10	160 0	160 0	120 0	11 10	12 4	12 4	6 0 0	8 0 0	20 0 0				
...	...	...	15 0	13 9	...	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	...	...	...	...		
34 0	34 0	48 0	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	5-0 to 15-0			
35 0	35 0	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	27 0	27 0	34 0	320 0	310 0	240 0	10 0	9 8	10 8	3 0 0	5 0 0	9 0 0				
...	...	...	30 0	31 0	...	380 0	330 0	...	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	...		
...						
...	...	...	9 0	9 0	20 0	960 0	960 0	960 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0				
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	12 8	11 8	...	...	...	...		
...						
...						
0	10 0	8 0	8 7	8 0	7 5	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	13 5	...	...	...			
5	9 5	7 5	8 2	7 5	7 0	72 0	72 0	84 0	13 2	13 2	13 0	...	...	...			
5	9 5	7 7	8 9	5 7	9 4	...	...	...	14 6	14 6	14 3	...	...	...			
2	9 2	7 4	6 8	5 6	9 1	172 4	172 4	172 4	14 3	14 3	14 1	...	...	...			
2	10 5	7 2	9 0	7 0	6 6	140 0	150 0	120 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...			
7	10 0	7 0	8 0	6 5	6 0	130 0	140 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...			
5	9 2	8 7	8 7	8 3	7 6	75 0	75 0	78 0	8 5	7 5	8 7	...	...	...			
3	9 0	8 5	8 5	8 1	7 5	72 0	72 0	72 0	8 3	7 3	8 5	...	...	...			
...						
7	7 0	8 0	10 0	8 0	6 0	130 0	125 0	150 0	8 5	8 5	8 0	...	...	...			
...						
2	14 2	8 5	6 2	4 2	7 5	480 0	480 0	480 0	8 5	7 7	8 5	...	...	...			
...						
5	8 0	8 0	10 0	6 0	6 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...			
17 0	...	8 8	6 0	6 5	6 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	7 0	9 0	...	...	...			
0	14 0	8 0	6 0	6 0	5 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	7 0	8 0	...	...	...			
...						
2	10 1	9 9	7 8	6 0	7 4	110 0	110 0	110 0	8 6	7 7	8 9	...	...	...			

Prices Current of Food-grains through

QUANTITIES PER RU

Districts.	Wheat.				Barley.				Rice (best sort).				Rice (common).				Great Millet (Cholam, Jowar, Holcus Sorghum.				Bairah Mills (Cumboo, Bajra Pennisetia glauca)			
	for light.		medium for of 1876.		night.		fortnight.		light.		fortnight.		Past fortnight.		Past fortnight.		Past fortnight.		Past fortnight.		Past fortnight.			
Jaipur	11 7	11 8	...	13 10	13 9	...	5 14	5 13	...	6 13	6 13	...	12 10	12 9	...	13 8	11 2	...	12 8	11 2	...	12 8	11 2	
Kishangarh	13 8	13 8	...	17 0	17 0	...	7 8	7 8	...	8 8	8 8	...	15 8	15 8	...	11 8	11 8	...	11 8	11 8	...	11 8	11 8	
Alwar	11 12	12 0	26 0	13 8	13 4	36 0	7 8	8 0	9 8	10 0	10 0	12 0	13 12	13 0	39 0	11 0	12 0	35	11 0	12 0	35	11 0	12 0	
Bharatpur (City)	11 14	12 0	25 0	13 6	14 8	33 0	8 0	7 11	8 0	8 7	8 7	13 0	13 13	13 31	0 11	4 12	3 26	13 31	0 11	4 12	3 26	13 31	0 11	
Karauli (City)	9 10	10 8	35 0	10 0	12 8	31 4	7 3	7 3	14 10	7 8	7 8	16 4	11 4	13 12	31 4	8 12	9 8	34	0 10	9 8	34	0 10	9 8	
Ajmer	12 0	11 8	21 8	15 0	14 8	34 0	4 0	4 0	5 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	34 0	10 0	9 8	34	0 10	9 8	34	0 10	9 8	
Deolis Cantonment	No return received						
Bikaner	11 12	12 4	20 0	15 8	15 8	37 0	...	...	...	5 8	5 0	9 8	12 0	12 0	31 0	11 0	11 0	33	12 0	12 0	31 0	11 0	11 0
Sirohi	11 4	11 12	21 0	17 8	17 8	40 0	4 12	4 12	6 8	5 8	5 8	10 0	14 0	14 0	40 0	12 8	13 0	31	14 0	14 0	40 0	12 8	13 0	
Aboe	No return received						
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	10 0	9 0	16 8	10 0	11 0	22 0	...	...	...	5 8	5 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meywar	10 8	10 8	16 13	13 10	14 7	23 7	5 14	5 14	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Banswara (Meywar Agency)	No return received						
Parbhani (")	No return received						
Marwar	12 5	12 4	16 12	17 2	17 2	25 0	6 4	6 4	5 10	7 2	6 6	8 8	17 4	17 2	31 4	15 0	14 10	35	17 4	17 2	31 4	15 0	14 10	
Bikaner	No return received						
Bundi	16 0	16 0	19 4	18 0	17 0	40 0	6 12	6 8	9 0	9 0	9 0	13 0	17 8	17 8	47 0	...	...	10	17 8	17 8	47 0	...	...
Kota	No return received						
Tonk	13 0	13 8	29 11	17 0	17 8	39 15	4 8	4 0	7 9	6 0	6 0	12 1	15 0	15 0	46 0	...	...	31	15 0	15 0	46 0	...	...
Jhalawar	No return received						
Shahpura	12 12	11 12	22 4	14 0	13 8	34 0	6 8	6 0	13 0	7 8	7 8	16 0	13 0	12 0	30 0	10 0	10 0	33	13 0	12 0	30 0	10 0	10 0	
Indore	15 0	13 5	18 11	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	10 14	7 8	8 0	11 6	19 3	18 7	13 5	13 2	217	19 3	18 7	13 5	13 2	217	19 3
Gwalior	10 5	10 7	18 0	7 13	10 7	24 4	6 6	6 6	7 13	7 5	6 14	10 1	11 7	10 15	25 13	8 4	10 1	23	11 7	10 15	25 13	8 4	10 1	
Goona	16 0	17 2	20 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	6 0	7 8	13 0	7 0	8 0	15 0	19 0	21 12	27 0	12 0	16 0	24	19 0	21 12	27 0	12 0	16 0	
Rutana	13 0	13 0	13 2	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	10 0	7 0	7 0	13 12	16 8	16 0	17 12	12 0	11 12	15	16 8	16 0	17 12	12 0	11 12
Baghelkhand (Sutna)	18 0	18 8	25 8	22 0	22 0	...	6 8	6 8	11 0	12 0	12 8	19 0	21 0	22 0	40 0	18 0	18 0	30	21 0	22 0	40 0	18 0	18 0	

India for the 2nd half of December 1877—concluded.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.												AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.						Rs
Lesser Mills, Raj, &c. (Kavara, Varan, Baner, Chasra, Corab, Murwa, Nagla, Pantoun, Milisum, &c.)												Able-bodied Agricultural Laborer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter or Blacksmith.				
Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.												
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.							
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	* Pe k			
...	12 10	13 9	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	4 0 0	5-0-0 to 6-0-0	8-0-0 to 10-0-0		
...	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	41 0	41 0	...	4 0 0	5-0-0 to 6-0-0	8-0-0 to 10-0-0		
...	14 0	13 0	39 0	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	27 8	...	...	...	
13 8	14 2	26 0	13 12	13 8	34 4	120 0	200 0	160 0	28 0	28 4	24 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	8-8-0 to 10-0-0				
11 4	12 8	27 8	10 4	10 12	37 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	28 14	26 14	33 12	2 0 0	5 8 0	4-8-0 to 7-8-0				
...	15 8	15 8	43 0	80 0	90 0	80 0	35 0	35 0	42 0	...	...	...	
...				
...	16 8	16 12	38 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	40 0	35 0	40 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0				
...	18 0	18 0	39 0	160 0	160 0	240 0	40 0	35 0	43 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	13 0 0				
...				
...	11 0	10 0	35 0	10 pie*	8 pie*	6 pie*	10 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	
...	13 10	15 4	21 14	200 0	200 0	200 0	16 6	16 6	25 0	...	...	...	
...				
...	17 8	17 2	27 8	70 0	70 0	70 0	50 0	50 0	62 8	...	...	...	
...				
...	17 0	18 0	30 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	37 8	36 8	32 8	5 10 0	...	7-8-0 to 11-4-0				
...				
...	16 0	16 0	35 11	125 0	125 0	130 0	35 0	35 0	49 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	7 8 0				
...				
...	14 0	14 3	33 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	30 0	29 0	42 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	9-6-0 to 11-11-6				
...	16 8	16 14	17 7	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	9 13	10 14	6 0 0	6 0 0	12-0-0 to 15-0-0				
...	11 7	11 9	25 0	91 4	91 4	91 4	10 15	10 15	14 3	4 0 0	5 0 0	12 0 0				
...	18 0	20 12	27 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	15 0	15 0	20 0	4-0-0 to 5-0-0	4-0-0 to 5-0-0	10 0 0				
...	14 12	14 12	21 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 4	10 0	10 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0				
...	20 0	20 0	28 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 2	9 2	8 8	4 8 0	5 8 0	9 8 0				

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1st HALF OF DECEMBER 1877, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 62, 63, 70, AND 71 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 12TH JANUARY 1878.

[illegible]

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS
FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 22nd JANUARY 1878.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Madras slight showers are reported from many of the southern districts and Ganjam; general prospects are said to be less hopeful owing to the indifferent outturn of the harvest in many districts: this remark would seem to apply chiefly to the Godavery, North Arcot, Madura, Tanjore, Coimbatore and Chingleput districts; prices show a slight but general tendency to rise. The total number on relief works is 141,849, and on gratuitous relief 191,611, a decrease of 13,794 and 19,255 on last week respectively. No rain has fallen in Mysore; the outturn of dry crops is poorer than was anticipated; the number on relief works for the week ending the 12th instant was 46,479 and on gratuitous relief 7,558, a decrease of 3,017 and 2,192 on last week. No rain is reported from Bombay; the *rabi* crop in Násik is said to be in poor condition; elsewhere (except in Sind) prospects appear to be fair. In the Central Provinces copious rain has fallen in part of Saugor, elsewhere none; the wheat is in good condition, but other *rabi* crops have been in some districts injured by frost, insects and blight. In Berar the prospects of the *rabi* are favourable. No rain is reported from Central India or Rajputana; prospects are generally good. In Bengal there has been slight rain in the Rajshahi division, in Sarun and Gya, and in parts of Chota Nagpore: the cold weather crops are generally in good condition; the winter rice harvest is now all but over. In Assam there has been no rain; prospects are good. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh there is said to have been partial rain; prospects are generally favourable. No rain has fallen in the Punjab: it is needed in Hissar, but the crops generally promise well.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras— Ganjam (Jan. 17th)	Small shower of rain at Ganjam.	Rice 10.49, <i>raggi</i> 15.46, <i>cumboo</i> 14.92, <i>cholum</i> 13.22; average number daily fed at Berhampore, Purushottampur and Aska 213.
Vizagapatam („ 21st)	<i>Nil</i>	Rice 10, <i>cholum</i> 16.2, <i>raggi</i> 15.7, <i>cumboo</i> 16.9; pasture decreasing; in some places crops suffering from want of water.
Godavery („ „)	<i>Nil</i>	Rice 9.5, <i>cholum</i> 18.39, <i>raggi</i> 18.8, <i>cumboo</i> 20.8; crops generally good, though slightly suffering from blight; harvest of <i>cumboo</i> and <i>cholum</i> in progress, outturn $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$; anicut planked up, water up to stone crest.
Kistna („ 17th)	<i>Nil</i>	Rice 7.50, <i>cholum</i> 13.71, <i>raggi</i> 13.71, <i>cumboo</i> 13.56; on works 2,396; sick in relief hospitals 59; village relief 287; later dry crops still suffering from insects, which are dying in Repalli and Narasarpet taluks; wet, paddy (early sown), <i>varagu</i> and castor being harvested.
Nellore („ 19th)	<i>Nil</i>	Rice 7.60, <i>cholum</i> 11.60, <i>raggi</i> 12.58, <i>cumboo</i> 11.53; on civil works 70; on D. P. W. works 12,899; canal 16,089; in camps about 3,400; village relief 1,026; crops fair, but injured by blight and insects.
Cuddapah („ 18th)	...	Rice 8.15, <i>cholum</i> 14.38, <i>raggi</i> 15.98, <i>cumboo</i> 15.60; on works 5,011, children 305; camps 2,180; village relief 3,628; <i>cholum</i> , paddy and <i>raggi</i> harvested in parts, outturn full.
Bellary („ 19th)	<i>Nil</i>	Rice 8.22, <i>cholum</i> 11.62, <i>raggi</i> 11.94, <i>cumboo</i> 11.54; on works 4,202; children 63; camps 1,862; village relief 6,189; sowing in some places, and the transplanting in others, of second crop paddy in progress; standing crops, pulses, horse gram, Bengal gram, oil-seeds, <i>korra</i> , cotton and white <i>cholum</i> progressing fairly in a few places, latter attacked with disease; future prospects hopeful.
Kurnool („ „)	<i>Nil</i>	Rice 8.72, <i>cholum</i> 14.31, <i>raggi</i> 17.02, <i>cumboo</i> 12.72; on works 4,641; children 458; in camps 202; village relief 16,918; paddy being harvested, also <i>cholum</i> in some places.
North Arcot („ 18th)	<i>Nil</i>	Rice 7.9, <i>cholum</i> 10.7, <i>raggi</i> 10.7, <i>cumboo</i> 11.2, wheat 7.2; on works 32,633; children 3,004; camps and houses 10,431; village relief 11,443; crops affected with blight and insects in some places; harvest of paddy, <i>raggi</i> and <i>cholum</i> , outturn poor.
South Arcot	Slight drizzling along coast.	Rice 9.22, <i>cholum</i> 16.72, <i>raggi</i> 14.87, <i>cumboo</i> 15.32; on works, Revenue Department, 403; professional 1,174; camps 2,567; villages 23,651; crops generally good; <i>cumboo</i> , <i>raggi</i> and <i>varagu</i> harvested, outturn tolerable.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—continued.		
Tanjore (Jan. 19th)	0·64	Rice 9·18, <i>cholum</i> 14·35, <i>raggi</i> 17·19, <i>cumboo</i> 14·78; wet crops thriving, except some in Tritrapundi taluk damaged by flood; dry crops in good condition, except those in parts of Puttucottai damaged by excess of rain; harvest wet, <i>pongal-samba</i> and <i>vadam-samba</i> , dry, <i>varagu</i> , outturn half to full.
Trichinopoly (" ")	0·36	Rice 9·09, <i>cholum</i> 28·0, available in Museri taluk only, <i>raggi</i> 15·74, <i>cumboo</i> 18·73; on works 4,054; children 632; in camps 296; village relief 3,880; harvests continue; standing crops good; damage by locusts slight.
Madura (" ")	0·27	Rice 9·14, <i>cholum</i> 11·34, <i>raggi</i> 17·98, <i>cumboo</i> 21·22; on works 3,863; children 1,002; in camps 2,547; village relief 9,861; paddy, <i>cholum</i> and <i>raggi</i> harvested in several parts, yield generally below the average; crops injured by disease to some extent.
Tinnevelly (" ")	...	Rice 10·05, <i>raggi</i> 25·95, <i>cumboo</i> 27·15; camps and houses 21; village relief 396; private charity 68; standing crops generally good; harvest of dry crops in parts, outturn fair.
Coimbatore (" ")	0·06	Rice 9·19, <i>cholum</i> 12·10, <i>raggi</i> 14·63, <i>cumboo</i> 21·69; on works 26,130; camps and houses 6,264; children 875; village relief 3,884; crops generally good; damages from insects in parts of 6 taluks; harvest of paddy, <i>cholum</i> , <i>raggi</i> , and <i>cumboo</i> in 8 taluks, outturn of paddy, $\frac{1}{2}$ to full, dry grains $\frac{1}{5}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ in parts.
Nilgiris (" ")	0·41	Rice 7·78, <i>cholum</i> 9·24, <i>raggi</i> 12·32, <i>cumboo</i> 12·28; harvest of wheat <i>ganjee</i> and potatoes, outturn $\frac{1}{2}$, poppy $\frac{1}{2}$, onions and garlic $\frac{1}{2}$.
Salem (" 21st)	Nil	Rice 7·89, <i>raggi</i> 10·96, <i>cumboo</i> 12·67, <i>cholum</i> 9·40; on works 22,580; camps 6,440; village relief 15,210; harvest of paddy and <i>raggi</i> , outturn $\frac{1}{2}$.
South Canara (" 19th)	Nil	Rice 12·47, <i>raggi</i> 13·21; second rice crop ripening.
Malabar (" ")	0·15	Rice 10·88, <i>raggi</i> 15·18; rain not needed for crops; harvesting of second crop in progress in almost all taluks, outturn above average; prospects good.
Chingleput (" ")	Nil, except slight showers in Saidapet.	Rice 8·07, <i>raggi</i> 11·93, <i>cumboo</i> 10·56 on works 2,035; children 377; camps 1,842; village relief 43,570; crops generally good, except in 3 taluks, where more or less injury has been done by insects; <i>kar</i> , <i>samba</i> , <i>raggi</i> , <i>cumboo</i> and <i>gingelly</i> harvested in 4 taluks, outturn from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$, <i>raggi</i> full.
Madras (" 22nd)	0·01	Rice 7·3, <i>raggi</i> 10·64, <i>cholum</i> 9·8. <i>General Remarks.</i> —General prospects less hopeful owing to indifferent harvests in parts; prices show slight, but rather general, tendency upwards; total number on works 144,849; total number gratuitously relieved 191,641; export of grain by rail from Madras 1,276½ tons.
Bombay—(Jan. 23rd).		
<i>Sind—</i>		
Kurrachee ...	Nil	Total rainfall during 1877 in Kurrachee 2·90, in Manora 2·35, in Kotri 4·83, in Bula Khán 6·10, in Sehwan 4·36, in Dádú 3·54, in Johi 4·78, in Mánjhand 9·16, in Tatta 9·40, in Jerruck 4·90, in Sakro 4·27, in Kotri in Ghorabári taluka 6·2, in Ketí 4·81, in Mirpur Batoro 5·25, in Belo 6·24, in Mugalbhin 8·50 and in Sháhbandar 8·29 inches; river on 18th 8½ feet, last year 3·5 feet; small-pox in Itacha brought from Sakkar.
Upper Sind Frontier ...	Nil	Weather mild; prospects poor; no fresh cases of small-pox.
<i>Guzerat—</i>		
Ahmedabad ...	...	Crops well; cholera in Gogo.
Pánch Maháls ...	...	No change; weather getting warm.
Kaira ...	...	<i>Rabi</i> crops thriving; 6 cases of cholera in Kapadwanj, 2 fatal.
Surat ...	...	Fourteen deaths from cholera at Surat.
Broach ...	...	Public health good; crops being harvested.
<i>Khandesh and Nárik.</i>		
Khandesh ...	...	No change.
Násik ...	...	Fever and cold continue; <i>rabi</i> crops generally in very poor condition; water scarce in Sinnar and Chándor.
<i>Konkan.</i>		
Colába (Jan. 21st)	...	Weather cold; public health good, except in Pen, Roha and Mángaon talukas, where slight fever prevails; sowing of <i>rabi</i> crops finished.
Ratnágiri (" 16th)	...	<i>Kadvi</i> and other crops affected by cloudy weather; 3 deaths from cholera in Khed taluka.
<i>Deccan.</i>		
Poona ...	...	No change.
Ahmednagar ...	Nil	
Satara ...	...	No change.
<i>Southern Mahratta Country.</i>		
Belgaum ...	...	No change.
Dharwar ...	...	No change in crops and health.
Kanara ...	...	Weather fair; 8 deaths from cholera; fever prevails on the coast and above Gháta.
Kaládgi ...	...	No change in weather and crops; slight cholera at Kaládgi continues.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—continued.		
<i>Kattywar and Gackwar's Territory.</i>		
Rájkot ...	...	Small-pox in Sorath; water scarce in Rájkot.
Wadhwan ...	...	Weather cold; 8 cases of cholera, 3 fatal; crops good; sparrows continue damaging crops in 2 talukas.
Baroda ...	...	Public health good; outturn of cotton and <i>rabi</i> crops expected to be under average this season.
		General Remarks. —No particular change from last report; <i>rabi</i> crop in Násik reported to be generally poor.
Bengal—(Jan. 22nd).		
Chittagong ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather seasonable, with cloudy intervals; rain is wanted for the winter crops.
Noakholly ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather seasonable; the reaping of the <i>amun</i> crop is completed; pulses, chillies, &c., are progressing favourably; public health is good.
Chittagong Hill Tracts...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather seasonable; heavy fogs up to 9 A. M.; the prospects of mustard are bad, almost the whole crop being destroyed by small insects; cattle disease is still prevalent in Garjamia and Chingri Valley.
Hill Tipperah ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather cloudy on some days of the week; mustard is being reaped; other crops are doing well; prices continue high as compared with the last year's prices; health is good.
Backergunge ...	<i>Nil</i>	All is well.
Furreedpore ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather cloudy for some days, but now clear again; the <i>amun</i> rice has been reaped; the outturn is below the average, but better than was expected; rain is wanted for the spring crops; there are many fever cases still remaining.
Dacca ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather seasonable, rather cloudy; state and prospects of the crops are favourable.
Mymensingh ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather fine and cold; state and prospects of the crops are favourable.
Tipperah ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather fine; <i>amun dhan</i> has been reaped and has yielded a good outturn; the pulse crops promise well.
24-Pergunnahs ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather seasonable; state and prospects of the crops are satisfactory; cholera and fever are abating.
Jessore ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather seasonable; prospects of the crops are fairly good; they would have been better if a little more rain had fallen; fever is abating.
Nuddea ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather cloudy at the beginning of the week, warm for the time of year; the <i>rabi</i> crops are progressing well in all the sub-divisions; the harvest has been commenced in Choondangah.
Moorsheadabad ...	0·09	Weather cold and damp; the <i>rabi</i> and other standing crops are generally well reported on; fever and cholera are on the decrease, except in Bharatpur; a few cases of small-pox are reported from Kandi.
Pulna ...	0·10	Weather seasonably cool; <i>mutter</i> , <i>khesari</i> , <i>musoor</i> , <i>cheena</i> , and <i>musina</i> promise a good outturn; the harvesting of <i>kuldi</i> and sugarcane is going on; fever and cholera have abated.
Rajshahye ...	0·10 on the night of the 14th instant.	The weather has been much warmer for the last week; the sky is now clear; the crop reports are good; cholera is abating; fever is still prevalent.
Bogra ...	<i>Nil</i>	The sky was cloudy during the first part of the week, latterly the weather was seasonably cool; no change to report in the state and prospects of the crops; rice is selling in the Bogra Bazar at 26 seers per rupee; this is a very high price for the season of the year, especially as the <i>amun</i> harvest has been so abundant; cholera has again broken out in the jurisdiction of Panchabibi and Adandighi stations.
Dinagepore ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather moist, threatening rain; the cold-weather crops are doing fairly near the station.
Rungpore ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather cold and fine; the tobacco and other crops on the ground are doing well.
Cooch Behar ...	Previous week <i>Nil</i> .	Weather very cold, with dense fogs in the mornings; west wind is prevailing; the state and prospects of the crops are the same as reported last week; the reaping of the <i>amun</i> rice is now practically over; mustard is in seed, and the other cold-weather crops are doing well; fever is abating, and the public health is improving.
Jalpaiguri ...	<i>Nil</i> Previous week <i>Nil</i> .	Weather seasonable; the harvesting of the winter rice is almost completed; the prospect of the dry season crops is good; health of the district is at present good; fever has almost disappeared from the town of Jalpaiguri.
Darjeeling ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather very cold; snow has fallen on the adjacent hills; the winter rice crop has been nearly all gathered in, yielding a good return; the minor crops are progressing favourably.
Midnapore ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather cold and seasonable; prospects of the crops are fair.
Howrah ...	<i>Nil</i>	The signs of rain have gone, and the weather is colder again; nothing new to report; the <i>amun</i> harvest is nearly complete; sugarcane looks well.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—continued.		
Hooghly ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather seasonable, cloudy at intervals; all the <i>amra</i> rice, excepting that on the extreme low lands, has been reaped; the <i>rabi</i> crops are doing well; there has been a change for the better in the state of public health; no fresh cases of fever have been reported during the week.
Burdwan ...	0·4	The prospect of the <i>rabi</i> crops is good; fever is prevalent in the Jehanabad sub-division; cholera has also broken out in Jehanabad, and still continues in the Cutwa and Culna sub-divisions.
Bankoora ...	Few drops on 16th.	Weather cold, and during the middle of the week cloudy; the crops on the ground are flourishing.
Beerbhoom ...	0·05	Weather seasonable; the cold weather crops are fair.
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	0·17	A little rain fell in the early part of the week; the latter part was cold and clear; no change in the state and prospects of the crops since last report.
Bhāgalpur ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather generally clear and seasonably cold; more rain is wanted for the <i>rabi</i> crops, especially in the north of the district; the price of rice is still rising, owing to the increasing demand from outside; the export of grain by rail continues as before; general health is excellent.
Monghyr ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather clear, with cold nights; the prospects of the crops are much the same as reported last week; some damage from frost has been reported in Begoesra.
Purneah ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather cloudy and cool with westerly wind; the <i>aghani</i> crop has been reaped, the outturn averaged from 12 to 16 annas; rain is wanted for the <i>rabi</i> crops.
Maldah ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather fair, occasionally cloudy; the state of the crops continues favourable, but rain is required for the <i>rabi</i> ; public health is good.
Durbhunga ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather seasonable; with the late rains the prospects of the <i>rabi</i> crops have been more improved, and are very favourable; heavy exportation has raised the price of rice considerably.
Mozufferpore ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather seasonable and cold; the prospects of the <i>rabi</i> crops are good throughout the district; the prices of food-grains are stationary.
Sarun ...	0·36	Weather seasonably cool; the mornings are generally foggy, and there have been occasional gatherings of clouds; slight rain has fallen in most parts of the district; the state and prospects of the <i>rabi</i> crops continue fair; in some villages within the jurisdiction of the Gopālganj Sub-division great damage has been done by hail and frost; prices have greatly risen; public health is good.
Champaran ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather cold, with occasional fogs in the mornings; the prospects of the <i>rabi</i> crop have improved during the last week in consequence of the late rain; public health is good.
Patna ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather seasonably cold; the harvesting of the rice crop will be finished in a week; the prospects of the <i>rabi</i> crops have much brightened after the rainfall; health is good.
Gya ...	0·63	The sky was cloudy at the beginning of the week; maximum thermometer in the shade 74°; the prospect of the <i>rabi</i> crop is promising; the recent rain is reported to have been quite sufficient in Jehanabad; from Nowāda it is reported that the crop will be a full one; no report from Aurungabad has been received.
Shahabad ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather warmer, since rain clear and fine; the <i>rabi</i> crops everywhere have been extremely benefited by the rain; prices have a tendency to fall; the cattle are badly off for want of fodder in Bhubooah.
Hazāribāgh ...	0·03	Weather seasonable; nothing fresh to report about the state and prospects of the crops.
Lohardugga ...	·08 at Palamow; there has been slight rain in four out of thirteen police station circles in west centre of the head-quarters division.	The prospects of the <i>rabi</i> in Palamow are good; in the head-quarters division there is never much <i>rabi</i> ; this year it is as good as usual; public health is good.
Manbhoom ...	0·14	Weather cloudy and close; there is no change in the prospects of the crops.
Singbhoom ...	0·13	Weather clear and seasonable; nothing to report about the crops.
Balasore ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather fair; the harvesting of the main rice crop is completed; fever is bad in Jellawore, and is causing much mortality; an extra native doctor with medicines has been posted at the locality; a few cases of cholera have been reported.
Cuttack ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather rather warm for the season; the cutting of the <i>saradh</i> crop has nearly been finished; the <i>rabi</i> crops are being reaped; the <i>dalua</i> rice is being sown; public health is generally good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—continued.		
Pooree ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather warm for the season; the <i>saradh</i> rice crop is still being harvested; sugarcane and <i>arkur</i> are being cut, mustard is being reaped, and <i>moong</i> and <i>kalai</i> promise well; the <i>dalsa</i> rice plants are progressing favourably; the exports to the Madras Presidency continue; the <i>mandia</i> crop in the salt tracts is dying for want of water, but elsewhere it is in ear; cattle disease is reported from parts of the district. <i>General Remarks.</i> —The cold-weather and other standing crops are generally well reported of, but rain is still wanted in Chittagong, Bhāgalpur, Purneah and Maldah; the winter rice harvest is now practically over in all places save in the extreme low lands; the prospects of mustard in the hill tracts of Chittagong and of <i>mandia</i> in the salt tracts of Pooree are bad; the former is said to have been almost wholly destroyed by insects, and the latter is dying for want of rain; the price of rice continues to rise in several districts owing to exportation; public health is on the whole good, although cholera is prevalent in parts of the Burdwan and Bogra districts, and fever is causing much mortality in Jellalore.
N. W. P. and Oudh— (Jan. 23rd).		
Benares (Jan. 23rd) ...	}	Prospects good.
Allahabad (" ") ...		
Lucknow (" ") ...		
Jhānsi (" ") ...		
Agra (" 22nd) ...		
Meerut (" 23rd) ...	<i>Nil</i>	No change.
Barilly (" ") ...	}	<i>Rabi</i> prospects good; frost injured <i>arkur</i> and <i>sarsoo</i> in some parganas.
Kumaun (" 21st) ...		Weather cloudy; slight rise in prices.
Sitapur (" 23rd) ...		No change; prospects good.
Partabgarh (" 22nd) ...	1·5	Humid during first part of week, but now dry and frosty and very seasonable.
Fyzabad (" 23rd) ...	<i>Nil</i>	Prospects very good; dry weather required.
		Rain which fell on 13th and 14th instant has much benefited the crops.
		No change.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —Partial rain; prospects generally good.
Punjab—(Jan. 22nd)—		
Delhi ...	<i>Nil</i>	Agricultural prospects good; small-pox decreasing.
Hissar ...	<i>Nil</i>	
Jullundur ...	}	Weather cold and cloudy; agricultural prospects good, but rain needed; fodder still scarce; health generally good; small-pox on decline.
Amritsar ...		
Lahore ...		
Rāwalpindi ...		
Mooltan ...		
Peshāwar ...		
	<i>Nil</i>	Agricultural prospects and general health good.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —With the exception of the scarcity in the Hissar Division, state of the province and agricultural prospects good.
Central Provinces— (Jan. 23rd).		
Upper Godāvari (Jan. 19th) ...	...	<i>Kharif</i> cutting completed; health good; prices stationary.
Sambalpur ...	...	Clear; cool; harvest completed; health good.
Bilāspur ...	...	Clear; <i>rabi</i> favourable; fever continues; prices steady.
Raipur ...	...	Clear; cool; <i>rabi</i> favourable; health good; prices unchanged.
Bālaghat ...	...	Cloudy; prospects favourable; fever decreasing; prices rising.
Chhindwāra ...	...	Clear; <i>rabi</i> favourable; fever continues; prices steady.
Chānda (Jan. 20th) ...	...	Clear; cool; threshing of <i>jowar</i> nearly completed; <i>rabi</i> fair; cattle disease continues; health good; prices stationary.
Betāl (" 21st ) ...	...	Clear and cool; except wheat other <i>rabi</i> crops injured to some extent; fever continues; prices stationary.
Bhāndara (" 22nd ) ...	...	Cloudy; <i>kharif</i> gathered; wheat good; other <i>rabi</i> crops injured; fever continues; prices rising.
Nāgpur (" 23rd ) ...	...	<i>Kharif</i> threshing continues; except wheat, other <i>rabi</i> crops damaged more or less by frost and insects; health good; prices stationary.
Nimār ...	...	Clear; cool; <i>rabi</i> favourable in places; small-pox and cattle disease continue; prices steady.
Jubbulpore ...	...	Clear; cool; <i>rabi</i> slightly damaged by frost; health good; prices rising.
Sangor ...	Copious rain in Kurai tahsil.	Prospects of <i>rabi</i> good; prices rising.
Seoni ...	...	Clear; <i>kharif</i> gathered; <i>rabi</i> thriving; prices risen.
Danoh ...	...	Prospects of <i>rabi</i> good; prices slightly risen.
Mandla ...	...	<i>Rabi</i> good; prices risen.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —The prospects of wheat continue favourable; other crops have been damaged by blight, insects and frost.
British Burma ...	...	No report received.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Assam—		
Gauhati (Jan. 23rd)	<i>Nil</i>	Weather settled and cold; state of crops same as before; public health good.
Sylhet (" ")	<i>Nil</i>	Cold weather crops doing well.
Mysore and Coorg—		
(Jan. 23rd)	...	Outturn of dry crops is poorer than was anticipated; fever still prevalent; for week ending 12th instant, on civil relief works 4,409, on professional department work 42,070, and gratuitously relieved 7,558.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Amrâoti (Jan. 23rd)	...	Prospects of <i>rabi</i> favourable.
Central India—		
(Jan. 23rd)		
Indore ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather warm; prospects good, though water in wells and rivers shallow.
Gwalior ...		
Sutna ...		
Rutlam ...		
Neemuch ...		
Rajputana—		
Harowtee (Jan. 20th)	<i>Nil</i>	Health good; prospects favourable.
Jodhpore (" 23rd)	<i>Nil</i>	Partially cloudy; prospects of harvest good; fever prevalent.
Jeypore (" ")	<i>Nil</i>	Agricultural prospects continue favourable; health good.
Ajmere (" ")	...	Condition of crops good; want of irrigation felt.
Ulwur (" ")	...	Prospects favourable, but rain needed; prices steady; health good.

G. H. M. BATTEN,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.



EXTRA SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1878. { **Register**
No. 33.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.
Political.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH H. M.'S SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA ON THE SUBJECT OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE NORTH-WESTERN FRONTIER OF INDIA.

No 86,—(Political,) dated 17th May 1877.

From—The Government of India, Foreign Department,
To—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

YOUR LORDSHIP'S Political Despatch No. 72 of 13th July 1876, on the subject of changes necessary for the improved administration of the western and north-western frontiers of India, was duly received and considered by us; but our reply to it, postponed at first until His Excellency the Viceroy should have had the opportunity, desired by your Lordship, of personally visiting the frontier, was further delayed by the pressure of other questions urgently demanding our more immediate attention.

2. In the despatch above referred to, your Lordship expressed your satisfaction at finding that the views of the Government of India, regarding the transfer of the Province of Sindh from the Presidency of Bombay to the Lieutenant-Governorship of the Punjab, were in full accordance with those already expressed by yourself on the subject; and your Lordship then authorized us to take the steps necessary for giving effect to these views at such time as might seem to us most convenient.

3. But, although thus finally approving the principle of the withdrawal of Sindh from the charge of the Government of Bombay, your Lordship pointed out that many difficult questions of detail in regard to the future management of the two Provinces of Sindh and the Punjab remained to be settled. For instance, whether the Trans-Indus Districts should be governed as a single district, or be divided; whether, for administrative purposes, they should be entirely disconnected from districts on this side of the Indus; and whether the system of administration should be civil or military. On these points your Lordship suspended your opinion, considering that they could be decided with less difficulty, should His Excellency the Viceroy be in a position to personally visit the localities and consult with the officers by whom the arrangements which may be ultimately thought best will have to be carried out.

4. We have now the honor to transmit, for your Lordship's consideration, a Minute by His Excellency the Viceroy on the re-organization of the frontier. The details of the measure therein recommended will doubtless require revision; and to these our best attention is now being given. But the views expressed by His Excellency as to the broad principles upon which the administration of our frontier should now be re-organized, without any avoidable delay, have

been formed with careful consideration after a personal inspection of the frontier; and in those views we generally concur. We adhere to the opinion expressed in our Political Despatch No. 85 of 7th April 1876 regarding the severance of Sindh from Bombay, and also to the opinion that there are no districts requiring a separate military government. But, having in view the tendency of recent events on our own frontier, as well as in Central Asia and in Europe, and the growing importance and imperial character of our frontier and trans-frontier relations, we think it has now become desirable that the conduct of these relations should be under the direct control of the Government of India, and not administered, as heretofore, through the agency of a local Government. We are further of opinion that the separation of political from administrative duties is practically impossible when these two classes of duties are interwoven as closely as they now are in the government of the frontier. To place the frontier officers under the local Government, *quoad* their administrative duties, and under the Government of India, *quoad* their political duties, is a system fraught with inconvenience; and one which has already proved the source of serious embarrassment to this Government. We think that in the marked separation of the frontier districts, geographically, historically, by race, by institutions, and by customs, from the Cis-Indus districts, there are many and strong reasons for their administrative separation also. Lastly, we consider that to add the distant Province of Sindh, with its rising seaport and important frontier relations, to the Lieutenant-Governorship of the Punjab, without affording the latter any corresponding relief, would unduly increase the administrative charges and responsibilities of that Government; which, owing to the extent of its jurisdiction, its long and troublesome frontier line, and the variety of the interests it has to deal with, is already, perhaps the most difficult and onerous of all the local Governments.

5. We, therefore, recommend that the Frontier, or Trans-Indus, districts of the Punjab and Sindh be formed into a separate Frontier Government; administered, under the direct control of the Government of India, by a Chief Commissioner and Governor-General's Agent at Peshawur; that this Officer should be charged with the general conduct of all our frontier and trans-frontier relations; and that he should be provided with subordinate Officers at Peshawur and Jacobabad, the latter having the special charge of the administration of the lower frontier and our relations with Beloochistan. We further recommend that the Sindh and Punjab Frontier Forces be amalgamated and placed under the Commander-in-Chief in India; retaining, however, their local and special character, but making them interchangeable within the limits of the Frontier Government.

6. If these recommendations meet with your Lordship's approval, and the general principles of frontier administration, as indicated in the Minute of His Excellency the Viceroy, be accepted, measures will be commenced at once to carry them out, and to settle the details of transfer and administration with the local Governments and officers concerned.

7. In making these recommendations we have not failed to consider fully the views expressed by your Lordship on the necessity of compensating the Presidency of Bombay, in other quarters, for the loss of territory to which it will be subjected by the necessary transfer of Sindh. We recognise the propriety of such compensation, if the present scheme of frontier re-organization be carried into effect; and we are of opinion that it can be best provided for in the manner suggested in your Lordship's above-mentioned despatch; *viz.*, by the administrative union of the whole or part of the Central Provinces with the Presidency of Bombay.

8. As, however, the detailed arrangements for carrying out any such subsidiary measure are clearly distinct from, and independent of, all the measures directly involved in the administrative re-organization of the frontier districts, we propose to take the earliest opportunity of addressing to your Lordship a separate despatch upon this subject.

P. S.—A Minute written by our Hon'ble Colleague Sir Edward Bayley, after most of us had signed this despatch, will follow.

REORGANIZATION OF THE FRONTIER.

Minute by the Viceroy.

1. In February 1876 the Secretary of State addressed a despatch to the Government of India on the subject of the administration of the frontier, and "the changes which, under existing circumstances, seem necessary for the purpose of ensuring unity of action in the government of the western and north-western frontier of India."

2. In this despatch the Secretary of State reviewed briefly the past administration of the frontier, and the evils which had arisen from the dual system of government. In so doing, he dwelt strongly on the necessity for unity of action, and for bringing the whole frontier under the direct control of the Government of India. He confined himself, however, to indicating broadly the various measures by which this object might be effected; leaving it to the Government of India to make proposals for carrying it out, and requesting an early expression of their views on the subject.

3. On the 7th April the Government of India replied to the above-mentioned despatch, expressing their unanimous opinion that the transfer of Sindh from Bombay to the Punjab is desirable both on political and administrative grounds; but deprecating any arrangement involving the severance from the Punjab of the frontier districts now under its control.

4. On the 13th of July the Secretary of State expressed, in reply, his satisfaction at finding his views with regard to Sindh in accord with those of the Government of India, but deferred any expression of opinion as to the future administration of the frontier,—a question which could, he observed, be better decided after I had had the opportunity of personally visiting the localities, and consulting the officers concerned.

5. The negotiations going on in Khelat at the time of my arrival, and my own proposed autumn tour (for the express purpose of visiting the frontier districts, and meeting and conferring with the principal frontier officers on the spot), decided me to postpone action till matters in Khelat should be more settled. The Delhi Assemblage, and the urgent calls of the Bombay and Madras famines, have still further delayed action in the matter. But, in the meanwhile, I have been assiduously collecting the detailed information requisite for a practical decision of this question, which is rendered peculiarly urgent by the character of recent and present events. In recognition of this fact, as also in deference to the expressed wishes of the Home Government, I now desire to submit to the earliest consideration of my colleagues a statement of those arrangements which, after careful and prolonged attention to the object in view, I believe to be best adapted for the attainment of it.

6. In the despatch of 3rd February 1876 the Secretary of State thus indicates the courses which suggest themselves to him: "The whole territory of Sindh may be annexed to the Punjab; or the lower portion of the valley of the Indus may be placed under a distinct Government; or the districts requiring special military supervision may be separately administered; or some other division of these provinces, involving larger re-adjustments, may be made." And he continues—"Local circumstances, facilities of communication, the character of the population under British rule and of the tribes beyond the frontier, must be taken into careful consideration before any decision can be taken on this important point."

7. Before discussing the courses thus suggested, I would premise that there are three points on which there seems to me to be such an overwhelming concurrence of opinion that it is unnecessary for me to go over the arguments concerning them. The first point is the necessity for a re-adjustment of our frontier administration. This the Government of India has affirmed both by its action and in despatches and telegrams. It has been equally affirmed by the Home Government, which only withheld its sanction to the measures originally proposed by this Government because those measures appeared to it temporary and incomplete.

8. The second point is the severance of Sindh from Bombay. On this point the Government of India and the Secretary of State are in complete accord; and the Secretary of State, in his despatch of 13th July, authorizes the early adoption of such measures as may be requisite to effect such a severance.

9. The third point is that the line of demarcation between the Sindh, or lower frontier, and the Punjab, or upper frontier, should be re-adjusted according to the distribution of the races on the border; so that the Belooch tribes may all come within one district and administration, and the Pathan tribes within the other. On this point there seems perfect unanimity of opinion.

10. Accepting, then, these three points, and keeping in view the main principles laid down by the Secretary of State, *viz.*, unity of action, and direct control by the Government of India over our frontier policy, it seems to me that we have practically the choice between three courses—*1st*, having severed Sindh from Bombay, and rectified its northern boundary, to form it into a separate province, directly under the Government of India; *2nd*, to attach Sindh to the Lieutenant-Governorship of the Punjab, either retaining its autonomy, or merging it entirely in the Punjab; *3rd*, to form a separate Trans-Indus district, under one head who, as the Viceroy's representative, would directly control all frontier administration and trans-frontier relations.

11. Now, whether we approach this question from *à priori* consideration of broad principles of policy and administration, or work upwards from the existing condition of affairs to an *à posteriori* solution of the difficulties and anomalies in which our frontier administration is now involved, we seem to be irresistibly led to the same conclusion.

12. It is not necessary for me to dwell again on the growing importance of our frontier politics,—their gradual merging into one great Central Asian question, and so into the Imperial policy of the British Government; nor on the effect which our advance in Khelat may have on our trans-frontier relations. It will probably be admitted that at no time has there been such urgent necessity for care, combined with vigour and unity of purpose and action, in our frontier policy. And if it is asked how such *desiderata* can be best secured, the natural answer must be—By placing all in the hands of one officer; by selecting him with special regard to the peculiar requirements of the appointment, which should be high enough to command the services of the best men; by letting him have as little as possible to attend to, apart from his purely frontier duties, and as much power as possible within his own jurisdiction; on the affairs of which he should be in direct communication with the Viceroy, who is the only exponent of Imperial policy in India.

13. Such a reply at once outlines a scheme in accordance with what I have mentioned as the third course open to us. The "one officer" cannot be the present Commissioner of Peshawur, whose control is limited to a small portion of our frontier, and whose position is not sufficiently high for the purpose here proposed; nor can it be the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, who, already burdened with the administration of a large province, can give but a fraction of his time and attention to frontier politics. The Foreign Secretary occupies a position equally unfitted for the personal supervision of the frontier: for he is not an executive officer; he is too far removed from the spot; and he has many other important duties to perform. The "one officer" required for this purpose must necessarily be a Chief Commissioner and Governor-General's Agent, residing on the spot; and his authority must be co-extensive with the whole length of the frontier. Mixed up as are the tribes within and beyond our border, he must evidently have charge of the immediate frontier districts, as well as of all our trans-frontier relations; while, at the same time, his jurisdiction should be confined to the smallest possible limits, in order to diminish the pressure of his purely administrative work. To all those conditions, the Indus boundary naturally tends itself. Finally, as every unnecessary link between the responsible head and his executive agent tends to sub-divide responsibility and diminish efficiency, the Viceroy's Agent on the frontier should be responsible to the Viceroy only, owing no divided allegiance to any local Government.

14. This may, perhaps, appear too abstract and theoretical a way of dealing with a very practical question; but I think an examination of the actual condition of affairs and of the several proposals hitherto made for the amelioration of it, will lead to the same conclusion. There has always been, and I conceive that there always must be, an officer of rank at Peshawur, charged with the general management of our relations with the tribes on that frontier

and with Cabul. Similarly, there always has been, and always must be, an officer in Sindh, having in his hands the general conduct of our relations with the Belooch tribes and Khelat. And the question which this Government is now forced to decide is—What should be the relations of these officers to one another, to the local Governments, and to the Government of India?

15. The first course I have named, *viz.*, to form Sindh into a separate province, directly under the Government of India, does not seem to me to meet the difficulty at all. The dual system of government would remain as before, with no better guarantee against the recurrence of similar complications. For at the very time that the disputes between the Sindh and Punjab officials obliged the Government of India to interfere, Sindh, so far as its political relations beyond the border are concerned, was directly under the Government of India.

16. There are other reasons also against forming Sindh into a separate province. On administrative grounds, the multiplication of small independent provinces is undesirable; though, under exceptional circumstances, it may become necessary. But none of these exceptional circumstances exist in Sindh. On the contrary, there are special reasons why that province should be attached to its great neighbour, the Punjab. Its revenue is small, its population scanty, and it is in no sense self-dependent. Its importance is derived from two sources, both depending on extraneous support. The first is the harbour of Kurrachee, which is important, not as the port of Sindh, but as the future port of the Punjab, and the development of which depends more upon its communications and trade with the Punjab than on the comparatively small trade of Sindh. The second source of Sindh's importance is its position at the debouch of the Bolan Pass; thus commanding the great western gate of India, and forming the fulcrum of our political action in Beloochistan and Southern Afghanistan. But this again, so far from being a reason for the isolation of Sindh as a separate province, suggests a strong argument for the closest possible connection of Sindh with the rest of the frontier, of which it forms an integral part.

17. I think, therefore, that the first of the three above-mentioned proposals may be dismissed; and that we may pass on to the consideration of the second, *viz.* the attachment of Sindh to the Punjab, keeping both undivided. This proposal has, I am aware, received the support of many distinguished men, my predecessor among others, and I believe has, on more than one previous occasion, been considered and strongly advocated by the Government of India. It, therefore, claims our most attentive consideration; and I now propose to examine how far it fulfils the conditions essential to the attainment of the objects we have here to keep in view as the great, but only, justification of any change at all in the present regime.

18. These are—*1st*, unity of action in the government of the western and north-western frontier; and *2nd*, the exercise of direct and effective control by the Government of India over the whole frontier. Now, from the context of the despatch we are acting on, as well as from the circumstances which gave rise to our receipt of that despatch, it is evident that what is there meant by the 'government of the frontier' is not so much the internal administration of the frontier districts, as the conduct of our relations with the frontier tribes and the independent States beyond our frontier. * * * * *

20. Now the great questions which, arising out of this situation, must necessarily and surely tend to swallow up, or govern, the minor ones of tribal policy, are questions not directed, or susceptible of direction, by the Punjab Government. As stated in the memorandum of that Government, the Punjab Government has no policy of its own towards Cabul; and the Lieutenant-Governor merely acts as a medium of communication for carrying out the wishes, orders, and policy of the Supreme Government. The contingencies mentioned in the Secretary of State's despatch, as most needing the action of a single will along the whole frontier, are those which fall entirely outside the administrative scope, or political influence, of the Punjab Government. Placing the Khelat frontier under the Punjab Government would, therefore, do little towards securing the desired unity of action, unless the Punjab Government were given a much greater control than it now exercises over the whole sphere of our trans-frontier politics. But this, again, would be directly at variance with the second object proposed; *viz.*, the more direct and unembarrassed management of frontier affairs by the Government of India.

21. At present, the Commissioner at Peshawur practically obeys two masters. For, while he receives instructions regarding local politics and administration from the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, he receives his orders regarding the larger trans-frontier politics direct from the Government of India. In the same way, the Commissioner in Sindh formerly received his orders from Bombay on matters of administration, and from the Government of India on matters of foreign policy. It has already been found necessary to place the present Governor-General's Agent for Beloochistan, Major Sandeman, more directly under the Government of India. I cannot consider the present dual system of managing our relations with the tribes and independent States beyond the Punjab border as conducive to administrative efficiency, or such as it is, from any point of view, desirable to extend and perpetuate.

22. Of the friction inevitable under such a system, we have, at the present moment, an illustration in the correspondence still going on with Bombay regarding the removal of * * *. If an officer appointed by a local Government, and performing his duties to the entire satisfaction of the local Government, is removed because, in another branch of his duties, he has failed to give satisfaction to the Government of India, such removal cannot be effected without giving rise to considerable irritation on the part of the local Government. But the evil lies deeper than this. If there be one Department of the Government, for the administration of which, more than of any other, the Viceroy is directly responsible, it is the Foreign Department. This Department he directs, not merely as head of the Government of India, but, unlike all other Departments, personally as head of the Department itself. This, therefore, is, above all others, the one Department in which the selection of officers should rest entirely in the hands of the Viceroy. Under the present system, however, the Viceroy has to carry out the most important and delicate of all the duties devolving on him, not through agents of his own selection, but through officers selected for him by the Punjab Government, and looking to that Government for their advancement.

23. I am aware that it is urged in favor of the present dual system, that it has worked well hitherto. But on this point the Viceroy is necessarily the best authority: and, with the fullest appreciation of the loyalty and ability with which I have been served by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and the Commissioner of Peshawur, I am bound to say that, from my assumption of office up to the present moment, the existing system has been to me a source of grievous embarrassment. Under this system, either the Lieutenant-Governor must be made the channel of all correspondence on frontier matters,—and, in that case, the most delicate, confidential, and urgent communications can only be sent through him with a risk of misconception, a certainty of delay, a greatly increased chance of publicity, and no compensatory advantage whatever; or else he feels himself slighted, kept in the dark about important matters closely affecting his own duties, and entitled to complain that his subordinates have been practically withdrawn from dependence on his orders. By the growth of this system, the Punjab Government, though inferior in status to others which are necessarily subordinate to the Supreme Administration, has now virtually become the Foreign Office of the Government of India; and a Foreign Office more inconveniently situated, or organised, could not possibly be devised. The present arrangement is, indeed, so palpable an anomaly, and so contrary to the first principles of good administration, that I should not have thought it necessary to discuss it at all, but for the fact that it has been defended on the fallacious ground that it works well in practice; and because it indirectly derives an apparent support from the weight of those opinions which have been expressed in favor of attaching Sindh to the Punjab without any modification of our actual frontier arrangements.

24. Briefly then;—the addition of Sindh to the Punjab would extend and continue an anomalous and most inconvenient system of frontier administration; without giving us any greater guarantee than we have at present for unity of action in the most important of our frontier relations, unless the Government of the Punjab be simultaneously invested with a wider control than it now exercises over those relations: and to give it such control would involve the sacrifice of one of the principal objects of any change in the present system, *viz.*, the more direct administration of the whole frontier by the Government of India. Such enlargement of the local, with a corresponding reduction of the supreme, authority, appears to me particularly undesirable at a time when the

character of frontier politics is daily becoming less provincial and more imperial; and when, by the addition of a large district to his already heavy charge, the Lieutenant-Governor would be able to devote less time than ever to the study and management of these politics.

25. The addition of so large a tract as the whole of Sindh to the already onerous charge of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, would be, even apart from this consideration, a measure fraught with serious disadvantages. Although the Lieutenant-Governorship of the Punjab is inferior to those of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces as regards population and revenue, yet the extent of its jurisdiction, coupled with the variety of interests included in that jurisdiction, and the amount of care and constant attention demanded by the condition of affairs along the whole length of its frontier, render it, perhaps, as at present constituted, a more difficult Lieutenant-Governorship than

Tide Minute of Lord Canning, either of the other two. With Sindh, and the control of our political relations with Beloochistan added thereto, the present burdens of the Punjab Government would be heavily increased. The administration of three localities, each of them so distant from the other, yet all of them so important, as Peshawur, Delhi, and Kurrachee, is in itself a severe strain to throw on the machinery of a Lieutenant-Governorship, already occupied with the most difficult task of all, *viz.*, the care of a long unsettled line of frontier; while the amount of responsibility devolving on the Lieutenant-Governor in other ways may be roughly measured by the fact that his province would require nearly one-third of the whole armies of India for its garrison.

26. It remains now to consider the third proposal, *viz.*, that of forming a frontier district separate from Sindh and the Punjab under a Chief Commissioner, or Governor General's Agent; having the management, directly under the Government of India, of all our frontier business, and trans-frontier relations. The administrative advantages of such a measure, as regards the conduct of these relations, have, to a great extent, been already indicated. The Viceroy would, by means of this arrangement, command the services of his own specially selected agent, in whose hands the threads of all our border politics and tribal relations will be concentrated. The time of such an agent could be devoted, almost entirely, to purely frontier duties; and he would be better able, than any Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab can possibly be, to visit with adequate frequency, freedom of mind, and singleness of interest, all parts of the frontier; thus making himself personally and thoroughly familiar with the social facts, individual characters, and local sentiments, which claim incessant and concentrated attention in the successful administration of border politics. The political and administrative conduct of the frontier would be in the same hands, and pass through the same channels. All division of responsibility, and all antagonism of schools and systems, would thus be eliminated.

27. I am aware, however, that some decided opinions have been expressed against this proposed severance, based, as far as I understand them, on the following principles:—*1st*, that these frontier districts naturally form an integral part of the Punjab; *2nd*, that their internal administration would suffer by separation; *3rd*, that our frontier relations are best carried on through the Punjab Government.

28. Now, as regards the first of these objections, all that I can learn on the subject leads me to an exactly opposite conclusion. The frontier districts are separated from the Punjab by almost every possible kind of distinction. They are separated geographically, historically, by race, by institutions, and by customs. The Indus, for a great part of its course, forms a natural and little traversed boundary between two essentially distinct territories. The Trans-Indus districts were only conquered and annexed to the Sikh kingdom late in the reign of Runjeet Singh. They are mostly inhabited by races different from those which occupy the Cis-Indus districts; and the tribal system prevalent throughout the greater portion of them differs widely from the institutions of the Cis-Indus population. Their essentially different conditions have been practically recognized by making them the subject of separate and special legislation. Sir H. Maine, in a remarkable, and most suggestive, Minute written on the subject in 1864, pointed out that the association with the Punjab

of districts so essentially different from it in character and conditions as those which lie beyond the Indus, is quite as likely to delay the progress of the Punjab as to hasten that of their less civilized populations. And, so far from these districts forming a natural and necessary part of the Punjab, Sir J. Lawrence (than whom no one knew the Punjab better) actually advocated their abandonment, and the selection of the Indus as the boundary of the Punjab and of India.

29. As regards the second objection, it seems to me to rest on assertion rather than argument; at least in the numerous papers on the subject before me, though I find it repeatedly declared that the separation of these districts would be prejudicial to their internal administration, yet I have found almost no arguments advanced in support of that assertion; except the general one as to the injurious effect of change, whatever the change may be. But any such general objection applies with equal force to the severance of Sindh from Bombay; to the steps already taken with regard to our political relations on the Belooch frontier; and to every administrative improvement rendered necessary by the progress of time and the development of a country. I confess I am unable to understand why the Commissioners and Assistant Commissioners of these frontier districts should administer them less ably and conscientiously when reporting to a high officer at Peshawur, than when reporting to a high officer at Lahore; or why the closer and more frequent supervision of the former should be less efficient than the rarer and more distant supervision of the latter.

30. I may here observe that the great weight of opinions against the separation of the frontier districts is from officers who are, or have been directly connected with the Government of the Punjab. These officers are, undoubtedly, the best qualified judges on certain points which must not be lost sight of in our consideration of the question we are dealing with: but on the general merits of an arrangement involving some reduction in the scope and power of a particular Government, the previous and present officers of that Government, proud as they may justly be of their association with its achievements and traditions, are scarcely in a position to form the soundest, or most impartial, opinion. At any rate, if overwhelming weight be given to the opinions of the Punjab officers on the question of separating the frontier districts from that province, then the same weight must be given to the opinions of the Bombay and Sindh officers on the question of the transference of Sindh to the Punjab,—a measure to which the last-named local officials are quite as unanimously opposed, but which the Government of India has declared to be expedient. I venture to think it would be difficult to find an instance in which measures of this kind, however beneficial they may have ultimately proved themselves to be, have not been opposed by those who were called upon to surrender a portion of their administration of the special interests to which they had devoted much care and attention.

31. The last objection is, that our frontier relations are best carried on through the Punjab Government; or, as it has been expressed, that the proposed separation would deprive the Government of India, *quoad* its administration of the western border, of the assistance of a Government which has cordially carried out our policy, and is best fitted, by position and experience, to conduct, under our orders, the relations of the British Government with its Belooch and Afghan neighbours. Now, this argument seems to me to require very careful examination. Governments are not entities possessed of special knowledge or experience, but a collection of individuals selected for certain special qualifications. If the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab were specially selected for his knowledge of frontier affairs, then he would naturally be the best adviser of the Government of India on these matters. If, on the other hand, an exceptionally qualified frontier officer is sent to Peshawur, and the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab is selected, rather with a view to his special qualifications for the administration of the more settled districts, then the whole argument falls to the ground. As regards Secretariat assistance, it is only necessary to instance the circumstances of the present moment, when the Secretary of the Punjab Government happens to be officiating as Foreign Secretary to the Government of India. The Government of India is, there-

fore, presumably better advised on these matters than the Government of the Punjab. So long as our relations with the Trans-Frontier States are carried on by an officer of comparatively subordinate position, there may be reasons why he should communicate through the local Government, rather than directly with the Government of India. But, if the conduct of these relations be transferred to an officer whose official rank is little below that of the Lieutenant-Governor himself, it is, in that case, difficult to imagine what advantage could be gained by reserving to the Punjab Government any share in the conduct of them. All unnecessary links in an administrative chain admittedly weaken the strength of it. The frontier officer has all the local knowledge necessary to enable him to form and submit an opinion, or to frame a line of policy, for the consideration of the Government of India. The Government of India reviews the information and opinions thus submitted to it with a knowledge of British and Imperial interests, as also of the military and financial conditions of India far wider, and more accurate, than that of any local Administration. But what new light can the Punjab Government throw on the matter? It has not the local knowledge of the Chief Commissioner on the spot; and it has no knowledge of Imperial policy and political conditions which the Commissioner does not equally possess.

32. Therefore, whether I consider the question on abstract principles of administration or policy, or from the standpoint of the practical unity of our present frontier administration, I am irresistibly brought, in either case, to the conclusion that the unity and direct impulse, so necessary to the efficiency of our frontier policy, will be best secured by the formation of a separate Frontier Government, such as I shall now proceed to describe.

PROPOSED FRONTIER GOVERNMENT.

33. The proposed Frontier Government should comprise the six frontier districts of the Punjab, *viz.*, Hazara, Peshawur, Kohat, Bunnoo, Dera Ismail, and Dera Ghazi, Khan, with the exception of the cis-Indus portions of Bunnoo and Dera Ismail Khan; and the trans-Indus portion of Sindh, with the exception of Kurrachee. The Indus would thus form the boundary of the new Government along almost the entire length of its jurisdiction; and this great natural boundary would conveniently divide countries which are not only geographically separate, but also socially distinct; countries differing from each other in their material configuration and popular institutions.

34. The two points where the boundary line leaves the Indus are at the extreme north, and the extreme south, of it. The cis-Indus district of Hazara, which forms part of the present Peshawur district, is included in the Frontier Government; because it is essentially a frontier district, and allied in character and conditions to the trans-Indus, rather than to the cis-Indus, territories. Some modification of the present boundary between this district and Rawul Pindi may be found desirable for the convenience of the population; but these details may be hereafter settled by the local authorities.

35. The trans-Indus taluka of Kurrachee, and, perhaps, a small portion of the adjoining trans-Indus territory, are *not* included in the Frontier Government; because Kurrachee, as the great future port of Sindh and the Punjab, is connected rather with the development of those countries than with the management of frontier tribes; because, with its large English population and mercantile community, it requires a more elaborate judicial system than would probably be found necessary for the ruder frontier districts; and because the administration of it, with its promising harbour and growing mercantile interests, &c., would be a heavy and most undesirable addition to the charges of the Frontier administration.

36. The cis-Indus portions of Bunnoo and Dera Ismail Khan are detached from those districts; because they are physically separated from the trans-Indus portion by a great natural barrier, the river which divides them; because the population of them is cis-Indus in character, and their administration unconnected with frontier arrangements. In fact, their association with trans-Indus districts is comparatively recent in time, and has not, I believe, proved convenient in practice.

37. The question whether the great military supports of the frontier, Rawul Pindi, Attock, and Mooltan, should be included in the Frontier Government, is a military, rather than a territorial, question; and will be so considered. Nothing, however, but very strong military reasons should outweigh the manifest disadvantage of including in the Frontier Government large Cis-Indus towns and districts; which would materially add to the charges of the Frontier administration, and are entirely distinct, in population and condition, from the districts constituting its special charge.

38. At the head of the Frontier Government should be a "Chief Commissioner of the North-Western Frontier," with the powers of a Chief Commissioner, and such additional powers as it may be found necessary to confer upon him. In consideration of the importance of his charge, he should take rank above other Chief Commissioners, and his pay should be slightly higher than theirs—say Rs. 5,000 per mensem. He should have the power of a local Government in all revenue matters, and the power of temporarily moving troops without having to make formal requisition for their services. He should also be assisted by a Judicial Commissioner exercising the powers, and performing the duties, of the Chief Court throughout the territory. He should further have a Secretary, Assistant Secretary, and staff and office establishment on a scale proportionate to his position. The head-quarters of the Frontier Government should be at Peshawur.

39. Under this presiding authority, the Government should be divided into two great divisions,—an upper and a lower division; each under a Commissioner; the Commissioner of the southern division being also Governor-General's Agent, or Political Agent, for Beloochistan. The upper division should include the districts now forming part of the Punjab, with the exception of Dera Ghazi Khan; the lower division should include the latter and the territory taken from Sindh. By this arrangement the administrative divisions would correspond with the great tribal divisions on our frontier.

40. The head-quarters of the northern division should be at Peshawur, that of the southern division at Jacobabad, or Sukkur. It is probable that when Khelat affairs are more settled, a sanitarium may be found at no very great distance from the former place, which would remove the principal objections to making it the seat of an important Government.

41. Each Commissioner should exercise, not only the ordinary powers of a Commissioner, but also the powers of Judicial and Financial Commissioners; and should be allowed the services of an Assistant, or "Additional," Commissioner. In consideration of the importance and responsibility of their duties, these officers should also receive salaries somewhat above that of an ordinary Commissioner; the Commissioner of the lower division receiving, in addition thereto, a special allowance as Governor-General's Agent for Beloochistan.

42. Each division should be distributed into three districts; the upper division to consist of the Hazara, Peshawur, and Dera Ismail Khan districts; the lower of Dera Ghazi Khan, Shikarpore, and a southern district embracing parts of the Sukkur and Kurrachee Collectorates.

43. By this sub-division of the upper frontier, two districts (those of Bunnoo and Kohat) would be abolished; the former being merged in Dera Ismail Khan, the latter principally in Peshawur. If this proposal be adopted, able Assistants to the Deputy Commissioners of Peshawur and Dera Ismail Khan would have to be stationed at Kohat and Bunnoo, respectively. But there seems reason to think that greater administrative unity and efficiency would be gained by making these two, out-stations of, and subordinate to, Peshawur and Dera Ismail Khan, respectively, than by making them independent districts.

44. Each district should be administered by a Deputy Commissioner, with increased judicial powers, nearly equal to those now exercised by a Commissioner; and each Deputy Commissioner should be provided with a Judicial Assistant. In the case of Peshawur, two such Assistants will, perhaps, be necessary.

45. The staff of Assistants in the upper division would be increased by two, to replace the Deputies at Kohat and Bunnoo; and a still further increase would probably be advisable throughout the province generally. I am aware that

these changes will entail a slight increase in the cost of the administration of the frontier; but I think such cost is more than compensated by the relief that will be afforded to the divisional and district officers from the drudgery of routine work, and the increased opportunities afforded them of becoming personally acquainted with the tribes, &c., on their frontier,—a point to which I attach the highest importance.

46. The above is only a sketch of the proposed administrative staff of the province. When once the broad principles of our frontier administration have been approved, a detailed list would be prepared by the officer appointed to the charge, in communication with the local authorities, and submitted for the approval of the Government of India. Possibly it would not be desirable, for the present at any rate, to interfere with the district of Kohat.

47. Proposals regarding the administration of the Cis-Indus portions of Bunnoo and Dera Ismail Khan, and Kurrachee and the Cis-Indus portions of Sindh, might be submitted by the Punjab Government; Kurrachee and the Cis-Indus portions of Sindh being annexed to the Punjab and forming a Commissionership under that Government.

48. I do not consider that the position of the officers in the frontier districts need be much affected, nor their prospects in any way injured, by the transfer of these districts to the Frontier Government. They would, it is true, lose their chance of succeeding to some of the high offices of the Punjab; but, on the other hand, their actual appointments should, I think, be raised in importance and in pay; their work would be more varied, and they would have exceptional opportunities of bringing themselves under the notice of the Government of India, and succeeding to the higher political appointments in the Viceroy's gift. The Sindh and Punjab frontier officers would be amalgamated in one list separate from that of the Punjab Proper, but with every facility offered for exchanges; and the titles, and as far as possible the powers, of the Sindh officers should be assimilated to those of the Punjab officers, as being those generally accepted under the Government of India.

49. Agents sent to Khelat, Quetta, and any places beyond our border, should be directly subordinate to the Frontier Government, and correspond through it; the Agent at Khelat being immediately subordinate to the Commissioner of the lower division. To save time, diaries and ordinary communications might be sent direct by the Commissioner of the lower division to the Government of India; and, in cases of urgency, important communications might be similarly sent; but copies of all communications so sent, and in the latter case, telegraphic notice of papers having been so sent, as also of their contents, should always be despatched to the Chief Commissioner. Political Agents of all kinds beyond the border should be included in the frontier list of officers.

50. Kashmir, however, being as it were in the rear of the new Frontier Government, should not be considered as coming within the sphere of the Chief Commissioner's frontier duties; and the officer on duty with the Maharaja should communicate direct with the Government of India, keeping the Chief Commissioner informed, however, of anything in any way affecting his duties; *e. g.*, correspondence relating to Chitral, Badakshan, &c.

51. The Punjab Frontier Force and the Sindh Frontier Force should be amalgamated into one "Frontier Force," and the whole placed under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief. It seems to me unnecessary to revert to the many discussions and controversies which have taken place on the subject of the peculiar position of the Punjab Frontier Force. Conditions have changed; along most of the frontier the position and duties of the Frontier Force now differ in no respect from those of any other part of the Indian Army; and most of the arguments urged in favor of maintaining its special character have lost their force. In practice, in almost all recent military operations the Frontier Force has been associated with other troops, and the whole have passed under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief. On the other hand, all the anomalies and inconveniences of the system remain as strong as ever; and some of the chief arguments for placing it under the Commander-in-Chief have been strengthened by the increasingly imperial character of our frontier politics. I think, too, the

frontier has passed the stage which all countries and borders go through when military and police duties are almost synonymous; when the civil government partakes of a military character, and the military force partakes necessarily of a civil, or police and local, character. In short, the time, I think, has come for the military force to take its proper place with the rest of the troops under the immediate orders of the Commander-in-Chief; and for the civil government to rely more directly, under ordinary circumstances, on its own force—the police. The intermixture of commands, which has been so often pointed out as the great blot in our frontier military system, would thus cease; and Peshawur, instead of being a separate command interposed between, and interrupting the continuity of, the frontier chain of posts, would take its natural position as the military head-quarters of the northern division.

52. Though amalgamated and placed under the Commander-in-Chief, the force should still be localized, and retain its character of a frontier force; that is to say, the regiments should serve only within the frontier military districts, though interchangeable within these.

53. As regards the constitution of the frontier military districts, I know that many arguments are urged in favor of making the military and civil divisions of the frontier conterminous; but if it is decided that the military force should be directly under the Commander-in-Chief, and not under the local Government, these reasons in a great measure disappear. On purely military grounds, the most convenient distribution would appear to be to make Peshawur the head-quarters of the upper military district, and Mooltan of the lower, the upper to include Peshawur, Nowshera, the districts of Eusefzai, Kohat, and Bunnoo with their outposts; the lower to include Dera Ghazi Khan, Dera Ismail Khan, Jacobabad, and the troops in Khelat.

54. Although Mooltan is without the limits of the Frontier Government, it is undoubtedly the most convenient military head-quarters for the lower district, with most parts of which it will be in easy communication when the Indus Valley Railway is opened; it is, moreover, an important frontier fortress and arsenal, and the station of a British regiment, and I see no objection in the fact of its lying outside the Civil boundary of the frontier, sufficient to counterbalance these advantages; while, on the other hand, I see no sufficient military advantage in including Mooltan within the Frontier Government, to outweigh the undoubted disadvantages of extending the Commissioner's jurisdiction across the Indus.

55. As regards Rawul Pindi, there seems no military reason for including it within the Frontier Government: and interests of civil administration are strong against it. It would remain, therefore, as now, the great support of the frontier, but outside the boundaries of the frontier district. The troops at Abbottabad, Khyragully and Kuldumna, might form a brigade under a Brigadier, reporting to the Major-General Commanding at Rawul Pindi; and the troops at Kurrachee and Hyderabad remain, as now, under a Brigadier at Kurrachee.

56. The precise staff for these commands would be hereafter matter of discussion in the Military Department. The Peshawur Command, increased as it would be by the troops at Kohat, &c., is such an important one that, perhaps, it might be raised to a Major-General's command, and, in this case, it would seem better that the brigade at Abbottabad, &c., which essentially forms part of the Frontier Force, should report to Peshawur rather than to Rawul Pindi, which latter is *not* a frontier command.

57. The precise manner in which the amalgamation of the Sindh and Punjab Frontier Forces should be carried out is also a point to be settled in the Military Departments of the Governments of India and Bombay. I think, however, that in the process one regiment of Sindh Horse might be reduced, and the Jacob Rifles abolished altogether. The unhealthiness and inefficiency of this Corps has been the subject of frequent report; its abolition has been several times considered; and the peculiar constitution of it would make very difficult its delocalization from Jacobabad, and amalgamation with the rest of the Frontier Force.

58. By the transfer of the command of the Frontier Forces to the Commander-in-Chief, the patronage of the regiments composing them will naturally

devolve on him; and I think it is for the interests of the Force itself, as well as of the Army generally, that this should be the case. As a rule, promotion should still go within the Force, but facilities should be given for exchanges, and thus, by degrees, the field of selection, as well as the field of employment for frontier officers, would be widened. But, considering the special character and importance of the two frontier commands, I think that these appointments should be subject to the approval of the Government of India.

59. Some slight modifications of the distribution of the military force along our frontier will probably be desirable, in connection with recent events and frontier reorganization. I have already expressed my opinion that one regiment of Sindh Horse might be reduced. On the other hand, the occupation of the high ground of Beloochistan renders necessary an increase of infantry on the lower frontier. Dera Ismail Khan has somewhat lost in importance, and the cavalry regiment there would apparently fulfil its object better at, or near, Tonk. These points, however, would be better settled hereafter in consultation with the officer in charge of the frontier.

60. For the immediate security of the frontier against petty raids, &c., it is essential that it should possess a picked and most efficient police force, commanded by picked officers. For the Sind frontier the money saved by the reduction of one regiment of Sindh Horse might suffice to increase and improve the Police Force, the existing Belooch Guides forming part of the police organization. Whether the Frontier Force in the upper frontier also admits of reduction, or the conversion of part of it into a police force, is a question which would have to be considered later, in connection with the re-distribution of the Frontier Force. But, in any case, I consider the formation of a picked and efficient police force one of the first requisites for the successful administration of the frontier. I am hopeful that the force thus formed may eventually become an admirable school for frontier work, and a promising and popular field of distinction for young men of energy and character.

61. As regards the judicial system of the new Government, little change seems immediately necessary. All the districts included in it are subject to Statute 33 Vic., c. 3., and are "Scheduled Districts" within the meaning of our Act XIV of 1874. The differences in Civil Procedure between the Sindh and Punjab Frontier districts are few, and of no serious importance; and, as regards Criminal Procedure, the same Code (Act X of 1872) is in force in both groups of districts. Appeals lie now, in the case of the Punjab Frontier districts, to the Chief Court at Lahore; and, in the case of the Sindh Frontier districts, to the Sadr Court at Kurrachee. In future, all appeals should lie to the Judicial Commissioner at Peshawur, giving him power, in case of doubt, to make such references to the Chief Court at Lahore as the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh is already empowered to make to the High Court at Allahabad. Any legislation needed to assimilate the judicial procedure in the upper and lower frontiers, and to invest the Chief Commissioner with the powers of a High Court, can be effected in the simplest and easiest manner by a Regulation under 33 Vic., c. 3, and a Notification under Act XIV of 1874. Whether the whole system of legislation for the Frontier Government might not be simplified, is a difficult question, deserving very careful consideration; but I think it would certainly be undesirable to attempt it until the new Government has worked for some time and gained experience; all changes not absolutely necessary should be avoided at first.

In the same way, as regards the Revenue systems, I think it would not be desirable to attempt any assimilation until experience has proved that change is necessary or expedient.

62. I think it desirable that I should take this opportunity of indicating broadly the views I personally hold regarding the frontier administration. Very broad the sketch must necessarily be, when so much depends on conditions constantly changing; on the prejudices and passions of races with whom we are as yet but imperfectly acquainted; and on the individual judgment and special qualifications of the officers on whom so much depends. If, in the views I am about to express, I have the concurrence of our frontier officers, and they claim to have been endeavouring to act on the lines here set forth, I shall feel myself strengthened

and encouraged by their support. If, on the other hand, they differ on some points from the conclusions I have arrived at, I can only say that these conclusions are not "evolved from my inner consciousness," and that I claim no supernatural insight into frontier politics. My views on this subject have been derived from long and careful study of masses of correspondence, reports, minutes, &c., containing the opinions of the most competent judges, both actors and spectators. By the recorded experience of others I have endeavoured to test and correct all *a priori* impressions of my own; and the conclusions thus gradually matured are confirmed by such knowledge of the facts they refer to as I have been able to acquire from a year's tenure of office, during which several important frontier questions have forced themselves prominently on my notice. It is well to bear in mind that in policy, as in other games of skill, the observant spectator is often a better judge than the player absorbed in the chances of the game.

63. In the first place, then, I think it should be our aim to cultivate more direct and frequent intercourse than at present exists between ourselves and the tribes on our borders. I have already had occasion to observe more than once, what I cannot too often repeat in reference to this subject, that it is to the effect of the straightforward, upright, and disinterested action of English gentlemen, and to the influence which higher mental power and culture never fail to exert over those who are brought much in contact with them, rather than to superiority in fighting power and appliances, that I attribute British supremacy in India, as well as the exceptional success of British rule in all quarters of the globe. If personal character and influence be the powerful engines I believe them to be, it is desirable that their force should be exercised as constantly and directly as possible. For this, among other reasons, I propose the appointment of a Chief Commissioner at Peshawur, invested with exceptionally high powers, who can represent to the Native mind more directly and personally than either the Lieutenant-Governor at Lahore, or the still more distant Viceroy at Calcutta, the embodied power and dignity of the British Government. For this reason, also, I propose to increase the administrative staff of divisions and districts, so that the Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners, relieved of much purely routine work, may have more time for visiting, and becoming personally acquainted with, their troublesome, but not hopelessly unmanageable, neighbours. I have before me now a Minute by Major James, formerly Commissioner of Peshawur, in which, as the result of thirteen years' frontier experience, he expresses himself most strongly as to the absolute impossibility of combining a proper intercourse with the border tribes with the execution of his ordinary civil duties. The then Lieutenant-Governor, and Lord Lawrence hinted, indeed, that this incompatibility of functions was Major James' own fault; yet from all quarters I hear Major James spoken of as one of the ablest and most active administrators the frontier has known, and one who, but for his untimely death, had a brilliant career before him.

64. Again, for the reasons given above, I think that the employment of Arbabs, or middlemen, should be discontinued as much as possible. I do not myself believe that it strengthens our hold even upon the small class we thus employ. For every man gratified by employment, a host of jealousies are raised against him and ourselves. There is some reason to fear that these personages are not altogether incapable of provoking, or promoting, difficulties on the frontier in the hope of increasing their own importance: and the Police authorities at Peshawur have now ascertained that one of the Arbabs most trusted by the Punjab Government on that frontier was carrying on, a few months ago, a treasonable correspondence with persons in Cabul, which nothing but the man's death enabled us to detect. I admit, however, that there are many occasions on which the services of Arbabs have been, and may again be, most valuable to us, especially in opening communication with frontier tribes; but I think that whenever their services can be dispensed with, and direct communication opened, or maintained, by our own authorities, this should be done. Even if we could always depend on the absolute loyalty of Arbabs, these men cannot convey to the Native the same clear idea of our views and character that he would gain by personal intercourse with British officers.

65. For the same reasons, I would be inclined to relax somewhat the restrictions now placed on district officers corresponding with Chiefs beyond the border, and on officers crossing the border. I am aware that this is a matter which will require very careful and delicate handling, and that any relaxation of the present restrictions may be attended with considerable risk. But it seems to me that, in our anxiety to avoid present risk and complications, we have somewhat sacrificed future influence and security. I think there is no one who considers our present relations with the trans-frontier tribes to be altogether satisfactory. I believe that our north-western frontier presents at this moment a spectacle unique in the world: at least, I know of no other spot where, after twenty-five years of peaceful occupation, a great civilized Power has obtained so little influence over its semi-savage neighbours, and acquired so little knowledge of them, that the country within a day's ride of its most important garrison is an absolute *terra incognita*; and that there is absolutely no security for British life a mile or two beyond our border. I can see no force in the oft-repeated argument that the Sikh and other kingdoms were no more successful than ourselves in their intercourse with these hill tribes; unless, indeed, it be assumed that English civilization and rule are no better than those of a Sikh or Persian kingdom; that an English officer represents no higher type of character than the servant of an Eastern king; and that our power and military resources and appliances are not immeasurably superior to those of the kingdoms which were crushed by a mere fraction of the force now at our command.

66. Next, as regards our general system of frontier defence, and the punishment of offences committed by the independent tribes; I think, as already stated, that the time has come when the military force should pass under the Commander-in-Chief, losing somewhat of its police character, while the civil power should be more directly responsible for the protection of life and property.

67. I propose, therefore, to increase somewhat the police force, giving it as good an organization as possible, and placing it directly under the district officers. The local militia also should be under the district officers; and ordinarily these civil forces should be sufficient to meet and punish any attempts from over the border. With a picked police force, composed of men of the same stamp, and as intred to hill-work as the tribes whom they have to act against, but better armed, organized, and disciplined, under picked officers, and with a proper system of espionage and intelligence, I see no reason why the security of the frontier should not be maintained, in ordinary times, without the assistance of troops. But when once the troops are called out, then the control of all armed forces, military, police, or militia, should pass into the hands of the Officer Commanding the troops; and he alone, acting of course in concert and communication with the civil authorities, should be responsible for the protection of the frontier.

68. I have already, on several occasions, expressed my strong disapproval of the system of small punitive military expeditions; and I have twice, within my short tenure of office, refused to sanction them when they have been recommended. I do not for a moment suppose that these turbulent and savage tribes can be managed without occasional displays of power and severe punishment; but I object to this particular form of punishment. I object to it because it perpetuates a system of semi-barbarous reprisal, and because we lower ourselves to the ideas of right and might common to our barbarous neighbours, rather than endeavour to raise them to our own ideas;—because it seldom really touches the guilty, and generally falls most heavily on the innocent; because its natural tendency is to perpetuate animosity rather than lead up to good relations; because, as a rule, it leaves no permanent mark, and the tribes assailed by us can point triumphantly to our having evacuated their country after all; because there can be no more trying fighting for our own troops than that which obliges them ultimately to retire before an enemy increasing in strength and boldness: and it appears from the records of these expeditions, which are not always successes even in the most limited sense, that the losses suffered by ourselves often exceed the losses we inflict. Finally, I object to this system, because I think the confidence of the hill tribes and their warlike spirit are quite as likely to be raised as lowered by contests in which

they generally fire the last shot at a retreating foe. I am aware that the expeditions I thus deprecate are defended by a large number of our most experienced frontier administrators, on the grounds, so far as I understand them—*1st*, that they are the only means of dealing with barbarous races; and *2nd*, that their success has been proved by results. With regard to the first argument, I cannot find that any other system has ever been tried with sufficient persistence to give it a chance; and, with regard to the second, I cannot at all admit the results that have been obtained, after 25 years' frontier administration, as evidence of successful dealings with these tribes, seeing that European life is as insecure as ever beyond our immediate border; that we have recently been exposed to a series of successful raids and outrages from one tribe; and that in my short tenure of office I have twice had to consider the necessity of military operations against offending sections. I maintain that, under ordinary circumstances, the police should be able to cope with offences committed within our border, and, if necessary, follow up and inflict punishment beyond it. I also maintain that when troops are used, the expeditions should be on a considerable scale, and productive of *permanent* results. At any rate, under no circumstances, should the troops be withdrawn until all opposition has absolutely ceased: they should never be required to turn their backs to an enemy who is still firing at them. And I think these expeditions, in which, while doing little to put our relations permanently on a better footing, we injure a whole tribe for the vicarious punishment of an individual, are particularly inapplicable where (as is so repeatedly and strongly represented to us by the Punjab authorities) there really is little or no tribal responsibility or control. In the Punjab Report of October 1876, it is pointed out that the Belooch system of tribal responsibility cannot be applied to the Pathan tribes, because "every tribe is divided and sub-divided into numerous clans, each independent of the others, and yielding but small obedience to its own petty headmen." These tribes, it is stated,—“only unite against a common enemy. Control exercised over such tribes through their chiefs would be impossible, for the chiefs do not exist.” Yet it is to these very tribes that the system is applied of burning certain villages because other members of the tribe have committed outrages.

69. In dealing with barbarous tribes, our object should be either to support and enforce tribal responsibility to the utmost wherever it already exists, or to reduce tribal cohesion to a minimum where no recognized authority can be found and used. The worst system of all is that which, while it gives us none of the advantages of tribal responsibility, yet unites the tribe against us when we seek to exact reparation for injuries inflicted. If, therefore, as we are repeatedly assured by the Punjab authorities, the heads of these tribes cannot be held answerable for the actions of individuals, it should be an object to trace the offence, and bring home the punishment to the individual and his immediate abettors, rather than to punish the tribe itself for the acts of one or more of its members.

70. It is hardly necessary to say that in reference to this, as to other points which I have indicated, I am fully alive to the difficulties of execution; but I think it none the less important to lay down general lines for guidance in our action.

71. The last point, to which I attach special importance, is the gradual disarmament of the population immediately within our frontier. The old reasons for allowing and encouraging them to carry arms, namely, that they were required to participate actively in the defence of the frontier, have almost disappeared; and, in any case, I would entrust the protection of the frontier against violence to the police and military, rather than to the inhabitants themselves. One of the first steps towards civilization and social progress is the separation of the military from the agricultural and trading classes; and the sooner our subjects can be taught to confine themselves to peaceful pursuits, looking to the authorities for protection and redress instead of taking the law into their own hands, the better it will be for all concerned. Such a measure would require care and time for its execution; but whenever the inhabitants of a village or district have shown themselves troublesome, or specially quarrelsome, or slow to render assistance when called upon, the op-

portunity should be taken to deprive them of their arms. Meanwhile, all who do carry arms should be, to some extent, organized; and the carrying of arms be clearly understood to carry with it certain responsibilities. The number of able-bodied men carrying arms, and the nature of their arms, should, as far as possible, be registered, and all armed villages required to furnish assistance to the police or civil power or supply escorts, watchmen, &c., in proportion to their armament.

72. These are my general views on the subject of border policy. The reorganization of the frontier districts, which is here proposed, will doubtless afford great facilities and advantages for giving practical effect to the principles on which I am anxious to see the management of frontier affairs conducted. But I need scarcely point out that the necessity for a speedy and complete reorganization of the present system of Frontier Government is entirely independent of any administrative theories, or political principles, peculiar to myself. This measure is absolutely and urgently requisite for the efficient execution of the policy of the Government of India, whatever that policy may be, or howsoever that Government may be composed now or hereafter.

73. I need hardly add that, notwithstanding the special pains I have devoted to the consideration of this subject, on which my opinions have been guided by careful reference to our most experienced local authorities in every important part of the frontier, as well as by personal investigation of the geographical and administrative facts to be dealt with, it is practically impossible to lay down, in such a paper as the present, a scheme of reorganization complete and perfect in all its details.

Many of my recommendations on incidental points may, of course, be susceptible of important modification; for instance, it may be found, on further consideration, expedient to constitute two Courts of Appeal, one at Jacobabad and the other at Peshawur; and some of the military details to be dealt with must necessarily be re-considered, in further consultation with the military authorities concerned.

I in no wise, desire to commit either my Colleagues, the Secretary of State, or myself, to the premature adoption of every particular subsidiary measure, roughly indicated in this Memorandum; but, as head of the Government of India, I must honestly say that I cannot, with any comfort to myself, or any confidence in the future, accept, as permanent, the present system of frontier management, and that the only reform of it which I could recognize as satisfactory, must be in general accordance with the principles I have now laid down.

NAINI TAL,
22nd April 1877. }

LYTTON.

No. 119, dated 20th November 1877.

From—The Secretary of State for India,
To—The Government of India.

1. I have received and considered in Council the Political Letter of Your Excellency's Government, No. 86, dated the 17th May last, forwarding a Minute by Your Excellency on the subject of changes considered necessary for the improved administration of the Western and North-Western Frontiers of India, and recommending certain measures to give effect to the views therein expressed, which have received the general concurrence of the Government of India as a body.

2. The recommendations of Your Excellency in Council are that the Frontier, or Trans-Indus, districts of the Punjab and Sind should be formed into a separate Frontier Government, administered under the direct control of the Government of India, by a Chief Commissioner and Governor General's Agent at Peshawur; that this officer should be charged with the general conduct of all our frontier and trans-frontier relations; that he should be provided accordingly with subordinate officers at Peshawur and Jacobabad, the latter having the special charge of the administration of the lower frontier, and our relations

with Beloochistan; and that the Sind and Punjab Frontier forces should be amalgamated, and placed under the Commander-in-Chief in India, retaining, however, their local and special character, but becoming interchangeable within the limits of the Frontier Government.

3. I agree with Your Excellency in Council in thinking that the attachment of the province of Sind to the Punjab will overtask the powers of the Punjab Government unless some relief be afforded to it; and I concur in the opinion expressed in the despatch under reply, that, under existing circumstances, it will be expedient to place the management of our frontier and trans-frontier relations more directly under the management of the Government of India. That these relations, whether they concern the petty tribes along the border, or the more important States behind them, must be conducted according to the views of the Government of India, is not open to dispute. Nor can it be reasonably doubted, that administration is rendered more vigilant and more vigorous by shortening the "administrative chain" that connects the authority which gives the orders with the officer by whom they are carried into execution. The Punjab Government was interposed between the Governor General and the frontier officers at a time when communication between Calcutta and the Punjab was tedious and difficult, when the state of affairs beyond our territory caused little solicitude, and when the duties imposed upon the Government of Lahore were not such as to prevent the frontier from receiving a large share of its attention. In all these respects great changes have taken place. Since the construction of the telegraph, and of the nearly completed railway, distance has ceased to be a consideration of primary importance. The Government of Lahore, besides the care of a province advancing with singular rapidity in every kind of improvement, has been burdened with accretions from the territory, first of the North-West, and, more recently, of Bombay. On the other hand, it cannot be denied that frontier questions involve more important consequences and present greater difficulties than was the case in former times. Various causes have contributed to create irritation and restlessness among the turbulent Mussulman populations who are our immediate and more distant neighbours. The critical position of the first Mahometan State in the world has given a renewed vigour to the impulses of fanaticism which in these countries are never in complete repose. At the same time the military activity and large territorial acquisitions of Russia have, undoubtedly, created excitement among populations beyond the sphere of her immediate influence, and may have generated in some minds the illusion that a conflict with the British power was no longer so hopeless as it formerly had been.

4. All these considerations appear to me to justify you in wishing to strengthen the administrative machinery through which your frontier relations are managed, and I am prepared to authorize the measures necessary for that purpose. Fears have been expressed that administrative modifications of this kind might carry with them a change in the pacific policy which has for many years guided the Indian Government in its dealings with neighbouring tribes and States. It is almost superfluous for me to draw Your Excellency's attention to these apprehensions, for they are as much at variance with your own views as they are with the instructions which the Indian Government has uniformly received from the Government of Her Majesty. Your Excellency discerns as plainly as Her Majesty's Government that a policy of conquest on your north-west frontier would lead to no advantage which would in any degree countervail the certain financial and political embarrassment it would cause. The changes now under consideration have no such object. They are measures of defence and security, not of aggression. They will operate as a guarantee for the maintenance of existing territorial limits. In that they tend to discourage attack from without and so to prevent war, they make less possible the only contingency under which an advance of frontier might conceivably be forced upon your Government.

5. Your Excellency has intimated an opinion that though the main object you have in view is a more effective control of frontier relations, the change would be more satisfactorily effected by the constitution of the Trans-Indus districts into a distinct and separate administration. Many of the considerations you advance are cogent, and in forbearing at the present time to give effect to them I must not be understood to be recording an opinion definitively adverse. But while I admit that it may possibly hereafter be found expedient to adopt

some such comprehensive scheme as that proposed by Your Excellency's Government, I am disposed to think that both the objects in view, *viz.*, the relief of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, and the more effective control by the Supreme Government of frontier policy, might be adequately secured by a less extensive change. Any unnecessary disturbance of administrative arrangements is distasteful to the people of India, and open to many practical objections; and a large change can seldom be effected without considerable cost, which is to be deprecated at the present time.

6. Financial considerations, even at this period of extreme pressure, might not justify the abandonment of any measure shown to be absolutely necessary; but any administrative change, involving a considerable increase of expenditure, should at all events be deferred, if a less costly arrangement may seem to offer a reasonable prospect of being attended with success. Nor can it be forgotten that grave objections have been expressed, in various quarters entitled to respect, against the transfer to a new authority of the jurisdiction in civil matters at present exercised by the Punjab Government over the inhabitants of the districts beyond the Indus. I do not say that such a transfer need, in fact, be seriously or permanently injurious to the persons who would be affected by it; but in any change of the kind it is important that the feelings and interests of all concerned should be previously ascertained and carefully considered.

7. In lieu, therefore, of the proposals of Your Excellency's Government, I am prepared to sanction the adoption of the following measures:—

- (a) The Trans-Indus districts of the Punjab and Sind to be divided into two divisions, taking the dividing line at the point where the Belooch gives place to the Pathan.
- (b) A Commissioner to be appointed over each division by the Viceroy, but in respect to all internal affairs to take his orders from the Punjab Government.
- (c) The Northern Commissioner to be styled Governor General's Agent and Frontier Commissioner; to receive the salary of a Chief Commissioner; and upon all external matters, *i.e.*, matters concerning those who are not subjects of Her Majesty, to correspond with the Viceroy direct, and be the superior of the Southern Commissioner, who upon those matters will correspond with him alone.
- (d) The Frontier Forces, for the present at least, to be under the orders of the Governor General's Agent, not under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief.

It would be for Your Excellency to decide in respect to each class of cases whether the communications of the Frontier Commissioner should be sent under flying seal through the Punjab Government; and it would also be for your consideration whether, in view of the present financial exigency, the post of Commissioner of the Southern Division should not be filled by the Commissioner of Sind.

8. I do not deem it necessary to enter, at present, into the minor questions involved, such as the residence of the Frontier Commissioner, or the number of Deputy Commissioners or any of the military details. Upon these points the Punjab Government should be directed to submit to Your Excellency in Council, as speedily as possible, detailed proposals in conformity with the above principles, after consideration of which you will be in a position to make specific recommendations for the approval of Her Majesty's Government. I trust that, having regard to existing financial exigencies, it may be found possible to establish the new organization without any considerable increase on the present cost of administration in the Punjab and Sind.

9. I have not overlooked the fact that the measures sanctioned in this despatch involve a duplicate responsibility, which is in theory objectionable, and may be attended with occasional inconvenience. But there are precedents which justify the belief that they may practically be worked with general success; and having regard to the various considerations which make it advisable that no greater change should be made in the existing order of things in the Punjab and Sind than may be really necessary to the effectual attainment of the ends desired, they are probably more suitable to the circumstances of the present juncture than a more extensive re-organization.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 5. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1878.

{ Register
No. 33.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART IV.—Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.—(*Nothing for publication.*)

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Assimilation of powers (North-Western Provinces and Oudh) Bill.

Report of Select Committee and Distressed Seamen's Expenses Recovery Bill (No. 11), 1877.

SUPPLEMENT No. 5.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—PUBLIC.

Fort William, the 30th January 1878.

No. 166.—In accordance with instructions received from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that Officers in the service of Government who may desire to solicit Government patronage, other than that of the Local Government, for literary or other works, shall apply to the Government of India, and not to the Secretary of State.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 26th January 1878.

No. 119.—Under the provisions of the Act of Parliament, 24 and 25 Vic., Cap. 104, Section 7, the Governor General in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr. H. T. Prinsep, of the Bengal Civil Service, to officiate as a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

The 29th January 1878.

No. 128.—Mr. E. C. Morrison, of Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, reported his arrival at Rangoon on the 4th instant to the Chief Commissioner of British Burma.

No. 130.—The services of Mr. J. D. Sandford, M.A., C.S., Barrister-at-law, Judicial Com-

missioner of British Burma, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

The 30th January 1878.

No. 133.—Under Section 5 of Act XVII of 1877, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. G. R. Elsmie, Civil and Sessions Judge of the Peshawur Division, to officiate as a Judge of the Chief Court of the Punjab, during the absence on furlough of Mr. C. R. Lindsay, or until further orders.

The 31st January 1878.

No. 135.—Mr. A. Forbes, of the Bengal Civil Service, has obtained the usual subsidiary leave to enable him to join his appointment on return from furlough.

No. 137.—The services of Mr. A. Forbes, C.S., Assistant Commissioner in Assam, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

No. 140.—Mr. H. W. W. Reynolds, of Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, reported to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh his arrival at Allahabad on the 22nd ultimo.

The 1st February 1878.

No. 145.—Consequent on the return from furlough of Mr. C. J. F. S. Forbes, Assistant Commissioner, 1st Grade, and the departure on furlough of Mr. H. Buckle, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade, and Officiating Assistant Commis-

sioner, 1st Grade, the following alterations are made in the British Burma Commission :—

Mr. C. J. F. S. Forbes, Assistant Commissioner, 1st Grade, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, 4th Grade.

Mr. A. Hough, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade, and Officiating Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Grade, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner, 1st Grade.

MEDICAL.

The 29th January 1878.

No. 73.—The services of Deputy Surgeon-General J. Irving, M.D., are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

ECCLIASTICAL.

The 30th January 1878.

No. 41.—The Reverend J. M. Thomson, Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland on the Bengal Establishment, has obtained two years' furlough to Europe, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it, together with the usual subsidiary leave not exceeding twenty-one days.

JAMES O'KINEALY,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.—FORESTS.

Calcutta, the 29th January 1878.

No. 122F.—Mr. A. Stewart, Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests in the Punjab, and at present attached temporarily to the Forest Survey Branch, is transferred to Berar.

CUSTOMS.

The 1st February 1878.

No. 19.—In exercise of the powers vested in him by Section 23, Act VI of 1863 (the Consolidated Customs Act), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the importation of

unfermented toddy into the city of Bombay by sea, with effect from this date.

SURVEYS.

The 29th January 1878.

No. 52.—With reference to Notification No. 12, dated the 11th instant, the services of Major-General H. E. L. Thuillier, C. S. I., R. A., are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 1st instant.

The 1st February 1878.

No. 61.—Mr. J. O. N. James, Assistant Surveyor General, is granted furlough for two years, under Section 12, Chapter IV, of the Civil Leave Code, from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—MILITARY.

Fort William, the 1st February 1878.

No. 13M.—Sowar Husawa Sing, of the 1st Regiment Central India Horse, is transferred to the 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent.

POLITICAL.

The 31st January 1878.

No. 278P.—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. Cowasjee Dinshaw as in charge of the Office of Consul for Portugal at Aden during the absence of Mr. Dorabjee Dinshaw.

The 1st February 1878.

No. 300P.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. J. G. A. Vintzens as Acting Consul for Germany at Moulmein.

C. U. AITCHISON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

Fort William, the 30th January 1878.

No. 652.—The services of Mr. G. H. R. Hart, Officiating Assistant Accountant General, Bombay, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, with effect from the 4th February 1878.

The 31st January 1878.

No. 682.—Money in the Public Treasuries and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of the month of December 1877, with the corresponding figures on the same date in 1876 and 1875 :—

	1875.	1876.	1877.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government of India	1,93,89,354	1,02,63,165	1,89,22,007
Bengal	1,61,64,267	1,00,90,179	1,11,26,910
Assam	35,27,375	28,89,498	29,53,619
British Burmah	29,33,726	28,07,486	25,97,406
North-Western Provinces	2,22,17,380	1,93,56,477	1,48,81,000
Oudh	66,25,541	51,67,484	39,40,775
Punjab	1,20,15,369	98,54,303	1,09,27,416
Bombay	1,74,37,653	2,04,54,291	1,81,93,104
Central Provinces	31,42,005	31,19,007	18,86,232
Madras	2,18,47,166	1,58,44,668	1,76,89,237
TOTAL	12,52,99,836	9,98,46,648	10,31,25,206

No. 683.—*Bills drawn upon India by the Secretary of State, 1877-78.*

	£	Rs.	Average rate.	Loss compared with outturn at an exchange of 2s. the rupee.
			s. d.	
Estimated for the whole year	12,250,000	13,85,00,000	1 9-23	1,60,00,000
In the month of January	1,137,410	1,32,45,000	1 8-61	18,70,900
To the end of the month of January	7,664,455	8,84,12,939	1 8-80	1,17,68,389

Estimated expenditure in excess of the cost at 2s. the rupee in raising } £ 7,664,455 { @ 1s. 9-23d. Rs. 1,00,10,716
 Actual expenditure in excess of the cost at 2s. the rupee in raising } „ 1s. 8-80d. „ 1,17,68,389
 Expenditure in excess of estimate Rs. 17,57,673

The 31st January 1878.

No. 690.—The Governor General in Council directs the publication of the following Addenda and Corrigenda to the Codes of the Financial Department:—

CIVIL PENSION CODE.

SECTION 15 (PAGE 6)

Cancel Rule 4 under this Section.

SUPPLEMENT A.

SECTION 3 (PAGE 100).

Insert the following Note below entry No. 7 opposite to "Madras Establishment":—

[NOTE.—House-rent to Assistant and Head Assistant Collectors in Madras is not a local allowance for the purposes of this Section.]

SUPPLEMENT B.

SECTION 11 (PAGE 105).

Insert the following Note under this Section:—

NOTE.—If a Puisne Judge be nominated to a Chief Justiceship by the Government of India or by a Local Government, as the case may be, until the pleasure of Her Majesty the Queen is known, he cannot count the period of such provisional employment as Chief Justice as service towards pension according to the rate of a Chief Justice's pension.]

CIVIL LEAVE CODE.

SECTION 34 (PAGE 131).

In rule 5, omit "Madras and" and substitute "Presidency" for "Presidencies."

Add the following to Rule 5:—

In the Madras Presidency an Assistant or Head Assistant Collector on privilege leave may draw his house-rent unconditionally."

Add Rule 5A, as follows:—

"5 A. In the Madras Presidency, an officer on privilege leave may draw his tentage on the conditions prescribed in Rule 5; but if an officer already holding an office in a district is appointed to officiate for a superior officer in the same district absent on privilege leave, the absentee may draw his tentage, the officiating officer in such a case continuing to draw the tentage of his grade."

MINT AND CURRENCY.

The 31st January 1878.

No. 684.—Ordered that this Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information:—

READ again—

Financial Resolution by the Government of India No. 124, dated 12th May 1876, regarding a revised scale of pay for officers of the Assay Department.

Read the under-mentioned correspondence with the Secretary of State for India, regarding the mode of selecting officers for employment in the Assay Department:—

To Secretary of State, No. 168, dated 25th May 1876.

From Secretary of State, No. 312, dated 10th August 1876.

To Secretary of State, No. 346, dated 28th September 1876.

From Secretary of State, No. 40, dated 8th February 1877, No. 102, dated 22nd March 1877, and No. 293, dated 13th September 1877.

RESOLUTION.—With the approval of the Secretary of State for India, the Governor General in Council is pleased to determine that the selection of officers for employment in the Assay Department shall be made in the following manner:—

I.—As declared in Resolution, No. 124, dated 12th May 1876, Commissioned or Covenanted officers only shall, as a general rule, be appointed substantively to the Assay Department.

II.—No officer shall be appointed substantively to the Assay Department without having passed an examination in practical and inorganic Chemistry at the Royal College of Chemistry and without a certificate from the Royal School of Mines of qualification in Metallurgy, specially with reference to the precious metals and their alloys, and of his ability to assay the precious metals and their alloys.

III.—Whenever a want of candidates eligible for admission to the Assay Department is foreseen, the Government will permit a selected officer to attend at the laboratory of the Assay Master at Bombay or Calcutta for a period not exceeding six months, in order to prepare himself for a prescribed examination. During this period of probation, the full salary of his office will be granted to the officer, on condition

that he passes the examination at the end of his probation. An officer who has passed the prescribed examination, may be employed in the Assay Department, temporarily, for a period not exceeding twelve months, without having passed the examination and without the certificates of qualification described in Clause II. Save with the special sanction of the Secretary of State for India, no officer may be retained in the Department for a period exceeding twelve months without passing the said examination and obtaining the said certificate.

SEPARATE REVENUE—OPIUM.

The 2nd February 1878.

No. 705.—In exercise of the powers vested in him by Section 1 of the Opium Act, 1878, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the aforesaid Act shall come into force in the Territories administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Chief Commissioner of Oudh with effect from this date.

C. BERNARD,

Addl. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 1st February 1878.

PENSIONS.

No. 96.—NATIVE ARMY—

The Right Honourable the Governor General in Council has much gratification in announcing that, upon the recommendation of the Government of India, Her Majesty's Government has been pleased to sanction the following measures with a view to placing the pension rules of the Native Armies of India upon an improved footing, *viz.* :—

I. By the grant of the superior rate of pension, heretofore given after 40 years' service, on the completion of a period of 32 years' service.

II. By the grant of higher rates of pension,

Subadar-Major...	} Ordy. Superior.	Rs.	Rs.	both ordinary and superior, to Native Commissioned Officers as noted in the margin.
Rissaldar-Major		30	50	
Rissaldar				
Woodie Major & Rissaldar				
Jemadar		15	25	

2. The improved pensions, both ordinary and superior, will be subject to the same conditions as have hitherto governed the grant of pensions.

3. The pensions of Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers, and the gratuities for men under fifteen years' service, will be granted at the same rates and on the same conditions as heretofore.

4. This Order is applicable to the regular Native Troops of all three Presidencies, but not to local corps or corps under special pension regulations, and will take effect from the 1st April 1878.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 97.—COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE—

With reference to G. G. Os. Nos. 1177 and 1178 of 1867, Colonel (Major-General) Charles Douglas, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, is admitted to the Colonel's allowance from the 3rd October 1877, *vice* Lieutenant-General George Twemlow, deceased.

No. 98.—The under-mentioned Officer of the Bengal Staff Corps having completed twelve years' service in the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, is admitted to the Colonel's allowance, with effect from the date specified, under the operation of G. G. O. No. 808 of 1866, paragraph 61, clause 5 :—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) John Cockburn Hood,—29th January 1878.

No. 99.—STAFF CORPS—

The under-mentioned Officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenant Robert Francis Gartside-Tipping, 51st Foot, Officiating Squadron Officer, 2nd Bengal Cavalry,—15th June 1876.

No. 100.—The under-mentioned Officers having completed twelve years' service, including four years in the Staff Corps, are promoted to the rank of Captain from the dates specified, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Lieutenant Alexander James Corse-Scott, Bengal Staff Corps,—26th January 1878.

Lieutenant Benjamin Chamney Graves, Bengal Staff Corps,—30th January 1878.

Lieutenant John Meredith Douglas Lewes, Bengal Staff Corps,—30th January 1878.

No. 101.—BREVET—

The under-mentioned Officer of the Staff Corps having completed five years' service as substantive Lieutenant-Colonel, is promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet from the date specified, under the operation of the Royal Warrant, dated 16th January 1861, Clause 2, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Kirwan Macquoid, Madras Staff Corps,—26th January 1878.

No. 102.—LONDON GAZETTE—

The following extract is published for general information :—

London Gazette dated the 28th December 1877, page 7458.

WAR OFFICE, PALM MALL,
28th December 1877.

Brevet.

* * * *

Lieutenant-Colonel Theodore Walter Ross Boisragon, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Colonel. Dated 2nd September 1877.

No. 103.—ORDNANCE COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT—

RANK AND NAMES.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In whose room.
TEMPORARY.			
Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant William Skeaf.	Officiating Deputy Commissary.	1st Sep. 1877	Deputy Commissary and Honorary Captain T. Ryan, on leave.
Deputy Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant Simon Vandras.	Officiating Assistant Commissary.	Ditto ...	Honorary Lieutenant Skeaf.
Conductor James T. Hewson	Officiating Deputy Assistant Commissary.	Ditto ...	Honorary Lieutenant Vandras.
Sub-Conductor Robert Giltrap	Officiating Conductor.	Ditto ...	Conductor Hewson.
Magazine Sergeant James William Matthews ...	Officiating Sub-Conductor.	Ditto ...	Sub-Conductor Giltrap.
PERMANENT.			
Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant William Skeaf.	Deputy Commissary.	17th Oct. 1877	Deputy Commissary Ryan, pensioned.
Deputy Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant James Miller, F. C., Store-keeper, Gun Carriage Factory.	Assistant Commissary.	Ditto ...	
Deputy Assistant Commissary Honorary Lieutenant Simon Vandras.	Assistant Commissary.	Ditto ...	Honorary Lieutenant Skeaf, promoted.
Conductor James T. Hewson	Deputy Assistant Commissary.	Ditto ...	Honorary Lieutenant Vandras, promoted.
Sub-Conductor (Officiating Conductor) William Traynor.	Conductor ...	Ditto ...	Conductor Hewson, promoted.
Magazine Sergeant (Officiating Sub-Conductor) William Shortridge.	Sub-Conductor, on probation.	Ditto ...	Sub-Conductor Traynor, promoted.
TEMPORARY.			
Sub-Conductor Robert Giltrap	To continue to act as Conductor	...	Officiating Conductor Traynor, promoted.
Magazine Sergeant James William Matthews ...	Ditto as Sub-Conductor	...	Officiating Sub-Conductor Shortridge, promoted.

No. 104.—ARMY COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT—

RANK AND NAMES.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In succession to.
PERMANENT.			
Deputy Assistant Commissary and Officiating Assistant Commissary (Honorary Lieutenant) Horatio Boardman Steward.	Assistant Commissary.	16th October 1877.	Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant J. Pembroke, deceased.
Conductor and Officiating Deputy Assistant Commissary James Wilks.	Deputy Assistant Commissary.		
Sub-Conductor and Officiating Conductor William Powell.	Conductor ...		
Sergeant and Officiating Sub-Conductor Henry Martin.	Sub-Conductor ...		
TEMPORARY.			
Deputy Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant David Johnston.	Officiating Assistant Commissary.	16th October 1877.	Officiating Assistant Commissary Honorary Lieutenant H. B. Steward, confirmed in that grade. Officiating Deputy Assistant Commissary J. Wilks, confirmed in that grade. Officiating Conductor W. Powell, confirmed in that grade. Officiating Sub-Conductor H. Martin, confirmed in that grade.
Conductor Thomas Gill	Officiating Deputy Assistant Commissary.		
Sub-Conductor Paul Newton	Officiating Conductor.		
Sergeant Christopher Charters	Officiating Sub-Conductor.		

No. 105.—NATIVE ARMY—

40th (The Shahjehanpore) Regiment of Native Infantry.

Havildar Sobarn Singh, to be Jemadar, vice Shurrufdeen Khan, deceased,—3rd December 1877.

ARMY CIRCULARS.

No. 106.—The following note to be added to G. G. O. No. 30 of 1878:—

Note.—The issue of the ammunition herein sanctioned shall have effect for the annual course of instruction and practice following the issue of the new arms.

CLOTHING.

No. 107.—In view to maintaining in a serviceable condition the water-proof capes with hoods authorized for hill depôts by G. O. No. 398 of 1870, they should be examined by Station Committees on the 1st April annually, and the proceedings of the Board forwarded to the Superintendent and Agent for Army Clothing, together with detailed estimate of cost of materials and labor for repairing such of them as may require repair.

DISMISSALS AND REMOVALS.

No. 108.—The services of native medical pupil Seetaram, No. 1020, admitted into the service by G. G. O. No. 1046 of 1875, are dispensed with.

EQUIPMENT TABLES.

No. 109.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 56 of 1875, the following corrections will be made in the Equipment Tables of Regiments of British Infantry in India:—

Page 3—		Strength of a Regiment.	
Privates	... for 750	... read	748
	For Bandsmen	...	20
<i>Read</i>			
	Band Sergeant	...	1
	Bandsmen	...	21

Detail of Stores.

Names of Articles.	No. per Regiment.
--------------------	-------------------

<i>Accoutrements.</i>	
Bags, leather, ball, all ranks, &c. ...	828
Belt, leather, pouch, buff, infantry, rank & file, &c. ...	788

<i>Page 4—</i>	
Frogs, leather, { Rank and file ...	788
buff, infantry { Sergeants, drummers, band and buglers ...	77
Pouches, leather, ammunition, black, infantry, rank and file, also R. E., &c., &c. ...	788
Slings, leather, &c., long ...	788
Washers, leather, for zinc oil bottle ...	1,656

<i>Arms.</i>	
Rifles, interchangeable, &c., &c., long or short butt with bayonets ...	788

<i>Page 12—</i>	
<i>Arms.</i>	
Scabbards, bayonet, leather, fuzils, muskets, &c. ...	788
Do. sword, leather, brass mounted, drummers and band ...	37
Swords, brass hilt, line regiments, drummers and band ...	37
Interchangeable parts of caps, snap, complete ...	828

<i>Page 13—</i>	
<i>Ordnance.</i>	
Ammunition, cartridges, small arm, ball ...	1,65,600

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 110.—The under-mentioned Officers are granted furlough to Europe, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Lieutenant-Colonel William Spottiswoode Trevor, V.C., Royal Engineers, Superintending Engineer, 1st Grade, temporary Chief Engineer, 3rd Class, Officiating Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, British Burmah, Public Works Department,—private affairs, for one year and eight months, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Major Henry Warde Webster, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Commander, 30th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry,—private affairs, for one year, under the Regulations of 1868.

Major Alan Murray, Bengal Staff Corps, Personal Assistant to Chief Commissioner, Oudh,—private affairs, for eight months, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain James Ludlow Ferris, Bengal Staff Corps, Squadron Commander, 7th Bengal Cavalry,—private affairs, for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain Thomas Francis Hobday, Bengal Staff Corps, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class,—private affairs, for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant Atwell Robert Porter, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 28th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry,—private affairs, for eighteen months, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 111.—Colonel W. H. Paget, Bengal Staff Corps, was granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave on urgent private affairs without pay prior to retiring from the service under G. G. O. No. 8 of 1877.

The permission to return to duty granted to Colonel Paget, as notified in G. G. O. No. 999 of 1877, is cancelled.

No. 112.—Captain Charles Henry Stoddart, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 5th Regiment of Native (Light) Infantry, is granted furlough to Australia and Europe on private affairs for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

No. 113.—The following extract from List No. 1, dated the 4th January 1878, received from the India Office, is published for general information:—

Permitted to return.

Major W. L. Samuells, S.C.
Lieutenant-Colonel W. Tweedie, S.C.
Captain A. J. T. Welchman, Infantry.

Retirements.

Surgeon-Major J. Ince,—31st March 1878.

ORDNANCE.

No. 114.—The following clauses in list of changes in War Matériel are made applicable to India:—

Dated 1st September 1877.

3169.—Platforms, iron, wrought, traversing, rifled M. L., 7-inch to 12-inch (25-ton's)

Alteration of side-arm brackets (§2851, clause 6).

3170.—Prickers, priming iron, to be made in future of steel.

Classification for issue.

Pricker, priming, steel, 29 inches (Mark 1).

Dated 1st October 1877.

3183.—Carriages, siege and garrison, for smooth-bore guns.

Position of loop for priming irons.

3187.—Cylinders, zinc, for M. L. cartridges.
Packing in magazines and cartridge stores.

3188.—Scales, hanging, siege, travelling carriage, complete (Mark 1) (§3070).
Alterations to socket, &c.

Dated 1st November 1877.

3200.—Fuze, percussion, Pettman, G. S. (Mark 1).

3205.—Sights, rifled gun:—
Centre hind (Mark VI) } 64-pr. converted, of
and }
Muzzle (Mark I) } 58 cwt.

PENSIONS.

No. 115.—Conductor Patrick James O'Leary, attached to the Office of the Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines, Bengal, is permitted to retire from the service on a pension of £75 per annum, under G. G. O. No. 69 of 1868, payable in Europe.

No. 116.—The grant of pension to Senior Apothecary R. W. Beale in G. G. O. No. 1129 of 1877 will have effect from the 7th November 1877.

No. 117.—In G. G. O. No. 656 of 1877, opposite the name of Drum Major Kurreem Bux, 13th Regiment of Native Infantry, for "Drummer" read *Drum Major*, and for "Rs. 4" read *Rs. 7*.

No. 118.—The under-mentioned men of the Meywar Bheel Corps are transferred to the Pension Establishment:—

Serial No.	Rank.	NAME.	In what rank pensioned.	Amount of Pension.	Circle of Payment.
		<i>Meywar Bheel Corps.</i>		Rs. A.	
	Subadar...	Dhuana ...	Subadar...	18 0	N. W. P.
	" "	Rajeeva ...	" "	18 0	"
	Havildar	Lalla ...	Havildar	6 0	"
	" "	Dowlut Khan ...	" "	6 0	"
	" "	Bukhta ...	" "	6 0	"
	" "	Rajhing ...	" "	6 0	"
	" "	Bhyro Singh...	" "	6 0	"
	" "	Bhyra ...	" "	6 0	"
	Naick ...	Kanjea ...	Naick ...	5 0	"
	Private ...	Bheeka ...	Private ...	3 8	"
	" "	Foola ...	" "	3 8	"
	Bheesty...	Sahir ...	Bheesty...	3 0	"

No. 119.—Kurma, widow of the late Havildar Boota Sing, of the late 71st Native Infantry, is granted the 3rd Class Order of Merit pay of her late husband, viz., Rs. 3 per mensem, for three years, from the 1st March 1877, payable in the Punjab Circle.

TRANSFER OF OFFICERS.

No. 120.—The services of Major-General H. E. L. Thuillier, C.S.I., Royal Artillery, are, with reference to the Notification by the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, No. 52, dated the 29th January 1878, replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, with effect from the 1st January 1878.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

No. 121.—REGULATIONS—

In supersession of G. G. O. No. 1204 of the 1st December 1875, and in conformity with clause 63, War Office Auxiliary Reserve Forces Circular of the 1st July 1877, appointments to

the rank of Sub-Lieutenant in the Volunteer Corps in India will cease from this date.

2. Subaltern Officers appointed on or after this date will be granted the rank of Second-Lieutenant, and will, on appointment, receive probationary commissions. They will hold the rank of Second-Lieutenant for two years, unless promoted in the meantime to the rank of Lieutenant after passing the prescribed examination. If not promoted in ordinary succession they will, at the expiration of this period, provided they have passed the prescribed examination and are recommended by the commanding officers of their respective corps, be promoted to Lieutenantcies, and their commissions as such will in all cases bear the date of their first appointment to the corps.

3. Officers serving in the rank of Sub-Lieutenant on this date may be recommended for promotion to the rank of Lieutenant as soon as they shall have passed the prescribed examination. They will take precedence of all Second-Lieutenants. Officers of both ranks will wear a star as the badge of rank on the collar of the uniform.

4. Nothing in this order affects the appointment of qualified Officers direct to higher grades when recommended by commanding officers, and subject to the examination in the first year of appointment, as laid down in Section V, Regulations for the Volunteer Forces in India.

H. K. BURNE, Colonel,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Fort William, the 25th January 1878.

No. 42.—The following is re-published for information and guidance in the Public Works Department:—

Financial Department Notification No. 3399 (Pay and Allowances) of 27th September 1877.

"The President in Council directs that the following Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information:—

"RESOLUTION.—The President in Council is pleased to rule that in calculating travelling allowances at mileage rates, fractions of a mile shall be omitted from the calculation."

No. 43.—Captain H. J. Nuthall, S. C., Temporary Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Port Blair, is permanently promoted to that grade.

The 29th January 1878.

No. 44.—The following Officers employed on Famine Relief Works in Madras, are re-transferred to the provinces specified:—

To N. W. Provinces, Irrigation Branch.

Mr. J. Clowsley, Overseer, 1st Grade.

To Central India.

Mr. W. A. Smith, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.

No. 45.—Corporal J. Munro, R.E., is appointed to the Public Works Department, as Overseer, 1st Grade, and posted to the Military Works Branch.

The 30th January 1878.

No. 46.—Mr. T. Lawson, Temporary Overseer, 1st Grade, Western System of State Railways, is permanently appointed to the Public Works Department in that grade, with effect from 29th July 1875.

No. 47.—Mr. G. W. K. Martin, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, Port Blair, is permanently promoted to the 1st Grade.

No. 48.—Mr. R. B. Claudius, Overseer, 1st Grade, is re-transferred from Madras Famine Works to Bengal Irrigation Branch.

No. 49.—Mr. W. Nethersole, Superintending Engineer, 2nd Grade, Punjab Northern Railway, has been permitted to resign his appointment in the Public Works Department, with effect from 20th January 1878.

The 31st January 1878.

No. 50.—The following reversions are made in the Military Works Branch from the dates specified, consequent on the return from furlough of Captain S. W. Jenner, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, and Lieutenant G. Hildebrand, R. E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade:—

From 17th November 1877.

Lieutenant F. T. N. Spratt, R.E., to Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, permanent.

Mr. A. J. P. Jones, to Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, permanent.

From 20th November 1877.

Mr. E. LeLievre, to Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, temporary.

Mr. J. E. Hilton, to Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary.

Mr. F. H. Ashhurst, to Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, permanent.

Mr. R. J. Bailey, to Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, permanent.

The 1st February 1878.

No. 51.—Mr. C. J. Shaw, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, is retransferred from the North-Western

Provinces and Oudh to the Western System of State Railways.

No. 52.—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel J. Browne, R.E., Temporary Superintending Engineer (local rank), under the orders of the Agent to the Governor General, Biluchistan, in the Public Works Department, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

No. 53.—Mr. W. N. Shilstone, Accountant, 3rd Grade, Rajpootana State Railway, vacated his appointment in the Accounts Branch of the Public Works Department on the 17th November 1877, consequent on his appointment to the Office of the Director of State Railways, Central System.

No. 54.—Mr. J. Lenchan, Accountant, 3rd Grade (temporary rank), Military Works Branch, is transferred to the Rajpootana State Railway.

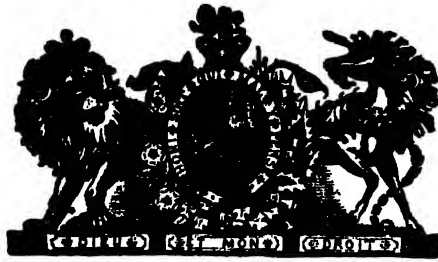
No. 55.—Mr. J. Brabson is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Accountant, 4th Grade, on probation, and posted to the Military Works Branch.

No. 56.—The services of Major G. E. L. S. Sanford, R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Military Works Branch, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

No. 57.—Messrs. T. H. Wright and H. S. Talbot, Assistant Engineers, 2nd Grade, are temporarily transferred from the Western System of State Railways to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Provincial Establishment.

No. 58.—Mr. R. G. Macdonald, Examiner of Public Works Accounts, 3rd Class, 1st Grade, is posted to the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, as Assistant Accountant General, with effect from the 1st January 1878.

W. A. CROMMELIN, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1878.

{ Register
No. 33.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 3rd November 1877.

From the 24th November, till further notice, the entire *Gazette of India*, with its Supplement, will be published at Calcutta. After the 17th November, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the *Gazette*, should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

NOTIFICATION.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Home Department.

By a recent order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

			Ra.	A.	P.
Subscription for <i>Gazette</i> and Supplement per annum	...	...	15	0	0
Postage	...	...	5	8	0
Subscription for Supplement only	...	...	6	0	0
Postage	...	...	3	0	0
For a single copy of the <i>Gazette</i>	...	...	0	8	0
For a single copy of the Supplement	...	...	0	8	0
Postage on single copies varies according to weight.					

E. J. DEAN,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

HIGH COURT—Original Side.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 25th January 1878.

The following Rules, passed by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal on its Original Side, are now published.

By order,
R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

It is ordered that the following Rules be read and passed as Rules of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Original Jurisdiction, to take effect from the 1st day of February 1878:—

1. When any property is ordered to be sold by public auction in execution of a decree or order of the High Court, on its Original Side, the ascertainment of the matters required by Section 287 of the Civil Procedure Code to be specified in the proclamation issuing under that Section shall be deemed to be a quasi-judicial act within the meaning of the 637th Section of the Code, and the same shall be done by the Registrar of the Court or such other Officer as shall be named in the order of sale, and the Registrar or such other Officer, as the case may be, shall for that purpose have power to summon any person whom he may think necessary, and examine him in respect of any such matter, and require him to produce any document in his possession or power relating thereto.
2. Every order for sale shall direct a proclamation to be made under the provisions of Section 287 of the Code of Civil Procedure.
3. Unless otherwise ordered by the Court or a Judge, every proclamation of an intended sale shall be settled and approved by the Registrar or such other Officer as may be named in the order for sale.

4. When immoveable property is under attachment in execution, the party at whose instance the same may be attached shall, before applying for an order for the sale of such property, cause search to be made in the Office of the Registrar of Deeds with the object of ascertaining whether such property is subject to any and what incumbrances.
5. Every application for an order for the sale of property in execution, whether moveable or immoveable, shall be supported by an affidavit stating all that is known to the party at whose instance the same has been attached respecting the title to such property, and also, whenever the application is for the sale of immoveable property, stating the result of the search made with respect thereto pursuant to the last preceding Rule.

RICHARD GARTH.
F. B. KEMP.
LOUIS S. JACKSON.
W. MARKBY.
C. PONTIFEX.
W. AINSLIE.
E. G. BIRCH.
G. G. MORRIS.
SEWELL WHITE.
R. C. MITTER.
H. S. CUNNINGHAM.
W. F. McDONELL.

It is ordered that the following Rules be read and passed as Rules of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Original Jurisdiction, to take effect from the 1st day of February 1878 :—

1. Subsistence money payable into Court under Section 339 of Act 10 of 1877 shall be paid to the Sheriff of Calcutta.
2. Subsistence money paid to the Sheriff prior to the arrest of a judgment-debtor shall be accounted for to the judgment-creditor if the judgment-debtor shall not be arrested, or having been arrested, shall be released without being committed to jail.
3. When a judgment-debtor is committed to jail, if there shall remain any balance of the subsistence money paid prior to his arrest, such balance shall be deemed to be a payment in part of the first payment of the monthly allowance payable for his subsistence in jail.
4. All sums paid to the Sheriff for the subsistence of the judgment-debtor in jail shall be forthwith forwarded by him to the Superintendent of the Presidency Jail.
5. An account shall be kept by the Sheriff of all subsistence monies paid to him and such account may be inspected during office hours by any person having an interest.

RICHARD GARTH.
F. B. KEMP.
LOUIS S. JACKSON.
W. MARKBY.
C. PONTIFEX.
W. AINSLIE.
E. G. BIRCH.
G. G. MORRIS.
SEWELL WHITE.
R. C. MITTER.
H. S. CUNNINGHAM.
W. F. McDONELL.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

NOTICE.—The under-mentioned estates having come under charge of this office, all persons having claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the said estates, are requested to place themselves in immediate communication with the undersigned :—

John Kelly, a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Royal Artillery, died at Bombay on the 10th August 1876.

Edward Cockburn Ravenshaw, formerly in the Civil Service of the late Honorable East India Company's Establishment at Calcutta, but late of No. 36, Eaton Square, in the County of Middlesex in England, died in England on the 14th April 1877.

John MacGregor, an Engineer, employed in the Desoi Iron Works at Jorehaut, in the District of Sebsaugor, Assam, died at Jorehaut on the 6th April 1877.

Brian Christie McBarnett Hodgson, of Woods Farm, in the Parish of Little Woolton, in the County of Lancaster, in England, died in England on the 12th December 1862.

Hannah Bowden, a widow, residing at Burdwan, died at Burdwan on the 25th April 1877.

Henry John Lawrell, formerly a Captain in Her Majesty's Army, but late of the Customs Preventive Service, Calcutta, died in England on the 14th January 1877.

Frederica Donahoy, a widow, residing at No. 8, North Road Entally, in the Suburbs of Calcutta, died at Entally on the 10th July 1877.

John Mellish, Chief Civil Master Armourer in the Arsenal at 3 Ferozepore, died at Ferozepore on the 26th May 1877.

Alexander Dalziel, of Rangoon, in British Burmah, a Merchant, died at Rangoon on the 16th May 1877.

Paul Apear, formerly of Calcutta, an Armenian inhabitant, but late of England, a Bachelor, died in England on the — 1877.

Henry Alfred Harris, Conservator of Orissa Ports and Superintendent of Customs, died at False Point on the 8th May 1877.

Thomas Coope Wadham, Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police, in the District of Patna, died at Patna on the 5th May 1877.

Clara Luid Frith, of No. 10, Clifton Road, East St. John's Wood, in the County of Middlesex, in England, widow, died in England on the 17th November 1871.

William Cook, an Engine-driver in the Oudh and Rohileund Railway, died at Moradabad on the 29th July 1876.

William Frederick Goulding, of Mussoorie, died at Mussoorie on the 14th October 1876.

Edward Hector Goulding, lately residing at Agra, died at Agra on the 5th January 1877.

Henry Herbert Goulding, lately residing at Agra, died at Agra on the 6th November 1876.

Robert Gostling, an Engineer in the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Service, died at Middlesex in England on the 21st December 1876.

Charles Edwin Roberts, carrying on business as a Commission Agent at No. 76, Clive Street, in the Town of Calcutta, died at Calcutta on the 8th September 1877.

Robert Pitcher, of No. 13, Bentinck Street, in the Town of Calcutta, Scripture Reader, died at Calcutta on the 7th September 1877.

Molynaux Batt, formerly a Captain in Her Majesty's 98th Regiment, died at Venice, Italy, on the — 1876.

William Harlow, of the Lydiacherra Tea Estate in Cachar, a Tea Planter, died at — on the 3rd August 1877.

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,

Administrator Genl.

HIGH COURT, CALCUTTA, }
The 29th Sept. 1877. }

BANK OF BENGAL.

Calcutta, the 30th January 1878.

Notice is hereby given that the Bank of Bengal and Public Debt Office will be closed on Thursday, the 7th, and Friday, the 8th proximo, on account of the Hindu festival "Sreepunchomey."

By order of the Directors,

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,

Offg. Secretary & Treasurer.

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 25th January 1878.

No. 2.—Mr. H. F. Todd, Assistant Surveyor, 1st Grade, attached to the Mysore Topographical Survey Party, is granted privilege leave for two months under Supplement F. Section 12, of the Civil Leave Code, from the forenoon of the 1st January 1878.

J. T. WALKER, *Colonel, R.E.,*

Surveyor General of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT— Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 22nd January 1878.

No. 6.—Captain G. D'A. Jackson, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank), on return from Madras Famine Works, is posted to the Lahore Command, Military Works.

No. 7.—Mr. R. M. Slane, Accountant, 3rd Grade, attached to the Office of Examiner of Accounts, Military Works, availed himself of the one month's privilege leave granted to him in Inspector General's Notification No. 125, dated 22nd December 1877, on the forenoon of 21st December and reported his return to duty on the forenoon of 14th January 1878.

The unexpired portion (seven days) of his leave is cancelled.

The 24th January 1878.

No. 8.—Quarter Master Sergeant H. T. Mudge, R.E., is posted to the Sirhind Command, Military Works.

This cancels Inspector General's Notification No. 4, dated 14th January 1878.

No. 9.—Sergeant D. McCarthy, Supervisor, was granted subsidiary leave from 24th to 28th November 1877, both days inclusive, to enable him to join his appointment on return from furlough.

L. RUSSELL, *Colonel, R.E.,*

Offg. Insp. Genl. of Mily. Works.

Lahore Command.

Lahore, the 29th January 1878.

No. 3.—With reference to Inspector General's Notification No. 6 of 22nd January 1878, Captain G. D. A. Jackson, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank), is posted to the Dalhousie Division, Military Works.

D. WARD, *Major, R.E.,*

*Offg. Supdg. Engr., Lahore Command,
Military Works.*

Meerut Command.

Meerut, the 25th January 1878.

No. 3.—Leave on medical certificate for a further period of two months is granted to Syud Mudud Hoosein, Overseer, 1st Grade, Meerut Division, Military Works, with effect from the 12th January 1878.

No. 4.—ERRATUM.—Referring to this Office Notification No. 61, dated 18th October 1877, Mr. G. Lamb, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, was relieved of his duties in this Command on the afternoon of the 23rd September 1877 (not 25th September as therein stated.)

Æ. PERKINS, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*

*Supdg. Engr., Meerut Command,
Military Works.*

Rawul Pindi Command.

Rawul Pindi, the 20th January 1878.

No. 184.—Lieutenant M. Martin, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, reported his arrival at Rawul Pindi on the afternoon of the 16th instant, and is posted to the Rawul Pindi Division, Military Works. He reported himself therein on the 21st instant, before noon.

D. LIMOND, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*

*Supdg. Engr., Rawul Pindi Command,
Military Works.*

Sirhind Command.

Umballa, the 28th January 1878.

No. 1.—With reference to Inspector General Military Works' Notification No. 8 of the 24th January 1878, Quarter Master Sergeant T. Mudge, R. E., Supervisor, is posted to the Umballa Division, Military Works, which he joined on the forenoon of the 21st idem.

JOHN P. C. ANDERSON, *C.E.,*

Supdg. Engr., Sirhind Command, Mily. Works.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The undermentioned candidates have passed the B. A. Examination :—

FIRST DIVISION.

In order of Merit.

1 Kennedy, Pringle	... Teacher.
2 Agasti, Suryyakumar	... Presidency College.
3 Ray, Chandranarayan	... Hugli College.
4 Gupta, Asutosh	... Presidency College.
5 Maitra, Upendranath	... Ditto.
6 Mazharul, Anwar	... Hugli College.
7 Datta, Mahendranath	... Benares College.
8 Pathak, Jwalaprasad	... Ditto.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical order.

Bandyopadhyay, Haridas	... Presidency College.
Basu, Asutosh	... Canning College.
Fazlul Karim	... Hugli College.
Gargari, Haridas	... St. Xavier's College.
Ghosh, Manmathakumar	... Krishnaghur College.
" Saradaprasad	... Presidency College.
Maitra, Batukrishna	... Muir Central College.
Mallick, Ramcharan	... Presidency College.
Mitra, Surendranath	... Ditto.
10 Nag, Kunjalal	... General Assembly's Institution.
Pattadar, Gurugovinda	... Krishnaghur College.
Ray, Saradaranjan	... Dacca College.
Sanyal, Abhaycharan	... Muir Central College.
Sitalprasad	... Patna College.
Solomons, W. H.	... Cathedral Mission College.
Sukul, Kalisankar	... Presidency College.
17 Syed Sakhawat Hosain	... Hugli College.

THIRD DIVISION.

In Alphabetical order.

Ayaram	... Lahore College.
Bagehi, Gopalprasad	... Ex-Student, General Assembly's Institution.
Bandyopadhyay, Banawarilal	... General Assembly's Institution.
Batavyal, Atulchandra	... Presidency College.
Bhattacharyya, Bangachandra	... Ditto.
" Asutosh	... Canning College.
Brijmohanlal	... Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Kushchandra	... Ex-Student, Presidency College.
" Mahinimohan	... Presidency College.
10 " Srikrishna	... Ex-Student, Presidency College.
Chaudhuri, Mohinimohan	... Krishnaghur College.
Chhijju Mal	... Muir Central College.
Datta, Asminikumar	... Krishnaghur College.
De, Panchkari	... Presidency College.
Dhar, Nagendranath	... Hugli College.
Dutt, William	... Teacher.
Hargovind Dayal	... Canning College.
Jaganuath, I	... Agra College.
Jaganuath, II	... Ditto.
20 Lahiri, Purnachandra	... Cathedral Mission College.
LeFeuvre, E. A.	... Patna College.
Maitra, Kalipada	... Canning College, Lucknow.
Majumdar, Dakshinacharan	... Presidency College.
" Kripanath	... Ex-Student, Presidency College.
Mandal, Ramesvar	... General Assembly's Institution.
Mukhopadhyay, Biharilal	... Patna College.
" Haridas	... Ex-Student, St. Xavier's College.
" Kalikrishna	... Lahore College.
" Umacharan	... General Assembly's Institution.
30 Munshi, Srinarayan	... Ditto.
Namasivaya, V.	... Cathedral Mission College.
Nanhak Chand	... Benares College.
Ray, Kaliprasanna	... Cathedral Mission College.
Sajivanlal	... Benares College.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Allahabad Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.			
Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
47	... D 4—77170	... 50	... Ram Charan, Cawnpur.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
98	... D 18—01525	... 100	... Surgeon D. N. Martin, Ferozepur.
99	... D 5—75133	... 20	... Ram Narain Daw, Calcutta.
100	... D 14—07302	... 20	... Bankey Lall, Todgarh, Ajmere.
101	... D 11—61816	... 10	... Choudhree Bota Chund, Jalandhur.

ALLAHABAD,—Paper Currency Office; }
The 24th January 1878. }

T. H. S. BIDDULPH,
Asstt. Acctt. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Office.

Coconada Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.			
No. of Notes.	Value		Name of Claimant.
	Rs.		
I 4—14746	... 50		
" —14747	... 50		
" —14748	... 50		
" —14749	... 50		
" —14750	... 50		
" —14751	... 50		

Manchiraj Venkatroydoo, Yernadoodem Taluk, Godavery District.

COCONADA,—Paper Currency Dept.; }
The 23rd January 1878. }

H. RICHARDSON,
Depy. Collr., in charge of Paper Currency.

Lahore Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.			
Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
11	... E 10—69440	... 10	... Jumma, Morigate, Lahore.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
134	... E 5—98684	... 20	... Kasi Das Bhai Das, Surat.
3	... E 2—25787	... 500	... Dr. D. N. Martin, 30th P. N. Infantry, Ferozepur.

LAHORE,—Paper Currency Office; }
The 25th January 1878. }

W. T. PIERCY,
Asstt. to Acctt. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.			
Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
118	... B 55—57017	... 50	... } S. Shutacopiengar, Kolar.
	... " —57018	... 50	
119	... B 52—91240	... 10	... } A. Moonesawmy Naiker, Kadiry.
	... " —91241	... 10	
	... B 54—21726	... 20	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
244	... B 54—01305	... 20	... G. Gnana Pillay, Tellicherry.
245	... B 52—30519	... 10	... } B. Mooneappa Chetty, Paleode.
	... B 53—07818	... 10	
246	... B 54—53456	... 20	... M. Abooloo Chetty, Madras.
247	... B 49—79128	... 10	... M. Gopalawmy Naidu, Bellary.
248	... B 58—40211	... 100	... } Syed Hoosain Saib, Chellumbrum, South Arcot.
	... " —40212	... 100	
	... " —55900	... 100	
249	... B 55—51450	... 50	... } Cotha Moonekristiah, Oowoor.
	... B 58—48716	... 100	
	... " —67974	... 100	
65	... B 55—41024 } wrongly joined	50	... S. Venkatakrishnamah Chetty, Madras.
66	... B 54—32372 } ditto	20	... V. Parthasarthi Chetty, Madras.
	... " —32272 }		

FORT ST. GEORGE,—Acctt. Genl.'s Office, }
The 21st January 1878. }

G. W. CLINE, LL.D.,
Asstt. to the Acctt. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept.

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
406	... O 28-54872	... 1,000	Hookum Chand Sagor Mull.
	L 92-84801	... 50	
	" -78854	... 50	
	" -73896	... 50	
	" -73897	... 50	
407	... O 33-08031	... 100	Ram Charan Marwaree.
409	O 5-33597	... 10	The Post Master, Calcutta.
410	... L 84-54845	... 100	Ramruck Dás.
	" -74834	... 100	
	" -63346	... 100	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
270	... L 23-00492 }	... 5	Babu Thakúr Dás.
	" -00494 }	...	
	L 24-36091 }	... 5	
	" -36087 }	...	
	L 91-81711 }	... 20	Messrs. Surroop Dhur and Sons.
	" -81712 }	...	
271	... L 61-57717 }	... 10	
	L 62-64819 }	...	
	O 7-75106 }	... 10	
	" -75105 }	...	Babu Shoseelhoosun Sen.
	L 15-72344 }	... 5	
	L 11-02935 }	...	
272	L 44-63624 }	... 10	Luthfar Rahman.
	" -63623 }	...	
275	... L 98-38861 }	... 10	Radha Gobind Majumdar and Hurro Nath Majumdar.
	O 5-15642 }	...	
276	... E 12-18123 }	... 20	
	L 89-14213 }	...	
	A 67-36716 }	... 10	
	" -43000 }	...	Babu Janokee Nath Banerjee.
277	... L 97-50514 }	... 10	
	" -50516 }	...	Mr. C. H. Ringwood.
429	L 82-20555	... 100	
	L 94-36958	... 100	
	" -16214	... 100	
	L 92-12668	... 50	
	" -12667	... 50	
	" -12647	... 50	
	L 81-75613	... 50	
431	... L 80-96221	... 20	Pundit Peyaray Kishen.
	O 3-44929	... 20	
	" -66966	... 20	
432	... A 99-68068	... 20	Babu Binda Churn Mitter.
	L 72-78976	... 10	

CALCUTTA.—Paper Currency Dept.;
The 1st February 1878.

E. W. KELLNER,
Offg. Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Bombay Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
1878.			
W9	... M 23-84068	... 50	Mr. Wassodev Rughoonath Ancharia, Kurrachee.
W10	... M 33-06222	... 20	
	" -06223	... 20	Mr. Arjunrao Moray, Sub-Overseer, Nirá Canal.
W11	... M 36-03859	...	
	M 25-79333	... 100 each	Mr. Hari Narayen, Rowpoora, Baroda.
	" -89447	...	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
1878.			
H9	... M 6-07243	... 5	Mr. Rustomji Poonjiaji Dalál, Machhlipit. Surat.
H10	... M 26-76918 }	...	
	" -76919 }	... 100 each	Raghoojee Sitaram, Nasik.
	" -76920 }	...	
	M 23-92502	... 50	Krishnajee Ragoonath, Wai, Satara.
H11	... M 22-70948	... 20	
H12	... M 30-10252	... 10	Mr. E. Behrman, Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, Poona.
	M 31-59488	... 10	
	M 31-04490	... 20	
H13	... M 31-75015	... 10	Captain R. H. Dillon, H. M.'s 45th Regiment, Bangalore.
	" -75016	... 10	
M7	... M 28-50893 }	... 10	Govind Yeshwant, New Cloth Market, Bombay.
	F 7-77092 }	...	

BOMBAY.—Paper Currency Dept.;
The 29th January 1878.

W. WELLS,
Assistant Commissioner.

Nagpur Circle.

HALF NOTE.

Register No.	No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1877-78.		Rs.	
H24	... F 13-27909	... 5	... W. Ramaunjava, Clerk, Accountant General's Office, C. P.
NAGPUR.—Paper Currency Office; } The 24th January 1878. }			C. G. VANSITTART. Asstt. to Depy. Acctt. Genl., C. P., in charge of Paper Currency.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS,
Central System.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Agra, the 28th January 1878.

No. 5.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 26 of the 17th January 1878, Mr. F. S. Homfray, Store-keeper, 2nd Grade, is posted to the Western Rajputana Railway.

The 29th January 1878.

No. 6.—The under-mentioned Upper Subordinates are transferred from the Holkar and Neemuch Railways Construction Establishment, to the Open Line:—

Mr. W. Batchellor, Overseer, 1st Grade.

Bahoo Gunput Rao, Overseer, 1st Grade.

W. C. FURNIVALL,
Offg. Director.

North-Eastern System.

Darjeeling, the 29th January 1878.

No. 15.—Mr. A. D'Ortez, Overseer, 1st Grade, attached to the Saidpur Workshops, Northern Bengal State Railway, is granted one month's privilege leave, with effect from the 26th December 1877.

F. S. STANTON, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.*,
Offg. Director.

Western System.

Rawal Pindi, the 22nd January 1878.

No. 5.—From this Office Notifications Nos. 23 and 33, dated the 6th and 27th September last, respectively, the word "Apprentice" should be struck out.

No. 6.—Mr. H. C. Mann, Sub-Engineer, 1st Grade, Punjab Northern State Railway, officiated as an Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, from 13th August to 12th October 1877, during the time Mr. A. S. Gerrard was on leave.

The 24th January 1878.

No. 7.—Mr. R. E. Wright, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank), Indus Valley State Railway, is granted, under Supplement F, Section 10, of the Civil Leave Code, subsidiary leave for twenty days, preparatory to the six months' leave on medical certificate sanctioned in this Office Notification No. 41 of the 20th November 1877.

ALEX. GRANT,
Director of State Railways,
Officiating in the Western System.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

The 21st January 1878.

No. 16.—On the closing of the Ooch Depot, Mr. F. S. Homfray, Store-keeper, 2nd Grade, was transferred to the Khanpur Division, as Divisional Store-keeper.

M. RAYNE,
Engineer-in-Chief.

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY.

Statement of the amount of Cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India.

The 31st January 1878 ... Rs. 1,73,51,872-2-7

W. WATERFIELD,
Treasurer to the Govt. of India.CALCUTTA, }
1st Feb. 1878.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	CERTIFICATES OR RECEIPTS		CASH OF RUPEES		
	By ESTI- MATED VALUE.	On the General Treasury.	On the Currency Depart- ment.	Under Assay.	Held on account of the Cur- rency De- partment.
1878.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	1,00,382	1,75,841	...	1,29,105	80,63,913
	2,700	3,22,221	...	1,22,785	87,15,600
	12,300	3,27,390	9,070	1,35,185	87,09,331
		3,00,000		1,00,000	87,15,600
	9,000	3,00,000	37,004	1,08,018	87,76,073
	18,800	3,01,000	98,000	31,208	87,84,783
					88,70,755

CALCUTTA MINT, }
The 28th Jan. 1878.J. F. TENNANT,
Offg. Mint Master.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 29th December 1877.

PASSENGER SERVICE.

Messrs. Bird and Company have contracted to carry the Mails between Kurseong and Darjeeling, by Tonga, and the service will probably be extended to the section of road between Silliguri and Kurseong by 1st April 1878.

Passengers are conveyed by these Tongas at the following rates:—

For one seat, a sum not exceeding 8 annas a mile.

For two seats, a sum not exceeding 12 annas a mile.

The 28th January 1878.

The Passenger and Mail Cart Service between Caragola and Siligoree, hitherto kept up by the Postal Department, will, in consequence of the opening of the Northern Bengal State Railway, be discontinued from the 1st February 1878.

J. MACFARLAN,

Offg. Post Master General of Bengal.

PASSENGER SERVICE.

Jessore Line.

A carriage line is maintained under contract between Chagdah Station on the Eastern Bengal Railway and Jessore, a distance of 48 miles. The contractor is bound to start one carriage each way daily to meet the up and down Mail Trains, but he is at liberty to make his own charges for the conveyance of passengers.

The 1st February 1878.

Mails for Ceylon, Straits, Hong-Kong and United States of America, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Saturday, the 2nd February 1878, at 6 p. m.

Mails for Rangoon, Moulmein, and Straits, for transmission per Steamer *Arabia*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 3rd February 1878, at 6 p. m.

Mails for Chittagong, Akyah and Kyook Phyoo, for transmission per Steamer *Calcutta*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 3rd February 1878, at 6 p. m.

Mails for Persian Gulf, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Monday, the 4th February 1878, at 6 p. m.

Mails for Chittagong, Akyah, Kyook-Phyoo, and Bassin, for transmission per Steamer *Madras*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Tuesday, the 5th February 1878, at 6 p. m.

Mails for Madras and Ceylon, for transmission per P. and O. Steamer *Khedive*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 6th February 1878, at 6 p. m.

Mails for Madras, Ceylon, and the intermediate ports, for transmission per Steamer *Africa*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 6th February 1878, at 6 p. m.

The next Overland Mail *via* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Friday, the 8th February 1878, by which mails for Mauritius, St. Denis, Réunion, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, Cape of Good Hope, the Comoro Islands, and Madagascar can be forwarded.

2. Book-post and pattern packets must be posted on the 7th February 1878.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 6 p. m. precisely, after which hour overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 6-30 p. m., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover up to 7 p. m.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 1st February 1878.

Allen, Miss Josephine E., care of Mrs. Dall.	Mackay, Miss.
Baily, J. R.	Marrison, C.
Balfour, Mrs.	Martin, W.
Barrells, John.	Mason, Billy.
Basu, Dr. D.	McDonald, G.
Bigley, G. S.	McGuire, Mrs.
Box, Mrs.	McNaughton, J. H.
Braham & Co., Messrs.	Miller, Edgar.
Braun, Mary.	Moody, Lizzie.
Brennan, Mrs. E.	Montague, J. M.
Brommel, B.	Murrison, James S.
Brown, Colonel.	Newman, J. B.
Bullock, J.	Nundy, Mrs. P. K.
Bullock, Capt.	Packet, L.
Cassinath Baboo.	Pelit, Monsieur Chas.
Chatter, M.	Platt, J.
Clew, Mrs.	Price, Mrs.
Collis, W.	Pritchard, P.
Crump, H. D.	Radford, William T.
Dartnell & Co., Messrs.	Richards, Mrs. Chas.
Deal, W.	Roberts, E.
DeCristoforis, Signor Tius.	Rodrigues, Mrs. E.
Dodgson, W.	Rogers, C. J.
Domball, F. D.	Rosenburg, W.
Doyle & Co., Messrs.	Roy, H.
Duncan, R. W.	Sen, D. N., Messrs., & Co.
Eaton, Mrs. J. C.	Scholon, W.
Ferguson, C. B.	Seamons, M.
FitzPatrick, D.	Sims, Mrs.
Forbes, Thos. T.	Simpson, Capt. G.
Francis, Miss A.	Smith, Miss M.
Fullam, Mrs. M.	Sontar, Jas. McGregor.
Gabriel, G. E.	Stephen, Mrs. E.
Gomes, A. F.	Sutherland, C. J.
Hamilton, Wm.	Svechenyi, La Comte Bela.
Hattinger, C.	Taylor, Mrs.
Innes, C. E. S.	Tweedie, Mrs. (from Scotland).
Jarainmo, D.	Care of Capt. Tweedie.
Jellicoe, Mrs. S. R.	Viaudier, Madame E.
Johns, Mrs. S.	Wads, E. R.
Law, Sithanath.	Williams, Mrs.
Lyons, Fred.	Williams, Dr. H. F.
Macdonell, Major-General.	Wilson, C. D. H.
MacIntyr, A.	Wilson, W. G. H.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."

Adie, A. E.	Ford, D.
Aireck, Frederico.	Frazier, E. R.
Ball, W. H. H.	George, David.
Bance, J. M.	Guldweben, Geo.
Bell, John S.	Guthrie, A.
Bennett, T. O.	Greiff, Leile.
Boe, Ashjohn.	Hackett, Mr.
Brown, A. O.	Hamilton, V.
Brown, R. W.	Huguenot, M.
Bruce, Esq.	Humfrey, Capt. B. J. P.
Budreedass, Baboo.	Indicato Orazio, Sigr.
Bull, Alex.	Jackson, Capt.
Busuttil, C.	Jeffreys, R.
Campbell, Allen.	Johnston, Mrs.
Carter, R.	Jordon, Mrs.
Cashie, B. B.	Jourdan, Monsieur
Chennell, Thomas.	Keller, Sigr. Ignazio.
Chescoe, Charles.	Killeoyne, Thos.
Collins, Francis B.	Lamb, H. W.
Corbett, C. J.	Lane, C.
Cox, Chas. S.	Leopold, T.
Croad, Mrs. H.	Leonard, Thomas.
Croghan, W. J.	Lochner, R.
Cumberland, A. H.	Lock, Pat.
D'Silva, G. P.	Lonsdale, John.
Dahlke, H. F.	Lucas, Mrs.
Daniel, Cecil.	Lynn, J. Simmons.
Denholm, J. C.	M. J. B.
Doherty, Mrs. H. A.	MacFugre, A.
Doherty, J.	Manverse, Capt. W. B.
Donovan, D.	Matson, E.
Douglas, S. J.	McKeen, John
E. F. W.	Meyer, Herman.
Ewbaurs, A.	Mirza Abdool Hossain.
Faulkes, E.	Montgomery, C. W.
Fawcus, William.	Muggeridge, E.
Feryer, Mr.	Norman, H.
Finch, Fredt.	Oriovits, Tasef.

Ostia, P.
Pearce, Capt.
Picknell, M.
Pinkney, A.
Postethwaite, G. F.
Powell, H. J.
Raikes, F. D.
Reid, Sir J. R., *Bart.*
Ringwood, C. H.
Robertson, W. Kerr.
Roman, Jacob.
Rose, Miss Grace.
Rowcliff, R. H.
Rough, David.

Salamonson, A. A. C.
Sarkar, Tara Dass.
Sevenoaks, Chas.
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Sweeting, A. C.
Tarnowski, Ladistos.
Taylor, J. S.
Taylor, Revd. J. H.
Thomson, A.
Walker, Geo.
Webb, Captain H. E.
Williams, Capt. T.
Woods, Capt. James W.

Newspapers.

Byers, M. B.
Campbell, A.
Castello, P.
Dortez D.
Finch, F.
Ford, Daniel.
George, R.
Hacket, J.

Hunter, George.
Jeffrey, William.
Montague, J. M.
Murrison, G. S.
Postethwaite, G. F.
Sevenoaks, Charles.
Simpson, R. H.

Registered Letters.

Bull, Alex.
Monsieur La Comte D.
Tarnowski.

Peterson, Mrs. O.
Rosenburg, W.
Schonger, C.

Parcel.

Dalton, Lieut. R. T.

E. C. GEORGE,

Post Master of Calcutta.

GAUHATI CEMETERY NOTICE.

MR. KELLNER.

The representatives of the late Mr. H. Kellner, Sub-Assistant Commissioner, who died February 15, 1847, are requested to repair the pillars erected to his memory in Gauhati Cemetery, as unless so repaired, it must be levelled by order of Government.

P. NICOLAS,
Chaplain, Gauhati.

GAUHATI,
The 15th January 1878.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that the Government building for Ice-machine together with the Bungalow and Out-offices, erected for the use of the Engineer in charge of the Machinery and of a Non-Commissioned Officer, with a large compound and Ice-machinery capable of turning out (40) forty maunds of Ice in (24) twenty-four hours, turning lathe, well and pump, and numerous other items, all in working order, will be sold by public auction on the 4th February 1878, at an upset price of Rs. 10,000 for Ice-machine with its apparatus, and Rs. 20,000 for the Buildings and Out-offices.

The sale will take place at Executive Engineer's Office, Military Works Division, Lucknow Cantonment, at 2 P.M., and the purchaser will be required to pay 5 per cent. on the fall of the hammer, and the balance before taking possession of the above property.

The purchaser will have all the property at his risk after the sale is completed.

In case of failure in paying up the balance, the above property will be re-sold, and the loss thereby sustained will be recovered from the purchaser, who will have no claim to the increased sum if obtained by this re-sale.

The buildings are situated on the south side of the Railway line running to Benares, near the General's Bungalow and the Railway Over-bridge.

The purchaser will hold the land on the conditions specified in paragraph 1984 of the Bengal Military Regulations. He will likewise have to comply with all the rules now in force or that may hereafter be introduced in Cantonments.

On completion of the sale, the purchaser will be required to sign a declaration to this effect in the presence of the Cantonment Magistrate.

Some ether expected to arrive shortly from England for use with the Machine will also be offered for sale at the same time and place on conditions to be stated at time of sale.

G. E. SANFORD, *Major, R.E.,*
Exc. Engr., Lucknow Divn., Mily. Works.

NOTICE.

ODUH FOREST DEPARTMENT.

BYRAMGHAT DEPÔT.

On the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

From this date the prices of Sál beams and scantlings supplied from this Depôt will be as follows:—

BEAMS—

21 feet length @	Rs. 2 10 0	per cubic foot.
22	@ „ 2 12 0	„
23	@ „ 2 14 0	„
24	@ „ 3 0 0	„

Above the lengths given two annus per foot run will be charged. Any inches over the foot will be charged as a foot.

SCANTLINGS—

from 12 to 20 feet @	Rs. 2 8 0	per cubic foot.
under 12 & over 7 „ @	„ 2 4 0	„
under 7 „ @	„ 2 0 0	„

The above prices are for ordinary building purposes.

For planking, sleepers, &c., special rates will be fixed by agreement.

The Department will still take orders for buildings all over @ Rs. 2-4-0 per cubic foot, provided the scantlings are taken in fair proportion.

SECOND AND THIRD CLASS TIMBER will be sold, and price fixed by agreement.

AUCTION SALES will be held from time to time to clear off stock.

For further particulars apply to the Officer in charge.

By order of the Conservator, Oudh Forests,

SIMPSON HILLIER,

Assistant Conservator of Forests.

The 1st June 1877.

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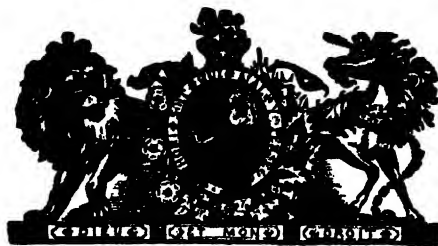
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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1878.

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No. 33.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT, 1866, AND OF THE PUNJAB BANK, LIMITED.

The Judicial Assistant of Lahore has, by an order, dated the twentieth day of December 1877, appointed the Alliance Bank of Simla, Limited, to be Official Liquidator of the above-named Company.

Dated this 2nd day of January 1878.

F. BULLOCK,
Judicial Assistant, Lahore.

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT, 1866, AND OF THE PUNJAB BANK, LIMITED.

The creditors of the above-named Company are required, on or before the 15th day of April 1878, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims and the names and addresses of their attorneys or pleaders, if any, to the Alliance Bank of Simla, Limited, Lahore, the Official Liquidator of the said Company; and if so required by notice in writing from the said Official Liquidator, are by their attorneys or pleaders to come in and prove their said debts or claims, at the Court of the Judicial Assistant, Lahore, at such time as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

The 1st day of May 1878 at 1 o'clock P.M., at Lahore, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the debts and claims.

Dated this 19th day of January 1878.

F. BULLOCK,
Judicial Assistant, Lahore.

NOTICE.

The interest and responsibility of Mr. James Nicol Fleming in our firm has ceased. The business will be carried on by the remaining partner Mr. James Dyce Nicol.

NICOL, FLEMING & Co.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost or Stolen

Government Promissory Note No. 035874, dated 1st February 1842-43, for Rs. 1,000, of the 4 per cent. Loan, standing in the name of Sreemutty Bhoobunnessory Dabee, widow of the late Baboo Troyluckonath Mookerjee of Godulparah, in the French Settlement. The Promissory Note in question had been stolen along with certain gold and silver articles of the value of Rs. 6,000—1,000, also belonging to her, and which Promissory Note and gold and silver articles were kept in a wooden box in the Godulparah house. The payment of interest and transfer of the said Promissory Note have been stopped in the Public Debt Office.

JOYKISSEN GANGOOLY,
Attorney for Sreemutty Bhoobunnessory Dabee.

Lost or Stolen

Government Promissory Note No. 056608, dated 1st February 1842-43, for Rs. 1,000, of the 4 per cent. Loan, belonging to Sreemutty Degumbory Dabee, widow of Baboo Gora Chand Roy, late of Garoolah in the District of 24-Pergunnahs, and which Promissory Note was kept by her with her daughter Sreemutty Bhoobunnessory Dabee, widow of Baboo Troyluckonath Mookerjee, late of Godulparah, in the French Settlement. The said Promissory Note has been stolen along with another Promissory Note for Rs. 1,000 and certain gold and silver articles belonging to the said Sreemutty Bhoobunnessory Dabee of the value of Rs. 6,000 or 7,000 from a wooden box kept in the said Godulparah house. The payment of interest and transfer of the Promissory Note in question have been stopped in the Public Debt Office in Calcutta.

JOYKISSEN GANGOOLY,
Attorney for Sreemutty Degumbory Dabee.

Stolen

The Government Promissory Note No. 004401, of the 4½ per cent. of 1872, for Rs. 1,100, originally standing in the name of Ram Taruck Mookerjee, and last endorsed to Kadumbini Debee. Payment stopped at the Public Debt Office.

JOGENDEO NATH CHATTERJEE,
Ootterparrah, Zillah Illoohly.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1878. {Register
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Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making
Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 16th January 1878, and was referred to a Select Committee:—

No. 1 of 1878.

A Bill to make better provision for the management of the Husainábád endowment at Lucknow.

WHEREAS in the year 1838 the third King of Oudh Muhammad Ali Shah, built at Lucknow a Mosque called Husainábád Mubárak for the purpose of the celebration therein of certain religious ceremonies and for the ultimate interment of himself and his mother;

And whereas, on or about the twenty-third day of November 1839, the said Muhammad Ali Shah deposited the sum of twelve lálkis of Lucknow sicca rupees in the treasury of the late East India Company at the Residency at Lucknow;

And whereas by a deed of gift dated the fifteenth of the month of Ramazán in the year 1255 of the Hijra, corresponding with the said twenty-third day of November 1839, the said Muhammad Ali Shah declared that the annual interest on the said sum of twelve lálkis of rupees at the rate of four per centum per annum, together with the rent of certain shops therein referred to and the income of certain religious offerings, should be applied to the payment of the pensions of certain persons therein mentioned and their descendants (hereinafter called the pensioners) and to defraying the expenses of the

said Mosque and the repairs of a road therein mentioned; and by the same deed the said Muhammad Ali Shah appointed two of his servants named Rafik-ul-Daulah Sayyid Imám Ali Khán Bahádúr and Azímulláh Khán Bahádúr, and after them their descendants, generation after generation, to be Superintendents (*mutawallís*) of the said Mosque, and Sharfu-d-Daulah Muzaffar-ul-Mulk Muhammad Ibráhim Khán Bahádúr Mustakím Jang, and his descendants after him to be Agent of the said pensioners only, and the expenses of the said Mosque were to be paid in perpetuity from the said treasury to the said two Superintendents and their descendants after them, and the said pensions were to be paid through the said Agent; and the said deed further provided that, in the event of failure of heirs of the said Superintendents or Agent, the British Resident for the time being at Lucknow should, with the concurrence of three-fourths of the said pensioners, appoint one of their number to the vacant post. And the deed now in recital also contained the following provisions:

As the pensioners enumerated in this deed are objects of our peculiar consideration and favour, it is necessary that the Resident for the time being, owing to the union and friendship subsisting between the two Governments, treat them with kindness, and considering them deserving of the support of the British Government, always afford them his aid and assistance.

“The undermentioned items of income are hereby remitted and shall be devoted to the expenses of the Husainábád Mubárak and its dependencies, and all the property in it is given by us as a gift. It shall not be optional with the sovereigns of Oudh, at any time, on any account whatsoever, to interfere in any way with it, and let the Resident for the time being, at the request of the mutawallis, or superintendents, in this particular matter, give his countenance and support that this good work may continue in existence for ever;”

And whereas the items of income so referred to were the rents of certain shops attached to the said Mosque and the income from religious offerings thereto ;

And whereas on the fifth day of December 1839, Colonel Caulfield, the British Resident at Lucknow, addressed a letter to the said Muhammad Ali Shah in which he acknowledged the receipt of the said deed of gift, and stated that His Majesty might rest satisfied that every attention would be paid by the Resident to the wishes therein expressed, that his relatives would ever meet with the utmost attention, and that their interests would always be attended to by the Resident so far as his official duty permitted ;

And whereas some time after the said twenty-third day of November 1839, the said Muhammad Ali Shah added to the endowment so created Government promissory notes amounting to the sum of two millions four hundred and seventeen thousand five hundred sicca rupees, but he did not expressly declare any trusts of such further endowment ;

And whereas the said notes are believed to have been in September 1841, converted into Government promissory notes for Company's rupees, and to have been then endorsed in favour of the said Superintendents and the Agent ;

And whereas at some time between the same date and the month of February 1856, certain surplus-funds of the said endowment were invested in Government promissory notes, some in the names of the said Superintendents and Agent, and some in the names of the said Superintendents only ;

And whereas, after the mutiny of 1857 and the re-occupation of Lucknow, the said Mosque was found to have been stripped of all its valuable property and the promissory notes of which the said endowment then consisted were missing, and it appeared on enquiry that the said Agent had joined the mutineers and been killed during an attack on the said city, and that the said Superintendents had sold certain of the same promissory notes ;

And whereas the Government of India thereupon removed the existing Superintendents from their office, and called upon the existing pensioners to appoint under the hereinbefore-recited provisions of the fourth article of the said deed of trust two other Superintendents and an Agent ;

And whereas the Nawábs Muhsinu-d-Daulah and Mumtázu-d-Daulah were accordingly appointed Superintendents and Shahámat-ulláh Khán was appointed Agent, and such appointments were confirmed by the then Chief Commissioner of Oudh in the year 1860 ;

And whereas in the meanwhile most of the promissory notes so missing as aforesaid were recovered and of some of the others duplicates were granted by Government ;

And whereas the Superintendents and Agent appointed as last aforesaid, subsequently obtained from the Civil Court at Lucknow a declaration of their title to the arrears of interest which had accrued due on the promissory notes then constituting the said endowment ;

And whereas in the month of June 1864, the said promissory notes and arrears were assigned to

the said Superintendents and Agents free from all restrictions ;

And whereas the said Nawáb Muhsinu-d-Daulah has recently died, but the said deed of trust confers no power to appoint any other person to be a Superintendent in his stead ;

And whereas it is doubtful whether the aforesaid appointment of Superintendents and Agent was a regular and valid appointment, and whether there exists any person who can exercise the power of appointment conferred on the Resident by the said deed of gift ;

And whereas, owing to the changes which have happened since the death of the said Muhammad Ali Shah, it is expedient to provide for the management of the said endowment in manner hereinafter appearing ;

And whereas it is also desirable to empower the High Court of Judicature at Allahabad to settle a scheme for the payment of the pensions referred to in the said trust-deed, and for the application of the surplus-income of the said endowment in defraying the expenses of the trust and in support of the Mosque, road and other objects contemplated by the said Muhammad Ali Shah ;

And whereas it is also expedient to indemnify all persons for anything done before the passing of this Act, which might lawfully have been done if the said appointments of the said Nawábs and Shahámat-ulláh Khán had been valid ;

It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. The said pensioners and such of the descend-

ants of the said Muhammad Ali Shah as may for the time being reside at Lucknow may

from time to time nominate so many persons as they or a majority of them think fit to be trustees of the said endowment ; and the Local Government may from time to time appoint from amongst the persons so nominated such persons, as it thinks fit, to be such trustees : provided that the said Nawáb Mumtázu-d-Daulah shall be one of the said persons to be first nominated and appointed as aforesaid, and that the number of the said trustees shall be not less than three and not more than five, as the Local Government may from time to time direct.

2. If any of the said trustees dies, or is desir-

ous of being discharged, or refuses or becomes incapable to act, then and so often the Local Government may ap-

point any other person to be a trustee in the stead of the trustee so dying or desiring to be discharged, or refusing or becoming incapable to act.

When any of the said trustees is guilty of any misconduct which in the opinion of the Local Government disqualifies him to be a trustee, the Local Government may with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council appoint any other person to be a trustee in his stead.

3. After the first appointment of trustees under

this Act, the whole property of the endowment shall always be vested in the whole body of trustees for the time being.

4. The trustees shall have the entire management of the property and affairs of the endowment, and shall be responsible for the due conduct of such affairs.

5. The trustees shall elect one of their own body to be their Chairman and to convene and preside at their meetings. If at any such meeting he is not present within an hour from the time appointed for holding the meeting, the trustees present shall choose one of themselves to preside for that occasion.

6. Every trustee shall have one vote, and no more. All questions arising at meetings of the trustees shall be decided according to the votes of the majority of those present; and if their numbers are equally divided, the Chairman shall have a second or casting vote.

7. Business may be transacted at any meeting at which more than half the existing number of trustees is present, if such meeting has been regularly convened.

If within an hour from the time appointed for the meeting, a quorum is not present, the meeting shall stand adjourned to the same day in the next week, and if at such adjourned meeting a quorum is not present, it shall be adjourned *sine die*.

8. With the previous sanction of the Local Government the trustees may from time to time appoint some person, not being one of their own body, to act as their Secretary, to keep their accounts, conduct their correspondence and perform other ministerial duties; and may pay him such suitable salary as they may fix and may suspend or dismiss any person so appointed.

9. The appointment of trustees under this Act shall be effected by a notification in the local official Gazette, and the appointee shall become a trustee on the date fixed in the notification, or if no date is fixed, from the day after its appearance in such Gazette.

10. The validity of any such appointment so notified shall not be questioned in any Court of justice.

11. The Local Government may from time to time call for such accounts and other information respecting the said endowment as it thinks fit; and any person disobeying such requisition, or furnishing false information respecting such endowment, shall be deemed to have committed an offence under section 175, section 176 or section 177 (as the case may be) of the Indian Penal Code.

12. The Secretary of State for India in Council may, from time to time, institute a suit or suits in the High Court of Judicature at Allahabad for the settlement of a scheme consistent with this Act for the said endowment:

for the modification of such scheme:

or for the purpose of compelling the restitution of any property belonging to the said endowment.

The procedure in any such suit shall be governed by the rules for the time being in force in the said High Court in the

exercise of its extraordinary original civil jurisdiction, and the decree in such suit shall have the same effect and be executed in the same manner as if the property comprised therein were situate within the local limits of such jurisdiction.

An appeal shall lie from any decree made under this section, subject to the rules for the time being in force as to appeals from decrees made by a Judge of the said High Court in the exercise of extraordinary original civil jurisdiction.

13. The plaintiff in such suit and the memorandum of appeal (if any) shall not be chargeable with any Court-fee.

14. All officers and other persons are hereby indemnified for anything done before the passing of this Act, which might lawfully have been done if the hereinbefore-recited appointments of the said Nawábs and Shahámát-ulláh Khán had been valid; and no suit or other proceeding shall be maintained against any such officer or other person in respect of anything so done.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

This Bill has become necessary in order to provide for the due administration of the Husainábád endowment at Lucknow. The preamble recites in detail the history of that endowment. It was originally created by Muhamínad Ali Shah, third King of Oudh, on or about the 23rd November 1839, on which date the King deposited twelve lakhs of Lucknow sicca rupees in the treasury of the Lucknow Residency, and by deed of the same date declared the trusts upon which that sum was deposited. Those trusts were that the annual interest, together with the rent of certain shops referred to in the deed and the income of certain religious offerings, should be applied (1) to the payment of certain pensions to persons mentioned in the deed and their descendants; (2) to defraying the expenses of a Mosque called Husainábád Mubárak, and (3) to the repair of a road mentioned in the deed. The deed appointed certain servants of the King, and their descendants in perpetuity, to be Superintendents (*mutawallís*) of the Mosque and Agent of the pensioners respectively, the management of the Mosque and road and of the pensions being kept distinct. In case of failure of descendants of these persons, the Resident at Lucknow, with the concurrence of three-fourths of the pensioners, was empowered to appoint one of their number to the vacant office.

The Resident at Lucknow accepted the charge committed to him by the King; and the King afterwards increased the endowment by Government promissory notes amounting to sicca rupees 24,17,500, but without declaring any fresh trusts. The preamble then traces the fund so created, which was lost during the mutiny of 1857, but most of it was afterwards recovered. The Agent had also joined the mutineers and had been killed; and after the mutiny fresh Superintendents and a new Agent were appointed by the pensioners, and these persons obtained possession of the fund in June 1864. One of the Superintendents has, however, since become incapable of acting, and it has therefore become necessary to provide for the

appointment of a new Superintendent. But doubts have arisen as to the power to appoint, and as to the validity of the appointment made after the mutiny. The Bill provides for this matter, as well as for the settlement of a scheme by the High Court of Allahabad, the provisions of the deed being very vague; and for indemnifying persons for acts done by virtue of the appointments abovementioned.

Section 1 provides for the appointment of trustees, from time to time, by the Local Government upon the nomination of the pensioners and such of the descendants of Muhammad Ali Shah as may for the time being reside at Lucknow; such trustees to be not less than three in number and not more than five, of whom the present Superintendent, Mumtāzu-d-Daulah, is to be one.

Sections 2 and 3 provide for the appointment of trustees in the place of deceased, retiring or incapable trustees, and for the vesting of the property of the endowment in the trustees for the time being.

Section 4 commits the management of the endowment entirely to the trustees.

Sections 5, 6 and 7 provide for the transaction of business by the trustees at their meetings; and section 8 authorizes the appointment of some person, not of their own body, as paid Secretary to the trustees.

By section 11 the Local Government may call for such accounts and information respecting the endowment as it thinks fit.

Section 12 empowers the Secretary of State in Council to sue in the Allahabad High Court for the settlement of a scheme for the endowment, or to compel the restitution of any property belonging to the endowment. An appeal is allowed as in cases decided by that Court in its extraordinary civil jurisdiction, and the plaint in any suit under section 12 is (section 13) exempted from Court-fees.

Section 14 indemnifies all persons for anything done before the passing of the proposed Act which would have been valid if the appointments abovementioned had been valid, and saves such persons from suits or proceedings in respect of such acts.

CALCUTTA,) WHITLEY STOKES.
The 16th January 1878.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[First Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 31st January 1878, and was referred to a Select Committee:—

No. 2 of 1878.

A Bill to assimilate certain powers of the Local Governments of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

WHEREAS the Lieutenant-Governorship of the North-Western Provinces and the Chief Commissionership

Preamble.

of Oudh are now united under the administration of a single officer; and whereas it is expedient that, so long as such union continues, the powers of the Local Government of Oudh under the enactments hereinafter mentioned should resemble the powers of the Local Government of the North-Western Provinces under the same or like enactments; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. In the Oudh Rent Act, 1868, sections 29, 85, 87 and 91, the following Omissions from Act XIX of 1868. words shall be omitted (namely): “with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council,” “subject to any orders that may from time to time be issued by the Governor General in Council,” “subject to any orders in this behalf that may from time to time be made by the Governor General of India in Council,” and “with the sanction of the Governor General of India in Council.”

2. For the first sentence of section 6 of the Prisons Act, 1870, the following Alteration of Act XXVI of 1870, section 6. words shall be substituted (namely)—“An Inspector General of Prisons shall be appointed in the North-Western Provinces, the Panjab and Oudh by the Local Government and in the Central Provinces and British Burma by the Governor General in Council.”

3. In the Oudh Land-Revenue Act, 1876, section 4, the following Omissions from Act XVII of 1876. words shall be omitted in both the places in which they occur (namely)—“subject to such rules as the Governor General in Council may from time to time prescribe in this behalf;” and in sections 7 and 9 of the same Act the following words shall be omitted (namely), “subject to such rules as the Governor General in Council from time to time prescribes in this behalf;” and in sections 14, 19, 20, 51, 183, 212 and 220 of the same Act, the following words shall be omitted (namely)—“with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council.”

To section 43 of the same Act the following Addition to same Act, section 43. words shall be added (namely)—“provided that in the case of settlements of individual mahāls or parts of mahāls, undertaken at other times than at the general settlement and sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner, such confirmation shall not be necessary.”

4. In the first clause of the Oudh Laws Act, 1876, section 39, the following Omission from Act XVIII of 1876, section 39. words shall be omitted (namely): “with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council.”

5. For the purpose of the Prisoners Act, 1871, Modification of Act V of 1871, sections 30 and 31. sections 30 and 31, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh shall be deemed to be subject to the same Local Government.

6. This Act shall come into force on the passing thereof, and shall continue in force until the Governor General in Council, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, otherwise directs.

Commencement and continuance of this Act.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

Oudh having been placed under the control of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, it has become desirable, for administrative purposes, to assimilate certain powers of the Chief Commissioner in Oudh under the Kent Act, the Revenue Act and the Laws Act to the powers that, as Lieutenant-Governor, he exercises in the North-Western Provinces under Acts dealing with like subjects. This Bill has been framed to effect this assimilation, and no change whatever is contemplated in the distinctive features of the Oudh administration, and still less in any of the rights or privileges of any class or classes of persons in Oudh, which have been guaranteed by the Government of India either in Acts of the legislature or by established practice.

For the purpose of removing prisoners from one jail to another or to a lunatic asylum, it is convenient that, under present circumstances, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh should be treated as forming one Local Government. The Bill contains a provision to this effect.

The proposed law is intended to continue in force only so long as the union of the two Provinces under the same Head continues.

CALCUTTA ;
The 16th January 1878. }

E. C. BAYLEY.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following Report of a Select Committee, together with the Bill as settled by them, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 31st January 1878 :—

We, the undersigned Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill for the recovery

From Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, No. 220, dated 15th June, 1877, and enclosures.
" Ditto ditto, No. 242, dated 5th July, 1877, and enclosure.
From Chief Commissioner, British Burma, No. 1953-514, dated 27th October, 1877, and enclosures.
Telegram from Secretary to Government, Bombay, dated 15th November, 1877.
From Government of Bombay, No. 1404, dated 27th November, 1877.
" Secretary to Chief Commissioner, British Burma, No. 1953, dated 27th October, 1877, and enclosures.
" Government of Madras, No. 2822, dated 28th November, 1877, and enclosure.
" Government of Bengal, No. 3480, dated 17th December, 1877.
" Secretary to Chief Commissioner, British Burma, No. 2253-482, dated 15th December, 1877, and enclosures.
" Government of Bengal, No. 3526, dated 22nd December, 1877.
" Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, No. 1, dated 3rd January, 1878, and enclosures.
" Ditto ditto, No. 8, dated 3rd January, 1878, and enclosures.

in British India of wages due to, and expenses incurred in respect of, certain seamen and apprentices, was referred, have the honour to report that we have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin.

2. We have added sections 3, 4 and 5 to the Bill as introduced.

Section 3 has been added to supply an accidental omission in the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1875, recently brought to notice by the Board of Trade, and owing to which a question has been raised as to whether, in certain cases, the certificate of a master, mate or engineer could be cancelled or suspended on proof of a wrongful act or default by him causing the loss or abandonment of, or serious damage to, a ship, or loss of life.

Section 4 has been added with a view to supplying a power (the want of which has recently been felt) to direct enquiry into casualties to foreign vessels occurring on the coasts of British India, and section 5 has been added at the suggestion of certain members of the mercantile community in Bombay, to compel persons recovering bales of goods, ships' stores and other property, which may have fallen overboard or otherwise got adrift in a port, to deliver up such property to the Conservator, and to regulate the right to salvage, about which it is said disputes sometimes occur.

3. The publication ordered by the Council has taken place ; but we consider republication to be desirable.

4. We recommend that the Bill as now amended be passed.

The 31st January, 1878.

WHITLEY STOKES.
A. J. ARBUTHNOT.
F. R. COCKERELL.

No. II.

A Bill to provide for the recovery in British India of wages due to, and expenses incurred in respect of, certain seamen and apprentices, and to amend the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1875, and the Indian Ports Act, 1875.

WHEREAS by the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, section 213, and by the Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Act, 1855, section 16, it is enacted that the

Board of Trade may, in manner therein mentioned, and in the name of Her Majesty, sue for and recover the wages due to, and expenses incurred in respect of, the distressed seamen and apprentices in the said sections mentioned; And whereas it is expedient to empower such persons as the Governor General in Council may think fit to sue for and recover in British India in the name of the Secretary of State for India in Council, such wages and expenses, when the same are charged upon any ship, or recoverable from any master, owner or other person, found in British India;

And whereas it is also expedient to amend the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1875, and the Indian Ports Act, 1875, in manner hereinafter appearing;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. The Governor General in Council may, from time to time by notification in the *Gazette of India*, authorize, either generally or specially, such persons as he thinks fit to sue for and recover, in manner in the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, section 213, provided, any wages or expenses recoverable under the said sections of the said Acts in cases where such wages and expenses are, under the same sections, a charge upon any ship, or recoverable from any master, owner or other person, within the jurisdiction of any Court in British India.

Every person so authorized shall be entitled to sue and recover accordingly in any such Court, and shall be deemed to be a person filling a public office within the meaning of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, section 57, clause 7.

2. All suits and proceedings under section one shall be instituted and carried on in the name of the Secretary of State for India in Council.

3. In sections 6, 7, 9 and 17 of the said Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1875, the word "misconduct" shall be deemed to include, besides drunkenness, tyranny and other similar misconduct, any wrongful act or default causing the loss or abandonment of, or serious damage to, any ship, or loss of life.

4. Notwithstanding anything contained in section one hundred and fourteen of Act No. 1 of 1859 (for the amendment of the law relating to Merchant Seamen), or in section twenty-eight of the said Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1875, the word "ship" in section three and the word "ships" in section five of the latter Act, shall be deemed to include all ships except ships belonging to, or in the service of, Her Majesty or belonging to any foreign Prince or State.

Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to give power to cancel or suspend any certificate granted by the Board of Trade and held by the master, mate or engineer of any ship belonging to the subject of any foreign Prince or State.

Amendment of chapter V of Act XII of 1875.

5. For chapter V of the Indian Ports Act, 1875, the following shall be substituted (namely)—

"CHAPTER V.—Of Salvage in Ports.

"43. If any anchors, wreck, stores or other property be recovered by an officer employed by the Local Government for that purpose, from the surface, below or shore of any port subject to this Act, the Local Government shall be entitled to receive a reasonable sum for salvage, having regard to the place of recovery.

"If any such property is so recovered by any other person not entitled thereto nor authorized by the person so entitled to recover the same, he shall, without unnecessary delay, deliver the same to the Conservator, or to such other officer as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf, and shall be entitled to receive a reasonable sum as aforesaid in respect of the same.

"A register shall be kept of all property so recovered, in such manner and at such place as the Local Government may direct.

"It shall contain a description of such property, and of the times and places where the same has been recovered.

"and it shall be open to public inspection at reasonable office-hours, except on Sundays and such holidays as the Local Government may direct.

"Nothing in this section shall authorize any person to creep or sweep for any property in contravention of section forty, or entitle any person to salvage in respect of any property recovered by so creeping or sweeping.

"Any person omitting to deliver any property to the Conservator as required by this section shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

"44. If the property recovered under the last preceding section, or by a Conservator acting under section fifteen, is unclaimed,

"or if the person claiming the same fails to pay the amount due to the Local Government, or to the finder of such property, in respect thereof,

"such property may be sold by public auction, if of a perishable nature, forthwith; and if not of a perishable nature, at any period not less than six months after the recovery thereof;

"and on the realization of the proceeds, the amount due to the Local Government, or to the finder

of such property, for salvage, or for the expenses incurred under section fifteen, shall be deducted therefrom, and credited to the Local Government, or paid to such finder, as the case may be, and the balance shall be paid to the person entitled to the property recovered, or, if no such person appear and claim the same, shall be held in deposit for payment, without interest, to any person thereafter establishing his right to the same.

"Provided that he makes his claim within one year from the date of the sale."

D. FITZPATRICK,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

No. 5. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1878. { Register
No. 33.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

ABSTRACT SHEWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF
CALCUTTA DURING THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER 1877.

No. 1.—As to age and sex.

	DEMERARA.			JAMAICA.			MAURITIUS.			TOTAL.		GRAND TOTAL.	REMARKS.
	M.	F.	TOTAL.	M.	F.	TOTAL.	M.	F.	TOTAL.	M.	F.		
Under 2 years ...	54	41	95	20	15	35	19	21	40	93	77	170	No emigration took place to Trinidad, Natal, Surinam, and the French West India Colonies during this month.
From 2 to 10 years ...	118	83	201	47	37	84	31	17	48	196	137	333	
" 10 to 20 "	113	50	163	64	33	97	54	31	85	231	111	345	
" 20 to 30 "	348	188	536	197	80	277	134	55	189	679	323	1,002	
" 30 to 40 "	51	8	59	21	9	30	96	25	121	168	42	210	
" 40 to 50 "	3	...	3	1	1	2	6	6	12	10	7	17	
Above 50 years	1	1	...	1	1	
GRAND TOTAL ...	687	370	1,057	350	175	525	340	156	496	1,377	701	2,078	

No. 2.—As to places whence emigrants came to Calcutta for embarkation.

Orissa	No emigration took place to Trinidad, Natal, Surinam, and the French West India Colonies during this month.
Western Bengal ...	1	1	2	...	...	...	4	4	8	5	5	10
Central " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	8	12	4	8	12
Eastern " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6	6	...	6
Behar ...	29	15	44	15	6	20	131	67	198	175	87	262	
N.-W. Provinces ...	386	223	609	150	67	217	175	69	244	711	359	1,070	
Oudh ...	187	92	279	178	99	277	19	7	26	384	198	582	
Central India ...	7	9	16	5	4	9	...	...	...	12	13	25
Punjab ...	6	...	6	2	...	2	...	...	...	8	...	8
Nepaul ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Misc., Madras and Bombay, &c. ...	71	30	101	...	...	...	1	1	2	72	31	103
GRAND TOTAL ...	687	370	1,057	350	175	525	340	156	496	1,377	701	2,078	

No. 3.—As to caste and religion.

Brahmins, high caste ...	69	26	95	57	28	85	58	23	81	184	77	261	No emigration took place to Trinidad, Natal, Surinam, and the French West India Colonies during this month.
Hindus { Agriculturists ...	127	56	183	123	38	161	84	30	114	334	124	458	
Artisans ...	17	8	25	7	...	7	14	1	15	38	9	47	
Hindus { Low castes ...	441	253	694	194	88	222	123	74	197	668	415	1,083	
Mussulmans ...	63	27	90	29	21	50	61	28	89	153	76	229	
Christians	
GRAND TOTAL ...	687	370	1,057	350	175	525	340	156	496	1,377	701	2,078	

MEMO.	M.	F.	TOTAL.
1. Hindus ...	1,224	625	1,849
2. Mussulmans ...	153	76	229
3. Christians ...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	1,377	701	2,078

The 24th January 1878.

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE SECRETARY OF STATE CONTAINING FURTHER ACCOUNT OF THE FAMINE-STRICKEN PROVINCES IN INDIA AND OF THOSE THREATENED WITH FAMINE.

No. 39, dated Simla, 30th October 1877.

From—The Government of India.

To—The Secretary of State for India.

In our letter No. 38 (Famine), dated 11th October, we had the pleasure of reporting to Your Lordship the very favourable change caused in the prospects of the season by the rainfall in Northern, Western and Central India, during the second week of the present month.

2. Since the date of that letter matters have gone on satisfactorily. Taking the several provinces in order, we have to report as follows:—

Favourable rain has fallen regularly throughout the Presidency of Madras

MADRAS.

gauging, on an average, about two inches a week up to the 22nd October. The north-east monsoon (or latter rains), on which the crops in the districts of the Coromandel Coast and the Carnatic greatly depend, did not burst with its usual vigour. But the change of wind from S. W. to E. set in on the 16th; and since then partial but heavy storms have fallen in most parts of the Presidency. Up to the 26th the monsoon was unsteady and variable; the latest telegram, dated 30th October states that the—

“monsoon burst in Kistna, Nellore, Kurnool, Bellary, Cuddapah, Madras, Chingleput, South Arcot, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura, Tinnevely. Not yet reported burst in Coimbatore, Salem, North Arcot; failed at present in Ganjam, where crops withering; in Vizagapatam and Godavery bursting doubtful.”

Successive weekly reports have shewn that the early crops which suffered much from the drought during August, had revived greatly from the September rain, and have yielded an out-turn averaging more than half of a full harvest. The winter crop is almost everywhere in good condition; cultivation and sowings for the spring crops are making satisfactory progress.

3. Prices have fallen steadily both at Madras and in the interior; at Bellary and Kurnool in the north, and at Tinnevely and Madura in the south, the quotations of the cheaper food-grains range from 19 lbs. to 20 lbs. per rupee. Importations of grain by sea and by railway have decreased considerably; the despatches of rice from Bengal and Burmah to Madras ports averaged during last week 1,095 tons daily, as compared with 5,454 tons daily during the corresponding week of September. Consignments to the Madras districts by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway have fallen to about 350 tons a day; this decrease is due, not to any failure in the railway working, but to the backwardness of consignors. There are in Madras town accumulations of grain, which are estimated by the Local Government to suffice for six weeks. Despatches of grain from Madras into the interior now average about 1,100 tons a day; dealers at Bellary and Bangalore are stopping their consignments; and the Madras Government report that holders are speculating on the failure of the north-east monsoon. For the present there is no fear as to the sufficiency of the supply of grain.

4. We reported to Your Lordship, in our letter quoted above, the substance of telegrams which had passed regarding the cessation of the preference shown by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to grain consignments to the famine districts of Madras. We explained that, though we were most anxious to meet the wishes of the Bombay merchants who urged a withdrawal of the preference, yet we considered that the requirements of the famine districts were of paramount importance. The Governor of Madras telegraphed on the 24th October that—

“the preference given failed to bring at present any large quantity, that the traffic was very small, and that the Madras Government therefore, although prices were still high and imports needed, did not see any objection to the Bombay order for preference being now held in abeyance.”

We accordingly (on the 25th October) informed the Bombay Government by telegraph that the preference, granted on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway in favour of grain consignments to the famine district, might cease for the present; and we at the same time explained that the north-east monsoon had not yet burst at Madras, and that therefore the withdrawal of the preference could not, as yet, be final and permanent.

* A later telegram received since this letter was struck off reported that the monsoon had burst well everywhere except in Ganjam.

5. The combined result of the revised relief rules,* and of the favourable change of the season, has been to reduce considerably the numbers in receipt of State relief in the Madras Presidency. The numbers have been—

For the week ending	On relief works.	On gratuitous relief.	Total.
29th September ...	628,259	1,603,721	2,231,980
6th October ...	587,228	1,531,255	2,118,483
13th „ ...	550,299	1,283,966	1,834,265
20th „ ...	444,365	1,060,034	1,544,399

The reduction during the last three weeks has thus been 687,589, or about 30 per cent. So far as we have learnt, the people, who have thus ceased to be recipients of relief, have gone back to their homes and their fields, to the great advantage of themselves and of the country, as well as to the benefit of the public treasury. The shortening of the administrative chain in famine matters has certainly conduced to efficiency and economy in relief operations; and, so far, the arrangements made by the Viceroy and the Governor of Madras on the 31st August are working well, though there was at the first some delay in giving effect to those arrangements. Subsidiary instructions have been issued by the Government of Madras on minor points and local details outside the scope of the revised relief rules; these instructions all tend to prevent waste of public money and demoralization of the people on the one hand, while on the other they provide that people in real distress shall not be left to starve. A copy of one of the more recent of these instructions, with our letter approving its principles will be found in enclosure No. 1 to this letter.

6. Throughout the Bombay Presidency there has been sufficient rain, and Sir Richard Temple telegraphed (on the 21st October) that “a new form of anxiety is arising from excessive rain in parts of Sholapore, Sattara, Kaladgi, Belgaum and Dharwar, where fine weather is much needed, as damage is caused by wet to autumn and winter crops.” Later telegrams, dated the 28th and 30th, say that excessive rain continues to retard harvest and threatens to reduce the yield, and that “no favourable change has occurred in the weather save in Sattara and Sholapore,” where it is now dry.

On the whole, the prospects of the autumn and winter crops throughout the Bombay Presidency continue to be good. Prices are falling, and they now range from 24 lbs. in Khandesh to 13 and 16 lbs. per rupee in Dharwar, Belgaum and Kaladgi. The numbers in receipt of State relief were—

For the week ending on the	On relief works.	On gratuitous relief.	TOTAL.
29th September ...	219,734	163,008	382,742
6th October ..	183,613	162,348	345,961
13th „ ...	119,841	152,055	271,936
20th „ ...	98,773	139,594	238,367
27th „ ...	70,617	128,307	198,924

So that during the last four weeks the reduction in the number of relief recipients has been 187,818, or about 48 per cent. The Bombay Government has from time to time issued orders providing that, while all who can leave the relief works should be encouraged to do so, destitute persons and wanderers who are unable to labour or who cannot get employment should be carefully looked after and relieved. We are satisfied that relief is not being withheld from any who are really in want.

7. In Mysore there has been moderate rain throughout the fortnight. The condition of the winter crops is good, and the prospects of the spring crops are most favourable. Prices have fallen, and are now quoted at 20 lbs. per rupee in Bangalore. Markets are everywhere sufficiently supplied; new grain is being brought for sale; and dealers are reducing their importations from Madras and the seaboard.

8. Detailed instructions for the administration of relief of all kinds have been drawn up, on the basis of the orders issued by the Viceroy at Bangalore on the 8th September. These instructions have been thrown into the shape

* Other copies will be sent hereafter; only one is available now. of a Famine Code for Mysore, copy* of which will be found as enclosure No. 2 to this letter. The Code has been drawn up by Mr. C. A. Elliott, the Famine Commissioner, under the orders of the Chief Commissioner. It is an excellent compendium of instructions suited to the present state of affairs in Mysore; many of its provisions, founded on the orders of the Government of India, will be found applicable to famine relief administration elsewhere. In our Secretary's letter (see enclosure No. 2) acknowledging the Code, we expressed our special satis-

faction with the clauses, which carefully provide for the humane treatment of those who are unable to do a full day's work, or who are in need of medical care and special food.

9. During the past month 25 relief officers (five of whom were native officers of the Bengal Army), 20 engineers of different grades, and 34 medical subordinates have been sent to Mysore. Much has been done to systematise and improve the arrangements at relief works and relief camps, to secure the proper treatment of the suffering poor, and to prevent speculation and mismanagement.

10. Up to the latest report, deaths, mainly due to famine, are still occurring in and near Bangalore, whither had congregated tens of thousands, for whom adequate relief was not available in their villages. The poor creatures,—who thus wander in search of charity, grow weaker and weaker, and at last die during the cold rainy nights,—mostly come from the distressed tracts in the centre and north of the province; and they are said often to pass by relief works and relief houses, where they could at once obtain relief. A special organisation has been arranged by finding these wanderers, before they are past recovery, and bringing them forcibly into relief hospitals and relief camps. The reported famine deaths in and round the town and cantonment of Bangalore were—

during August	...	...	...	20 per day.
during 1st to 10th September	...	...	...	41 "
during 11th to 30th "	...	...	...	35 "
during 1st to 13th October	...	...	...	26 "
during 14th to 17th "	...	...	...	23 "
during 18th to 20th "	...	...	...	16 "

The deaths in relief camps and relief hospitals were—

during August	...	...	...	84 per day.
during 1st to 10th September	...	...	...	95 "
during 11th to 30th "	...	...	...	70 "
during 1st to 13th October	...	...	...	55 "

The numbers fed in the relief camps in and around Bangalore from the 1st August up to the 10th September were about 36,000, of whom barely one-sixth were permanent inmates of the camps. From the 11th September to the 30th October the average number of persons relieved in the camps was about 20,000, of whom from one-half to three-quarters were permanent inmates. The good done by the changes in the relief system, and by the improvement in the season, is apparent from the reduced mortality in Bangalore town and cantonments generally. The number of deaths, exclusive of reported famine deaths and of the deaths in relief hospitals, is returned at—

in Bangalore town and cantonment	{ 884 for the month of July.		
	1,185	ditto	August.
	225	ditto	September.

11. We have not yet received detailed reports, but we learn that the Famine Commissioner fears that the mortality from famine in the Tumkur district and other parts of Central Mysore has been very large. A recent telegram from the Famine Commissioner, who is still journeying through the distressed districts, informs us that the condition of the people in the north-western districts of the province is better than he had expected, and that additional relief operations there are not now needed. At enclosure No. 3 will be found the relief reports of the province for the last three weeks. The changes in the numbers in receipt of relief has been as follows :—

During the week ending				On relief works.	On gratuitous relief.
15th September	...	...	...	53,745	208,683
22nd "	...	...	...	56,551	161,892
29th "	...	...	...	58,693	136,204
6th October	...	...	...	62,506	103,750
13th "	...	...	...	73,202	88,757
20th "	...	...	...	78,478	72,838

It is satisfactory that the numbers on relief works now form a much larger proportion of the total numbers in receipt of relief. The reports state that the paupers gain much in health and spirits, within a few days of their being drafted from gratuitous relief at camps or kitchens, to relief works.

12. Major Moncrieff, the Acting Chief Engineer of Mysore, has returned from a journey to the district of Coorg. He reports that at the present season there is no need for extensive relief works, as the coffee gardens now, and for the next three months, will furnish ample labour. His detailed report has not yet been received, but we gather that there was ground for the representations made to the Viceroy on his visit to Mysore regarding the need for relief operations in Coorg during the summer and early autumn months.

13. There has been a heavy fall of rain in the Hyderabad country; the crops are in good condition; prices are cheaper; and relief operations are being closed. In Berar the prospects of the crops are excellent.

HYDERABAD.

14. In the Central Provinces there has been some loss of the rice crop in the districts of Saugor, Damoh and Sumbulpore, owing to the shortness of the September rainfall.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

But, for the rest, the prospects of the winter crops, and the progress of the spring crop sowings, are everywhere good. Immigration into Saugor from the Central India States has now ceased; and the immigrants have begun slowly to return. As yet they return in parties of only 50 to 200 a day; and many thousands are still in Saugor and Damoh, for some of whom relief employment has to be provided.

15. Though the condition of affairs in Rajputana was very greatly improved by the rainfall reported in our letter of the 11th October, yet there were tracts where no autumn crop had been saved, and where spring crops never grow. These tracts were situated principally in Marwar and the desert States north and west of the Aravelli hills. Emigrants from these parts were reported to be still thronging Ajmere; and therefore, while postponing the preparation of railway work beyond the Sendra pass towards Erinpoorah, we have directed that our sanction to the prosecution of railway work in the pass shall hold good in order that relief employment may be provided for destitute immigrants. In Central India, though the prospects of the Malwa crops is good, and though there has been further rain in Gwalior, yet there is not sufficient agricultural employment for the many thousands of immigrants who have come into the country between Neemuch and Indore. On the representation of the Agent, Sir Henry Daly, we have directed that the earth-work on the Neemuch and Rutlam Section of the Central India Railway shall be commenced at both ends. In this way employment will be provided for immigrants into the Western States of Central India. But in the south-eastern States also there is need for relief to the immigrant poor, who were flocking down the great road from Agra to Indore. Though the emigrants are beginning to return home northwards, yet all have not the means of supporting themselves on their homeward journey, and deaths among them from cholera, and even from hunger, are reported. Goona is the only place where British Officers are quartered on the whole length of road from Gwalior to Indore. The officers there have, partly from private subscriptions and partly with the help of a grant from the Madras Relief Fund, opened relief houses, and have given food and clothing to many thousands of destitute wayfarers. The Maharaja Scindiah has engaged to maintain, and indeed has maintained, relief houses as far as Seepree on the Indore road; and arrangements are being made for opening relief places between Seepree and Goona. The recipients of relief are subjects of Native States, and the relief houses will be in Native territory. The cost of these operations ought not properly to be a charge on the British Indian tax-payer. But the relief is being given, and if the money for its cost cannot be had elsewhere, the British treasury will have to bear the charge. Effort will be made, however, to procure the necessary funds from the Native States interested. For those immigrants who require relief employment near Goona, work is being commenced on a cross road from Goona to Oojcin, for which funds are available in the Central India Agency budget of the current year.

16. There has been no further appreciable rain in the North-West Provinces, but there has been a good fall of rain at Rawul Pindce in the Punjab, which had not shared in the rain of the second week of October. Over the whole of the North-West Provinces, the Punjab and Oudh, preparations for the spring crop are making good progress; an unusually broad area is being sown with spring grains and prices have fallen somewhat. We have not yet heard whether all the proposed relief works can at once be foregone. But the schemes for extensive relief works in the North-West Provinces have been laid aside, while in the Punjab no need for special relief works had been represented by the local Government.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES AND
THE PUNJAB.

17. The crop prospects are now good over Bengal and Assam. In the Bassein and Henzada districts of British Burmah, serious floods destroyed (see enclosure No. 4) large breadths of the young rice crop. But most of the flooded lands have been, or will be, replanted. The latest advices from Rangoon and Moulmein show that merchants expect a very large rice crop in Burmah, and their estimate is that the exportable surplus will reach 800,000 tons.

BENGAL.
ASSAM.
BURMAH.

18. At paragraph 3 of your despatch No. 58, dated 26th July, it was mentioned that a further report from Dr. Lewis and Dr. D. D. Cunningham, respecting the fevers recently prevalent in Bombay and Madras, would be awaited. We have now the honor to forward (enclosure No. 5) a short report in which these officers state their opinion that the fevers, prevalent in Bombay during the earlier part of the year 1876, were of the ordinary "intermittent" and "continued" types, and were not famine fevers. They state also that, in the Madras Presidency, fevers, "so far from being exceptionally severe during the early months of 1876, were decidedly in abeyance." The mortality returns of the Madras distressed districts for the six months, November 1876 to April 1877, show that cholera and small-pox were the most prevalent diseases from December to March.

19. In enclosure No. 6 will be found copy of a telegram despatched to Your Lordship on the 16th current regarding the death-rates of the Madras Presidency; also a table showing the reported deaths in each of the distressed districts during the six months, November 1876 to April 1877. The net result is that, in these districts containing a population of $13\frac{1}{2}$ millions, the reported deaths of the half-year were 373,993 (or 27 per thousand), 227,123 (or $16\frac{1}{2}$ per thousand) above the reported deaths of previous years for the same area and the same period, and 188,945 (or 13 per thousand) above what is believed to be the normal death-rate of an Indian population: 182,114 deaths from cholera were reported during the six months; this latter number is nearly equal to the excess of the reported deaths above the supposed normal death-rate. It is not possible to say how many of the excess deaths were due to famine. The Madras Government have been asked to furnish tables of the reported deaths in districts which are not distressed for the same six months, and also to send tables for subsequent months as soon as they are ready. The results which these tables may show will be reported to Your Lordship. The rural registration of deaths is not, as yet, very complete or trustworthy anywhere, so far as our Sanitary Commissioner is able to judge (see page 107-8 of his annual report for 1875); and the latest report of the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras (page 53 et seq.) would show that the registration of deaths in that Presidency is still capable of improvement. Accordingly we have preferred not to trust to the returns of births and deaths alone; but we have proposed a partial counting of the people in the distressed districts as soon as the famine is over, so that we may ascertain approximately what the loss of population may have been. At enclosure No. 6 will be found a circular letter in which we have issued instructions for a census of selected tracts in the famine-stricken country of Southern India.

No. 98 Rev., dated India Office, London, 27th December 1877.

From—The Secretary of State for India,
To—The Government of India.

The despatch of Your Excellency in Council, dated 30th October, No. 39 of 1877, giving a further account of the condition and prospects of the provinces in India which have suffered from or have been threatened by famine, has been considered by me in Council.

2. The statements submitted in the despatch are generally favourable. In Madras the north-east monsoon has broken in all the districts except Coimbatore, Salem, North Arcot, Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Godavery. The early crops have greatly revived, and a yield to the extent of more than half a full harvest is expected. The winter crops are in good condition, and cultivation and sowings for the spring crops are making satisfactory progress. Prices have fallen, and the numbers gratuitously fed and employed on relief works have decreased during the month of October, from 2,231,980 to 1,544,399, a fall of 30 per cent. Efficiency and economy have been secured by the shortening of the chain of administration, and the arrangements made by Your Lordship, in consultation with the Governor of Madras at the end of August, have been attended with success.

3. In Bombay a sufficiency of rain has fallen, but in Sholapore, Sattara, Kaladgi, Belgaum and Dharwar more than a sufficiency, which has caused some damage to the autumn and winter crops. At the date of the despatch improvement had been manifested in Sattara and Sholapore, and the general prospects of the crops continued to be good. Prices had fallen, and the numbers on relief works and on gratuitous relief had decreased in October from 382,742 to 198,924, a decrease of 48 per cent.

4. In Mysore moderate rain had fallen; the condition of the winter crops was good and the prospects of the spring crops favourable. Prices had fallen and the markets were sufficiently supplied. The Famine Code, drawn up by Mr. C. A. Elliot, is a compendium of instructions which will be of permanent value.

5. The statement of the mortality in and around Bangalore is a very melancholy record, but it is satisfactory to notice that the improvement in the season and the changes in the relief system had led to a large diminution in the number of deaths during the past month. The numbers gratuitously fed had fallen from 208,683 to 72,838, while the constant drafting from this class to that on the relief works had increased, the latter from 53,745 in the middle of September, to 78,478 on the 20th of October.

6. In Hyderabad the crops were in good condition, prices cheaper, and the relief operations closed.

7. In the Central Provinces there had been some loss of rice crop in Saugor, Dumah and Sambulpore on account of the deficient supply of rain in September. In the other districts the prospects of winter crops were good, and the preparations for the spring crops were in satisfactory progress.

8. In Rajputana and the Central Indian States the general situation was greatly improved by the rainfall in the middle of October. But there were parts, principally in Marwar, in which the autumn crops had not been saved and where spring crops never grow; for the relief of emigrants from these parts into Ajmere, railway work had been provided. Similar relief employment had been arranged for immigrants into the Western States of Central India. I note with pleasure that His Highness the Maharajah Scindiah had opened relief houses on the Indore road as far as Scepree.

9. In the North-West Provinces, the Punjab and Oude, preparations for the spring crops were in active progress and prices had fallen. In the Punjab no necessity for special relief works had been suggested, and in the North-West Provinces all schemes for extensive works had been abandoned. In Bengal, Assam and British Burmah the crop prospects were very favourable.

10. I am glad to understand that, in the opinion of Doctors Lewis and Cunningham, the fevers prevalent in Bombay in 1876 were of the ordinary "intermittent" and "continued" types, and were not "famine" fevers, and that during the same period in Madras, fever, far from being exceptionally severe was decidedly in abeyance.

11. I approve, in conclusion, of the resolution of Your Excellency in Council to have a partial counting of the people in the distressed districts of Madras as soon as the famine is over, in order approximately to ascertain what the loss of the population may have been.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

WEEKLY CONDITION REPORT OF THE DISTRESSED DISTRICTS OF THE
MYSORE PROVINCE.

PROVINCE OF MYSORE.
(No. 49).

Special Famine Report for the Week ending 12th January 1878.

Statement No. 49, regarding Famine Relief operations in the Province of Mysore for the Week ending the 12th January 1878.

The reports which have been received during the past week shew that the outturn of the crops which have been harvested or are in process of being harvested has not been equal to the expectations which were formed from the appearance of the fields earlier in the season. In North Kolar, where the Famine Commissioner has been lately on tour, the dry crops have been almost a total failure; in East Kolar, the return has not exceeded one-third of an average yield from the area sown, while in the Bangalore District, excepting the south-west portion, where prospects are fairly good, the estimate is only one-fourth. The area cultivated is also a good deal below the average. For the Tumkūr and Chitaldrug Districts, an estimate cannot yet be framed with so much certainty, but the accounts received warrant the conclusion that there too a serious deficiency may be expected. The irrigated area, which is larger than usual this year, will do something to supplement deficiencies, but its total produce is not a very large factor in the calculation. Under these circumstances, the Famine Commissioner has considered it necessary to call for statistical returns from each taluk, shewing the area and estimated or ascertained yield of the present harvest, and to ask the opinions of the District Officers regarding the sufficiency of the food supply and the probability of distress, or famine, having again to be met. As a precautionary measure, pending replies to these inquiries, the Chief Engineer is considering a scheme of useful public works which can be immediately opened in case relief be required. Were this an ordinary year, probably the circumstances of the season are such as could be dealt with by a liberal treatment of the revenue demand and an extension of the ordinary public works; but preceded as this year has been by a period of severe famine, the partial loss of the early harvest calls for the utmost watchfulness, since the strain the Province has passed through makes it hardly possible that people so recently dependent upon Government for the means of livelihood will be able to live under prolonged high prices without that aid.

2. The unfavorable turn in prices, noticed in last report, has become more marked and general this week. Rice has fallen, taking the Province generally, by about half a seer, an ragi by rather more, and there is no country ragi in the market. The imports by rail again increased and amounted to 1,743 tons, or 161 tons more than in the preceding week. The quantity exported, by the octroi returns, was 690 tons, or the same as last week, the largest export being to the Tûmkûr District.

3. The number of Civil Relief Works has been reduced to seven, employing 4,409 laborers, a decrease of 660, accounted for by the exclusion of the Kadur and Shimoga Districts from relief operations. More than half these laborers are on one road in Tûmkûr, and here the numbers have increased.

4. Under the Department Public Works, 42,070 laborers were employed, or 2,357 less than in the week previous. The decrease is due to persons leaving the State Railway, partly because task work is more rigidly exacted, partly because the portion of the line near Bangalore is almost completed, and persons who live in the town, and will not leave their houses to follow the work as it is pushed on further, are dropping off. So far the decrease is not to be regretted. On the other hand, numbers are increasing in the Tûmkûr District. The following is a list of the more important works :—

No.	District.	Name of Work.	NUMBER EMPLOYED	
			Previous Week.	Present Week.
1	Bangalore	State Railway	18,337	15,987
2	Do.	Bangalore Water Supply	2,085	1,955
3	Bangalore-Kolar	Bangalore-Bellary & Devanhalli Road	1,792	1,764
4	Bangalore	Mallappa Chetti's Tank	1,403	1,397
5	Do.	Bhadram Tank	2,173	2,173
6	Tûmkûr	Bangalore-Tûmkûr Road	2,797	2,599
7	Do.	Tûmkûr-Shimoga Road	3,082	3,288
8	Tûmkûr-Chitaldrug	Tûmkûr-Bellary Road	2,770	2,948
9	Tûmkûr	Tûmkûr-Maddagiri Road	2,906	3,340
10	Do.	Kunigal-Yediyur Road	654	672
11	Mysore	Mysore Water Works	1,737	1,518
12	Hassan	Mandigere Channel	565	488
13	Kadur	Devankere sâste Channel	493	507
14	Chitaldrug	Timanhalli Tank	757	759
15	Do.	Chitaldrug-Chellakere Road	599	582
16	Do.	Chitaldrug-Harihar Road	549	544
TOTAL			42,789	40,531

5. Thirty-four relief camps were kept open, and in these 5,856 infirm and sick were fed, giving a decrease of 1,124. There were 1,125 new admissions: 3,264 were allowed to return to their homes, with a grant of money to start them in life, and 195 were drafted to relief works. The following statement shews the daily average number relieved in each district and the cost per head :—

DISTRICT.	DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS BELIEVED IN CAMPS.				COST PER HEAD.					
	Past Week.	Present Week.	Increase.	Decrease.	Past Week.			Present Week.		
					Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Bangalore	642	348	...	294	1	7	2	1	2	1
Kolar	489	412	...	77	0	13	1	0	14	10
Tûmkûr	2,044	1,891	...	153	1	5	11	1	5	6
Mysore	481	393	...	88	1	9	9	1	0	2
Hassan	815	647	...	168	1	1	1	1	2	8
Kadur	395	283	...	112	0	13	10	1	1	8
Shimoga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chitaldrug	960	695	...	265	1	1	8	1	1	9
Bangalore Municipality	1,004	978	...	26	0	15	0	0	12	11
Mysore Municipality	240	209	...	31	1	3	6	2	0	4
TOTAL	6,960	5,856	...	1,124	...	...	...	...	...	...

6. The number of persons getting relief by a grain-dole in their villages was reduced to 1,702.

BANGALORE,
19th January 1878. }

By Order,

A. WINGATE,
Addl. Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

VALUATION STATEMENT OF CROPS RAISED BY IRRIGATION FROM THE CANALS OF THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES IN THE
FINANCIAL YEAR 1875-76.

THE AREAS ARE TAKEN FROM THE GENERAL CROP STATEMENT PRINTED AT PAGE XXV OF THE APPENDICES TO NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES IRRIGATION
REVENUE REPORT FOR 1875-76.

Description of Crops.	Northern Division.			Meerut Division.			Aligarh Division.		
	Acres.	Total produce (in maunds).	Total value including proportion for Bhuss.	Acres.	Total produce (in maunds).	Total value including proportion for Bhuss.	Acres.	Total produce (in maunds).	Total value including proportion for Bhuss.
Gardens and Orchards, including water-nuts	568	...	Rs. 3,484	1,161	...	Rs. 96,624	8,859	...	Rs. 2,54,694
Sugarcane	12,355	296,520	9,12,360	26,963	647,112	21,57,040	2,451	39,216	1,12,046
Cereals: Wheat	23,338	256,714	5,68,220	51,716	672,672	13,69,804	68,291	751,201	18,39,268
Barley	...	...	...	6,415	73,772	1,03,540	37,998	493,974	6,58,632
Maria	...	...	...	...	...	...	164	1,148	1,639
Rice	15,315	183,780	4,86,476	9,781	117,372	3,10,690	1,149	12,639	85,619
Maize	...	...	...	670	8,040	10,579	2,048	20,480	26,947
Juar	...	...	...	2,647	17,205	35,520	1,467	14,670	27,614
China	...	...	...	19	228	228	456	3,648	3,648
Miscellaneous	523	...	6,376	916	...	7,410	9,290	...	70,758
Pulses: Gram	...	...	...	2,260	27,120	45,200	3,167	31,897	49,767
Peas	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	1,000	1,273
Miscellaneous	763	...	5,911	49	...	872	94	...	1,013
Fodder crops	126	10,080	1,832	182	14,560	2,647	9	720	131
Fibres: Cotton	...	...	...	3,463	6,926	1,15,433	3,612	5,418	90,300
Miscellaneous	337	...	5,055	...	...	...	20	...	200
Dyes: Indigo	...	...	...	2,438	236,486	47,297	48,538	3,009,356	6,68,746
Miscellaneous	10	...	114	...	...	...	9	...	103
Drugs: Opium	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	826	1,690
Tobacco	...	...	...	...	...	...	365	2,738	7,300
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	42	...	793	...	...	...
Tea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oil seeds (Mustard, Linseed, &c.)	64	...	570	...	...	...	13	...	117
TOTALS	53,699	747,098	20,24,408	109,054	1,821,493	43,03,188	183,165	4,391,053	38,51,505

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
Description of Crops.	Acres.	Total produce (in maunds).	Total value including proportion for Bhusa.	Acres.	Total produce (in maunds).	Total value including proportion for Bhusa.	Acres.	Total produce (in maunds).	Total value including proportion for Bhusa.
	Cannanore Division.			Eidawah Division.			Anapahar Division.		
Gardens and Orchards, including water-nuts	...	...	Rs.	...	...	Rs.	...	...	Rs.
Sugarcane	2,109	92,924	1,39,194	2,415	...	1,59,390	...	...	...
Cereals: Wheat	7,148	389,870½	2,47,779	7,811	117,165	3,90,550	15,151	401,726	13,39,087
Barley	41,039	751,440	9,55,131	71,015	60,362½	14,78,354	26,784	294,624	8,08,813
Maida	62,630	4,005	8,71,234	62,723	501,784	7,23,292	1,854	24,012	38,827
Rice	555	8,864	5,850	2,322	18,576	17,691	...	...	...
Maize	554	1,880	19,390	1,391	18,083	45,207	1,358	16,656	44,090
Juar	235	4-5	2,474	966	9,177	12,075	...	...	...
China	97	3,608	914	594	3,514	6,336	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	451	...	3,608	825	6,600	6,600	...	...	...
Pulses: Gram	...	10,356	12,945	3,621	31,400	51,236	4	...	31
Peas	...	...	...	2,716	20,370	49,142	...	26,730	34,020
Miscellaneous	16	...	175	22	...	200	2,673	...	6,541
Fodder crops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fibres: Cotton	28	56	931	160	160	2,666	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	126	...	2,210	63	...	472	...	...	33,000
Dyes: Indigo	40,540	3,729,680	7,45,936	39,532	3,360,220	5,84,356	2,640	457,254	91,151
Drugs: Opium	...	916½	1,71,373	6,24	1,991½	2,00,292	1,782	...	20,364
Tobacco	55	985	4,675	105	735	3,675	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	3	...	56	...	...	...
Tea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oil seeds (Mustard, Linseed, &c.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS	161,906	4,995,140½	31,86,522	2,09,179	4,152,396	37,57,345	56,858	1,221,002	24,11,224

	Bulandshahr Division.			Total, Ganges Canal.			Agra Canal.		
		Rs.			Rs.			Rs.	
Gardens and Orchards, including water-nuts	1,826	1,20,516	12,241	...	5,07,906	657	...	43,362	
Sugarcane	4,467	2,85,888	70,616	1,701,871	54,44,750	403	9,672	38,684	
Cereals: Wheat	46,973	11,68,271	329,116	3,177,016	81,87,861	9,905	138,670	2,71,521	
Barley	7,331	1,73,772	178,911	1,962,278	25,64,297	2,594	44,098	69,173	
Marua	...	...	3,071	23,819	25,180	2	16	23
Rice	243	8,748	20,921	861,768	9,50,220	48	528	1,697	
Maize	1,344	28,296	5,263	61,081	80,371	675	1,350	17,763	
Juar	...	...	4,805	35,924	70,384	65	520	1,232
China	52	520	1,803	14,604	14,604	88	968	918	
Miscellaneous	5,718	44,313	23,362	...	1,80,124	6,572	...	51,264	
Pulses: Gram	4,577	1,10,958	14,488	179,945	2,68,012	1,926	21,186	33,102	
Peas	1,540	31,360	7,029	72,740	92,578	2	21	24	
Miscellaneous	359	2,893	2,146	...	17,105	...	...	...
Fodder crops	1,459	21,459	1,776	142,080	26,069	202	16,000	2,909	
Fibres: Cotton	7,079	2,42,166	14,312	33,797	4,51,499	3,414	7,631	87,623	
Miscellaneous	...	...	3,148	...	40,937	2	...	17
Dyes: Indigo	27,820	2,96,747	162,306	12,128,356	24,34,563	524	91,700	22,925	
Miscellaneous	408	4,663	2,209	...	25,244	7	...	80	
Drugs: Opium	...	...	11,759	2,054	3,76,355	...	...	...
Tobacco	173	5,536	728	5,792	21,186	84	714	3,570	
Miscellaneous	...	...	45	...	854	...	...	...
Tea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oil seeds (Mustard, Linseed, &c.)	18	162	95	...	855	...	...	...
Totals	111,357	2,575,043	885,218	19,903,126	2,20,80,954	27,170	333,124	6,45,941	

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
DESCRIPTION OF CROPS.	Acres.	Total produce (in maunds).	Total value, including proportion for Bhusa.	Acres.	Total produce (in maunds).	Total value, including proportion for Bhusa.	Rohilkhand Canals.		
							Dun Canals.		Rs.
Eastern Jumna Canal.									
Gardens and Orchards, including water-nuts	2,971	...	Rs. 1,96,086	537	...	Rs. 35,442	559	...	Rs. 36,528
Sugarcane	27,448	466,616	13,42,566	454	17,252	57,507	3,302	82,550	2,44,592
Cereals: Wheat	97,223	1,555,568	26,25,021	3,606	27,045	88,433	29,616	222,120	5,69,560
Barley	1,617	32,340	50,729	621	4,6574	7,527	6,652	66,520	77,124
Marua	95	760	1,086	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rice	36,427	728,540	12,38,518	5,325	63,936	1,79,520	8,991	67,433	2,09,209
Maize	6,349	88,886	93,564	...	...	...	...	...	...
Juar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
China	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	484	...	6,470	878	...	12,531	5,531	...	45,191
Pulses: Gram	3,818	38,180	65,827	...	...	...	2,131	21,310	33,297
Peas	2,267	38,539	49,050	...	...	...	174	1,392	1,771
Miscellaneous	1,044	...	11,630	138	...	1,112	785	...	4,431
Fodder crops	2,509	200,720	36,890	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fibres: Cotton	7,427	12,9974	2,16,621	...	...	...	1	1	17
Miscellaneous	7	...	122	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dyes: Indigo	3,035	166,925	33,385	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drugs: Opium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tobacco	86	430	1,720	176	704	2,560	34	238	476
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tea	...	...	...	478	1,912	76,480	...	...	...
Oil seeds (Mustard, Linseed, &c.)	432	...	5,643	183	...	2,063	694	...	16,409
TOTALS	193,239	3,330,5014	60,14,928	12,399	115,5064	4,63,525	58,769	461,564	12,38,905

	<i>Bijoor Canals.</i>			<i>Bunde/Khand Lakes.</i>			<i>Grand Total.</i>		
	Rs.			Rs.			Rs.		
Gardens and Orchards including water-nuts ...	...	...	21	1,386	...	16,985	...	11,21,010	
Sugarcane ...	1,076	...	163	13,040	3,260	109,192	2,302,741	72,44,906	
Cereals: Wheat ...	1,666	14,991	429	38,100	3,861	471,631	5,139,274	1,17,90,775	
Barley ...	140	1,080	894	1,047	10,776	191,463	2,122,350	27,55,921	
Marúa ...	...	...	...	...	...	3,168	24,595	26,289	
Rice ...	93	1,302	36	3,081	501	80,744	1,221,011	25,98,808	
Maize ...	...	...	...	...	...	12,287	151,317	1,91,698	
Juár ...	...	...	...	...	...	4,870	36,414	71,616	
China ...	...	...	16	...	96	1,907	15,668	15,668	
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...	37,127	...	2,93,630	
Pulses: Gram ...	...	...	238	...	1,666	22,601	202,287	4,12,552	
Pis ...	...	...	17	...	201	9,489	112,899	1,43,683	
Miscellaneous ...	70	...	43	541	...	4,226	...	85,246	
Fodder crops ...	...	...	...	...	...	4,187	358,800	65,868	
Fibres: Cotton ...	...	...	18	...	18	25,202	54,494	7,56,060	
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	4	...	...	3,199	...	41,126	
Dyes: Indigo ...	...	...	...	...	...	165,865	12,38,981	24,90,878	
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,246	...	25,321	
Drugs: Opium ...	...	...	7	...	...	11,766	2,055	8,73,512	
Tobacco ...	...	...	1	...	9	-1,109	7,887	29,548	
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...	45	...	854	
Tea ...	...	...	...	...	...	478	1,912	76,480	
Oil-seeds (Mustard, Linseed, &c.) ...	...	...	1	...	...	1,105	...	24,993	
TOTAL	3,045	89,496	1,892	1,07,515	20,394	1,181,762	21,203,716	3,05,96,440	

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
IRRIGATION BRANCH.

KHURREEF SEASON 1877, COMMENCING ON THE 1st JUNE 1877.

Irrigation Operations of Lower Bengal during the month of November 1917.

District.	Canal.	SUPPLY OF WATER IN THE CANALS.		RICE IRRIGATION.		SUGARCANE AND OTHER PERENNIAL CROPS (KARGAT).		RAINFALL.		REMARKS.
		Estimated full discharge in cubic feet per second.	Average discharge in cubic feet per second.	Area based on the date 1877 and the quantity to the 1st of the month.	Area based during the month.	Total area based up to date (to the 1st of the month).	Area based up to the 1st of the month.	Area based during the month.	Area based during the month.	
Cuttack	Kendrapara (at un- der level, Sec. from T. outfalls) Machhona	1,200	621.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	The details are— Kharrof at Rs. 1-5 each Chitto at " 5 Ditto at " 6 Total Acres. 60,609 291 4 60,904
		
		
Total of the month		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of the corresponding month of previous year		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Midnapore	Panchkora	875	5.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	The details are— Sugarcane Garden produce Rice Raddi Bamboo Fenugreek Not (any of) Raddi (any) Laker Saru Total Acres. 253 67,197
		
		
Total of the month		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of the corresponding month of previous year		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shahabad	Main Western Arrah Gya and Patna	4,142	1,047	...	...	...	...	...	...	The details are— Rice for the year Ditto for the year only Total Acres. 17,364 178 17,542
		
		
Total of the month		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of the corresponding month of previous year		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total of the month	Grand Total of the corresponding month of previous year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Average of last seven years only at Dinapore. (a) The details are— Rice or Indian corn at Rs. 1 per acre Indigo at Rs. 5 per acre Cotton at " 2-5 Sugarcane at Rs. 5 per acre Garden produce at Rs. 5 per acre Total Acres. 86,400 767 25 6,151 9 91,965
		
		

F. T. HAIG, Colonel, R.F.,
Joint Secretary to the Government of Russia

The 15th January 1578.

Province or Administration.	R.	THE COM- OPERA- 1876.	XIII			XIV
		Total of a and b.	CHARGES FROM COMMENCE- MENT OF OPERATIONS TO END OF 1876.			Net charge to the State from the commence- ment of operations to end of 1876.
			a	b	c	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
CENTRAL SYSTEM OF STATE RAILWAYS.	RAJPS	16,89,261	33,72,359	51,589	34,23,948	17,34,687
	HOLK	80,012	13,10,566	1,278	13,11,844	12,31,832
	NEEM	8,315	6,24,223	...	6,24,223	6,15,908
	SINDI	...	70,721	—	70,721	70,721
	WESTI PUTI	...	52,077	...	52,077	52,077
WESTERN SYSTEM OF STATE RAILWAYS.	PUNJI RIEN	1,51,591	36,78,072	34,576	37,12,648	35,61,057
	INDUS	...	29,76,963	1,01,425	30,78,388	30,78,388
NORTH- EASTERN SYSTEM OF STATE RAILWAYS.	NORTH GAL	...	6,71,113	...	6,71,113	6,71,113
	TIRHO	57,908	1,88,857	...	1,88,857	1,30,859
	CALCU SOUT	1,54,253	29,16,399	...	29,16,399	30,70,652
	NULHI	79,200	60,694	...	60,694	—18,506
BOMBAY	HUBLI WAR	...	1,25,557	...	1,25,557	1,25,557
	DHONI MAR	...	11,493	...	11,493	11,493
CENTRAL PROVINCES	WARDI	—6,699	4,38,151	...	4,38,151	4,44,850
	NAGPO CHIAT	...	15,790	...	15,790	15,790
BRITISH BURMAH.	RANGO RAWA LEY	...	3,07,633	...	3,07,633	3,07,633
		19,05,425	1,68,20,668	1,88,868	1,70,09,536	1,51,01,111
MYSORE	NATIV					
	MYSORE	...	28,963	...	28,963	28,963
HYDERA- BAD.	NIZAM	—1,12,192	18,33,169	...	18,33,169	19,45,361
	KHAMC	37,402	1,48,022	367	1,48,389	1,10,987
	OOMRA	33,033	1,16,266	2,337	1,18,603	85,570
		—41,757	21,26,420	2,704	21,29,124	21,70,881

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

WEEKLY CONDITION REPORT OF THE DISTRESSED DISTRICTS OF THE
MYSORE PROVINCES.

PROVINCE OF MYSORE.

(No. 50.)

Special Famine Report for the Week ending 19th January 1878.

Statement No. 50, regarding Famine Relief Operations in the Province of Mysore, for the Week ending the 19th January 1878.

There has been no change in prospects since the date of last Report. The tur and ballar are in flower again, and though again attacked by caterpillars, it is to a less degree than formerly. The harvesting of the dry crops is nearly completed, and the threshing of the ragi has commenced. The returns called for, as noted last week, will give a fairly correct idea of the out-turn, and the Census being over, officers are now more at liberty to move about their charges and report any change in the condition of the people. It will depend upon these returns and reports where and how soon Relief Works should be opened. Just at present there is a lull. Prices are very unsteady, but the tendency to rise is not so marked, and the threshing out of the ragi may produce a slight change for the better. Field labor is still in demand. The pressure upon Government Relief is consequently less, and, except for the pauper classes, there need be no apprehension that assistance will be needed for some little time. The desire of people in Relief Camps and on Works to re-visit their villages has been very strong, and the Mansion House Money has enabled them in many cases to effect their wish and to ascertain for themselves what their means of livelihood are likely to be: but recent reports go to shew that the villages will not be able to support these people for any length of time, and that the hope of winding up the Famine must be deferred. The difficulty of appreciating the real state of the Districts is increased by the great ravages of fever. Throughout the cold season, the prevalency of fever has been noticed, and that the Relief Officers had themselves severely suffered. The mortality from this cause in some parts is now reported to be alarming, and to be more severe than even cholera. Crops lie unharvested and lands unploughed, because whole families are prostrated by this epidemic.

2. Imports of grain by rail amounted to 1,623 tons, or 115 tons less than for the week previous. The Octroyi returns shew 470 tons, or 220 tons less, exported from Bangalore to points in the interior.

3. The number of laborers employed on the seven Civil Relief Works still open was 4,147, or a decrease of 262. The decrease has been in Chitaldrug, where some works have been closed and one Civil gang transferred to the Public Works Department: in the Hussan and Tunkur Districts, the number again slightly increased.

4. Under the Department Public Works, 38,050 were employed, or 4,020 less than in the previous week. The falling off has been general throughout the Province except in the Tunkur District, where the numbers have kept nearly stationary. The decrease of wage, the insistence upon a better out-turn of work, the rumour of a distribution of charitable funds in the villages, and the easier circumstances following upon the reaping of such crops as have been got, have all helped to produce this result. Hitherto this decline has been matter of congratulation, but under the somewhat changed prospects, the people would probably shew a wiser discretion were they to remain on the works.

The following is a list of the more important works:—

No	District.	Name of Work.	Number employed.	
			Previous Week.	Present Week.
1	Bangalore	State Railway	15,997	14,036
2	Do.	Bangalore Water Supply	1,955	1,909
3	Bangalore-Kolar	Bangalore-Bellary (via Devanahalli) Road	1,764	1,653
4	Bangalore	Mallappa Chetti's Tank	1,397	901
5	Do.	Bhadram Tank	2,173	1,943
6	Tunkur	Bangalore Tunkur Road	2,599	2,364
7	Do.	Tunkur-Shimoga Road	3,288	3,276
8	Tunkur-Chitaldrug	Tunkur-Bellary Road	2,948	2,786
9	Tunkur	Kunigal Yediyur Road	672	*672
10	Do.	Tunkur-Maddur Road	3,340	3,365
11	Mysore	Mysore Water Works	1,518	1,437
12	Chitaldrug	Timmanahalli Tank	759	645
13	Do.	Chitaldrug-Chellakere Road	582	523
Total			38,992	35,510

* Return not received.

5. Thirty-two Relief Camps were open in the Province, with 4,612 inmates, or a decrease of 1,244. There were 1,094 new admissions; 2,231 returned to their homes, and 759 were drafted to Relief Works. The following statement gives the daily average number relieved in each District and the cost per head :—

DISTRICT.	DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS RELIEVED IN CAMPS.				COST PER HEAD.					
	Past Week.	Present Week.	Increase.	Decrease.	Past Week.			Present Week.		
					Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Bangalore	348	246	...	102	1	2	1	1	3	11
Kolar	412	294	...	118	0	14	10	0	14	3
Tūnkūr	1,891	1,625	...	266	1	5	6	2	1	4
Mysore	393	148	...	245	1	0	2	1	10	10
Hassan	647	495	...	152	1	2	8	1	1	0
Kadur	283	161	...	122	1	1	8	0	15	5
Shimoga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chitaldrug	695	637	...	58	1	1	9	1	2	4
Bangalore Municipality	978	632	...	346	0	12	11	1	2	8
Mysore Municipality	209	374	165	...	2	0	4	0	13	9
TOTAL	5,856	4,612	165	1,409	1	2	6	1	7	2

BANGALORE, }
26th January 1878. }

By Order,
A. WINGATE,
Addl. Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.
COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT OF THE INDIAN SALT REVENUE (MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS ARE EXCLUDED).

FOR THE MONTHS OF APRIL TO DECEMBER.

YEAR.	BENGAL.			ISLAND CUSTOMS.			MADRAS.			BOMBAY.			SIND.			BRITISH BURMA.			TOTAL.		
	Quantity.	Duty.		Quantity.	Duty.		Quantity.	Duty.		Quantity.	Duty.		Quantity.	Duty.		Quantity.*	Duty.		Quantity.	Duty.	
		Maunds.	Rs.		Maunds.	Rs.		Maunds.	Rs.		Maunds.	Rs.		Maunds.	Rs.		Maunds.	Rs.		Maunds.	Rs.
1873-74	...	6,164,803	2,00,35,610	3,880,729	1,14,65,810	4,469,775	81,05,381	1,875,964	33,42,975	119,662	64,767	524,594	1,09,912	17,035,527	4,31,24,455						
1874-75	...	6,265,332	2,01,48,281	3,943,855	1,12,72,391	4,451,539	81,04,227	1,700,643	30,33,123	103,537	55,472	509,653	98,292	16,974,559	4,27,11,766						
1875-76	...	6,069,387	1,95,68,366	3,981,304	1,13,38,406	4,650,271	84,94,475	1,874,722	33,52,970	142,375	71,798	785,989	1,26,201	17,504,048	4,29,52,216						
1876-77	...	6,272,727	2,02,61,427	4,272,460	1,21,32,762	4,614,688	82,53,935	2,121,086	38,03,212	131,089	66,163	632,762	1,10,587	17,944,763	4,46,38,076						
1877-78	...	6,360,109	2,04,83,630	4,080,890	1,15,18,891	4,922,845	89,66,771	2,190,294	37,99,745	195,916	98,890	494,505	91,501	18,244,559	4,49,59,238						
AVERAGE	...	6,226,472	2,00,89,463	4,031,847	1,15,45,652	4,601,824	83,81,958	1,952,542	34,66,405	138,506	71,376	589,500	1,07,298	17,540,691	4,36,75,153						

* The quantity on which Excise duty was collected is not included.

DEPT. OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE,
(STATISTICAL BRANCH);
Calcutta, 1st February 1878.

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Official Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS
FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 29th JANUARY 1878.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Madras rain is reported from South Arcot, Chingleput, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura, Coimbatore, and the Nilgiris: the harvest is progressing in most districts with a moderate outturn. The total number on works is 145,693, and on gratuitous relief 181,060: the former is 844 more and the latter 10,581 less than last week. In Mysore there has been no rain: the harvesting of dry crops continues, with an indifferent outturn in the eastern districts; prospects are not so good as was anticipated. The number on works for the week ending the 26th January was 42,197, and on gratuitous relief 6,408, a decrease of 4,282 and 1,150 on the figures of the previous week. In Bombay slight showers are reported from Sind and Broach: the reaping of the *rabi* is progressing. In the Central Provinces there has been no rain: it is however cloudy in many districts; prospects are good. In Berar the *rabi* is progressing favourably. Slight rain has fallen in Central India, where prospects are good. In Rajputana rain is reported from Jodhpore, Ajmere, Jeypore and Ulwar: the crops promise well. In Bengal rain has fallen in most districts of Behar, parts of the Bhágálpur division, Dinagepore, Jalpaiguri, and parts of Orissa; the *rabi* generally promises well. In Assam there has been a little rain: prospects are good. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh rain has fallen in almost all districts: the *rabi* is generally thriving, but fine weather is now required. More or less rain is also reported from every district in the Punjab, and prospects throughout the province are good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Ganjam (Jan. 24th)	<i>Nil</i>	Rice 10.38, <i>raggi</i> 15.39, <i>cholum</i> 13.22, <i>cumboo</i> 14.92; average number daily fed at Berhampur and Aska 215.
Vizagapatam („ 28th)	...	Rice 10.1, <i>cholum</i> 16.1, <i>raggi</i> 15.8, <i>cumboo</i> 16.9; pasture and drinking water diminishing; crop of chillies good; sugarcane failed.
Godavery („ „)	<i>Nil</i>	Rice 8.79, <i>cholum</i> 18.18, <i>raggi</i> 17.93, <i>cumboo</i> 19.50; crops generally good, though slightly suffering from blight in some places; harvest of <i>cholum</i> and <i>cumboo</i> in progress, outturn $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$; anicut planked up, water two inches above stone crest.
Kistna („ 24th)	<i>Nil</i>	Rice 7.43, <i>cholum</i> 13.72, <i>raggi</i> 14.36, <i>cumboo</i> 13.93; on works 2,054; sick in relief hospitals 59; village relief 321; later dry crops, especially pulses, still suffering from insects; wet crops, paddy, <i>varagu</i> , castor and chillies, being harvested.
Nellore („ 26th)	<i>Nil</i>	Rice 7.53, <i>cholum</i> 11.26, <i>raggi</i> 12.61, <i>cumboo</i> 11.33; on D. P. W. works 12,800; canal 18,099; camps about 3,012; village relief 1,561; crops fair, but damaged by blight and insects; <i>varagu</i> , <i>aruga</i> , <i>raggi</i> and paddy being cut in parts.
Cuddapah („ 25th)	...	Rice 7.22, <i>cholum</i> 11.38, <i>raggi</i> 15.14, <i>cumboo</i> 15.06; on works 4,319, children 312, camps 2,181, village relief 4,586; paddy and <i>raggi</i> harvested in parts, outturn $\frac{5}{8}$.
Bellary („ 26th)	<i>Nil</i>	Rice 8.15, <i>cholum</i> 12.17, <i>raggi</i> 11.82, <i>cumboo</i> 11.21; on works 3,151; camps 1,770; village relief 5,445; sowing of second-crop paddy and dry crops in progress; standing crops, pulses, horse-grain, Bengal gram, oil-seeds, white <i>cholum</i> and cotton, generally promising and reaped in some places, though damaged by insects in others; future prospects good.
Kurnool („ „)	<i>Nil</i>	Rice 9.13, <i>cholum</i> 14.03, <i>raggi</i> 16.64, <i>cumboo</i> 12.94; on works 2,365; children 213; in camps 226; village relief 14,250; paddy being harvested, also <i>cholum</i> in some places.
North Arcot („ 25th)	<i>Nil</i>	Rice 8.21, <i>cholum</i> 10.3, <i>raggi</i> 10.3, <i>cumboo</i> 11.1, wheat 7.7; on works 28,171; children 2,453; camps and houses 11,469; village relief 13,195; crops affected with blight and insects in some places; harvest paddy, <i>raggi</i> and <i>cholum</i> , outturn poor.
South Arcot	... Nearly 2.0 at Chellumbrum; slight at Cuddalore; none elsewhere.	Rice 9.86, <i>cholum</i> 14.70, <i>raggi</i> 14.42, <i>cumboo</i> 14.68; on works, Revenue Department 891, professional 1,415; camps 2,892; villages 15,516; cholera less; crops generally good; <i>cholum</i> , <i>raggi</i> and <i>varagu</i> harvested, outturn tolerable.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceeding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—continued.		
Tanjore (Jan. 26th)	2.96	Rice 9.35, <i>cholum</i> 14.62, <i>raggi</i> 17.92, <i>cumboo</i> 15.30; rivers below $\frac{1}{2}$; crops wet thriving, except some in Tritrapundi taluk damaged by flood; dry in good condition; harvest, wet, <i>pongul samba</i> and <i>samba</i> ; dry, <i>varagu</i> and <i>raggi</i> ; outturn, wet $\frac{1}{2}$ to full, dry $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$.
Trichinopoly (" 26th)	1.24 (average of district.)	Rice 9.07, <i>cholum</i> 20.0, available in Museri taluk only, <i>raggi</i> 16.0, <i>cumboo</i> 18.71; on works 3,754; children 624; in camps 272; village relief 3,689; standing crops good; damage by locusts; slight harvests continue with outturn between a 9 and 12 anna crop.
Madura (" ")	.47 (average of district.)	Rice 9.82, <i>raggi</i> 18.21, <i>cumboo</i> 22.68; on works 4,251; children 651; in camps 2,262; village relief 7,126; paddy harvested in several parts.
Tinnevely (" ")		Rice 10.20, <i>raggi</i> 24.75, <i>cumboo</i> 31.05; camps and houses 9; village relief 10; standing crops generally good; harvest of dry crops in parts, outturn fair.
Coimbatore (" ")	.01	Rice 9.07, <i>cholum</i> 12.33, <i>raggi</i> 14.29, <i>cumboo</i> 20.82; on works 26,468; camps and houses 7,063; children 719; village relief 5,072; crops generally good; damages from insects in parts; harvest of paddy, <i>cholum</i> , <i>raggi</i> and <i>cumboo</i> in 8 taluks, outturn, paddy $\frac{1}{2}$ to full, dry grains $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ in parts.
Nilgiris (" ")	.68	Rice 7.93, <i>cholum</i> 8.17, <i>raggi</i> 11.67, <i>cumboo</i> 13.86.
Salem (" 26th)	Nil	Rice 8.03, <i>raggi</i> 11.08, <i>cumboo</i> 12.33, <i>cholum</i> 9.21; on works 28,100, camps 6,480; village relief 15,710; harvest of paddy and <i>raggi</i> ; outturn $\frac{1}{2}$.
South Canara (" 26th)	Nil	Rice 12.32, <i>raggi</i> 13.21; second rice crop harvesting commenced in parts.
Malabar (" ")	Nil	Rice 10.77, <i>raggi</i> 13.46; rain not needed; harvesting of second crop progressing in almost all taluks, outturn about average; prospects good.
Chingleput (" ")	1.5 (average in 3 taluks; nil in the other 3 taluks.)	Rice 8.01, <i>raggi</i> 11.71, <i>cumboo</i> 10.56, <i>cholum</i> 12.67; on works 3,131; children 672; camps 1,707; village relief 43,298; crops generally good, except where injury has been done by insects; <i>kar</i> , <i>samba</i> , <i>raggi</i> , <i>cumboo</i> and gingelly harvested in parts in 4 taluks, outturn from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$, <i>raggi</i> full.
Madras (" 29th)	.06	Rice 7.3, <i>raggi</i> 10.64, <i>cholum</i> 9.8. <i>General Remarks.</i> —General prospects unchanged; prices fluctuating; total number on works 115,693; total number gratuitously relieved 181,000; export of grain by rail from Madras during the week ending the 26th January 1,636 tons.
Bombay—(Jan. 30th).		
<i>Sind—</i>		
Kurrachee ...	Slight rain in Kurrachee; .03 in Sehwan.	River on 25th 7 feet 11 inches, last year 4 feet 2 inches; small-pox in 1 and measles in 2 talukas.
Hyderabad ...	...	Small-pox in Mohbat Dero taluka, 1 death; small-pox continues in Moro and Mirpur.
Upper Sind Frontier ...	Rain in Kashmir for 3 days.	Weather cold; health fair.
<i>Guzerat—</i>		
Ahmedabad ...	...	<i>Rabi</i> crops slightly injured by insects and blight.
Surat ...	...	Thirty-one deaths from cholera at Surat.
Broach ...	.02 in Amol.	Public health good, but cholera in Ankleswar; harvesting progressing
<i>Khandesh and Násik.</i>		
Khandesh ...	...	Reaping of <i>rabi</i> progressing.
Násik ...	...	Reaping of wheat and gram commenced.
<i>Konkan.</i>		
Tanna ...	...	<i>Rabi</i> crops good; cholera in Karjat.
Colába (Jan. 28th)	...	Weather cold; public health good except in Pen, Roha and Mángaon talukas, where slight fever prevails; <i>rabi</i> crop healthy.
Ratnágiri (" 23rd)	...	State of <i>wainani</i> crops good, 2 deaths from cholera in Khed taluka; cattle disease in a few villages in Dápoli taluka.
<i>Deccan.</i>		
Poona ...	...	No change.
Ahmednagar ...	Nil	
Satara ...	...	Fever prevalent in some talukas.
<i>Southern Mahratta Country.</i>		
Belgaum ...	...	Weather fine; crops improving.
Dharwar ...	...	Wheat, gram and late <i>zowari</i> not promising; other crops promising; no improvement in public health; cattle disease in Bankapur taluka.
Kanara ...	...	Second crop cultivation progressing; fever continues; one death from cholera.
Kaládgi ...	...	<i>Rabi</i> generally good and ripening, except slight injury to cotton, wheat and gram from blight in four talukas.
<i>Kattywar and Gackwar's Territory.</i>		
Rájkot ...	...	Weather very cold; small-pox in Nawánagar and Sorath.
Baroda ...	...	No change in crops; small-pox has appeared in the northern division.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —Slight showers in parts of Sind; reaping of <i>rabi</i> progressing generally; weather generally very cold.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—		
Chittagong ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather cool and fine; state and prospects of the crops are good; 67,850 maunds of rice and 12,395 maunds of paddy have been imported, mostly for re-export; prices range from 13 to 25 seers per rupee.
Noakholly ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather seasonable; the cold-weather crops are progressing favourably; public health is good.
Chittagong Hill Tracts...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather very cold throughout the week; the hill people have begun to cut jungles for their <i>jooms</i> ; the prospects of the mustard which are not destroyed by insects are fair.
Hill Tipperah ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather warmer than usual at this time of the year; nothing new to report about the crops this week.
Backergunge ...	<i>Nil</i>	All is well.
Futtedpore ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather cool; the state and prospects of the winter crops are fair.
Dacca ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather seasonable, but warmer than last week; state and prospects of the crops are favourable.
Mymensingh ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather seasonable; there is nothing unfavourable to report about the crops.
Tipperah ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather fair, a little cloudy in the west; about half the mustard crop has been gathered; most of the <i>loro dhan</i> and about half the chillies have been transplanted; part of the sugarcane crop has been cut; the state of the cold-weather crop is flourishing; average price of rice is about Rs. 2-6 per maund.
24-Pergunnahs ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather seasonable; the reaping of the <i>amun</i> crop is over; fever has much abated, but cholera still prevails in some places.
Jessore ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather a little warmer than last week; state and prospects of the winter crops are favourable; ploughing for the spring crops is beginning.
Nuddea ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather generally fair and cool; prospects are fair; the cold-weather crops are said to be coming on well; fever and cholera are reported from Bongong; the reports from Koushtea are favourable.
Moorshedabad ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather seasonable; the reaping of the <i>amun dhan</i> is finished; the prospects of the <i>rabi</i> and other standing crops continue to be favourable; fever and cholera are on the decrease, except in Bharatpur, Burwa, and Hariharpara.
Pubna ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather cool; the harvesting of <i>huldee</i> and sugarcane is still going on; the prospects of the <i>rabi</i> crops continue good; fever has not as yet quite disappeared from the Pubna town.
Rajshahye ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather cold and clear; the <i>amun</i> harvest is nearly finished; the crop has yielded an outturn a little over the average; the seedlings of the <i>boro</i> rice have germinated freely and are looking well.
Rogra ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather clear and seasonable; north-west wind prevailing; nothing to report about the crops; prices are stationary; cholera is on the decrease in Adamdighi, and has entirely disappeared from Panchhibi.
Dinagpore ...	0.59	Weather fair, getting warm; the harvest of rice is 14 annas.
Rungpore ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather cold and fine; the crops are generally good; the tobacco crop is not so forward as in last year.
Cooch Behar ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather very cold in the first part of the week, but is now warmer; the reaping of the <i>amun</i> crop is over, and the outturn is good; the new rice is selling at Rs. 3 per maund; the prospects of the cold-weather crops on the ground are so far good, but rain is required; fever is abating, and the general health has improved.
Jalpaiguri ...	0.13	The last few days the weather has got decidedly warmer; prospects of tobacco and other cold-weather crops are good.
Darjeeling ...	0.30	Weather very changeable, sometimes bright sunshine, and again very misty; the rice crop has turned out well; ground is being prepared for sowing seed; the young wheat, barley, and buckwheat in the hills are doing well.
Midnapore ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather getting rapidly warmer; prospects of the crops are fair as before.
Howrah ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather rather agreeable, neither too cold nor too hot; for the last few days the southern breeze has commenced blowing; the reaping of the <i>amun</i> crop is almost complete; sugarcane has grown in abundance, and the general state of the crop can be pronounced good.
Hooghly ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather seasonable; the late rice harvest is over; the result is an average crop; the <i>rabi</i> crops on the ground are doing well; there has been a change for the better in the state of public health.
Burdwan ...	<i>Nil</i>	The prospects of the <i>rabi</i> crops are favourable; cholera has broken out in the Beal-Bood sub-division, and still continues at Culna; fever is also prevalent in the Beal-Bood sub-division.
Baukoora ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather gradually getting warmer, foggy on the morning of the 26th; the state and prospects of the crops are the same as reported last week.
Beerbhoom ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather seasonable, cloudy on the 26th; no change to report in the state and prospects of the crops.
Southal Pergunnahs ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather fine, getting warm; no change in the state and prospects of the crops since last report; exportation of rice is active.

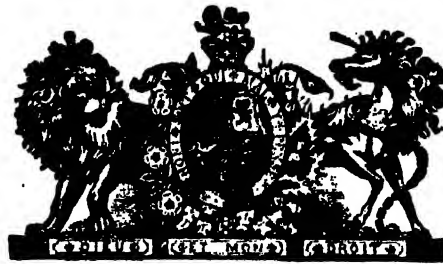
Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—continued.		
Bhāgalpur ...	1.20	Weather clear and cold; the prospects of the <i>rabi</i> crops are good, but more rain is wanted, especially in the Soopda sub-division; prices of food-grains are still rising, owing to large exportations up-country by rail; general health is good.
Monghyr ...	0.54	Weather seasonable; state and prospects of the crops are good.
Purneah ...	0.39	Weather clear and cool; the prospects of the <i>rabi</i> crops still continue good, but more rain would be beneficial, particularly to the south of the district; <i>toor</i> i is being plucked.
Maldah ...	Nil	Weather fair; the <i>ba</i> o paddy plants are being transplanted, and in some places irrigated; the <i>haimanti</i> paddy and <i>rabi</i> crops are being reaped; fever of the malarious type is raging fearfully in some places.
Durbhunga ...	0.77	Weather clear and sometimes cloudy; the prospects of the <i>rabi</i> crops are fair; prices are still rising owing to exportation; public health is good.
Mozufferpore ...	1.27	Weather seasonable and cold; the <i>rabi</i> crops are doing well; prices of food-grains are stationary.
Sarun ...	Nil	Weather seasonable; west wind prevailing; the prospects of the <i>rabi</i> crops continue fair; no more rain is wanted; mustard is in seed; poppy is in flower; prices have fallen; public health is good.
Champaran ...	0.58	Weather seasonable; the prospects of the crops continue favourable; unportation of <i>makai</i> from Tirhoot continues; prices are stationary; public health is good.
Patna ...	0.35	Weather seasonably cold; the harvesting of the rice crop is almost completed; prospects of the <i>rabi</i> crops continue good; health is good.
Gya ...	Nil	Sky clear and weather cool; maximum thermometer in the shade 78°20; peas and mustard are being reaped generally; in Jehanabad the <i>rabi</i> requires no more rain; in Nowada the crops are everywhere excellent; but in Aurungabad it is reported that the linseed, pulse, and peas have suffered damage from the late heavy rains.
Shahabad ...	0.60	Weather clear, and cloudy occasionally; the <i>rabi</i> crops continue promising owing to the late rains; peas and gram are ripening; prices have risen.
Hazāribāgh ...	Nil	Weather warmer than in the preceding week; state and prospects of the crops remain unchanged.
Lohardugga ...	Nil.	The prospects of the <i>rabi</i> crops are good; public health is good.
	except a shower in one police circle in the extreme south.	
Manbhoom ...	Nil	Weather very warm, and all signs of rain have disappeared; the prospects of the <i>mohra</i> crop depend upon rain now, and more a month hence, if rain does not fall a failure of the crop is apprehended, and consequent distress amongst the labouring classes and the poorer agriculturists in parts of the district; cholera is reported to have made its appearance in Raipur in the south of the district.
Singbhoom ...	Nil	Weather seasonable; nothing to report about the crops; the district is healthy.
Balasore ...	Nil	Weather warm for the season; the <i>rabi</i> crops are doing well, and in some places being reaped, fever is still prevalent in the north; otherwise the public health is good.
Cuttack ...	A heavy shower at Jajpore on the 22nd.	Mornings cloudy; weather hot in the day time; no change about the crops and public health since last report.
Pooree ...	Nil Kiencha 0.07	Weather warm for the season; <i>sirad</i> rice is being harvested; the crop is deficient; mustard, <i>urhar</i> and sugarcane are being cut; <i>moong</i> and <i>kaldi</i> promise well; the tobacco crop is likely to be a good one; the <i>dalia</i> rice plants are looking well in low lands, but on the uplands are suffering for want of rain; the <i>mandia</i> crop in the salt tracts is suffering severely for the same reason; the loss of the <i>sirad</i> rice crop on the sea coast tracts to the north-east of Pooree has been considerable; common rice is selling from 13½ to 21 seers per rupee; export by the Chilka Lake and by road to the Madras Presidency has increased; there is shipping waiting in the port of Pooree for rice; cholera is reported from some places.
<p>General Remarks.—Rain has fallen in most districts of Behar and in Dinagepore, Darjeeling, and Jalpaiguri; there has been a heavy shower at Jajpore and a slight one at Khorda, and also in the extreme south of Lohardugga; the general prospects of the cold-weather and other standing crops are favourable, but rain is wanted for the upland <i>dalia</i> rice and <i>mandia</i> crop in Pooree and for the <i>mohra</i> crop in Manbhoom; some of the cold-weather crops in the Aurungabad sub-division of Gya are said to have been damaged by the late rains, and the <i>sirad</i> rice harvest in Pooree is deficient; prices have risen and are still rising in several districts owing to exportation; the public health seems to have improved everywhere except in parts of Burdwan and Moorshedabad; in Maldah, malarious fever is prevalent in some places.</p>		

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. P. and Oudh—		
(Jan. 30th).		
Benares (Jan. 29th)	4 (average of district).	Rain has done good; prospects continue favourable.
Allahabad (" ")	...	Prospects good.
Jhānsi (" 30th)	A slight shower on 26th instant.	Prospects good.
Agra (" 29th)	1 to 5 in five pergunnahs; slight sprinkling in three others.	Crops thriving.
Meerut (" 30th)	Rain at Meerut and in districts.	Prices unaltered; prospects good.
Bareilly (" ")	Rain on 26th and 27th instant.	No damage if fine weather continues now.
Kumaun (" 28th)	45 hours continuous rain from morning of 26th instant.	Weather still unsettled; rain injurious to wheat crop.
Lucknow (" 30th)	7	Rabi prospects good.
Sitapur (" ")	6	Dry weather required.
Partabgarh (" 28th)	6	Prospects good.
Fyzabad (" 30th)	3	No change.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —Rain has fallen during the week in most districts; fine weather now wanted; the <i>rabi</i> generally is doing well and prospects are good.
Punjab—(Jan. 29th)—		
Delhi ...	1.0	Prospects improved; general health good; small-pox decreasing in the city, but extending in district.
Hissar ...	0.7	Weather still cold and cloudy; crops now thriving; health generally good.
Unbhatta ...	2.0	} In these four districts health and agricultural prospects good.
Jullundur ...	0.5	
Amritsar ...	1.7	
Lahore ...	0.1	
Rāwalpindi ...	1.0	Some injury to crops has been caused by this rain; public health good.
Mooltan ...	A drizzling rain.	Crops and health good.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	0.2	Agricultural prospects fair; health good.
Peshāwar ...	2.0	<i>General Remarks.</i> —With the further improvement reported from the southern districts, the agricultural prospects throughout the province may be considered generally good.
Central Provinces—		
(Jan. 30th).		
Upper Godāvari (Jan. 26th)	...	<i>Kharif</i> threshing continues; health good; prices steady.
Sambalpur ...	...	Clear; harvest completed; health good.
Raipur ...	...	Clear; cool; <i>kharif</i> threshing continues; prospects of <i>rabi</i> good; prices unchanged.
Bilāspur ...	...	Clear; <i>kharif</i> threshing continues; <i>rabi</i> good; fever continues; prices steady.
Bilāghāt ...	...	Cloudy; hot; prospects of superior kind of <i>rabi</i> favourable; fever decreasing; prices rising.
Chhindwāra ...	...	Clear; frost and insects injured linseed and pulses; wheat good; fever continues; prices rising.
Chānda (Jan. 27th)	...	Clear; cool; rice threshing continues; <i>rabi</i> injured by insects; wheat favourable; cattle disease continues; prices stationary.
Betūl (" 28th)	...	Days hot; nights cool; prospects of wheat excellent; fever continues; prices stationary.
Bhandāra (" 29th)	...	Clear and cloudy alternately; <i>rabi</i> , except wheat, injured by insects and continuous cloudy weather; fever continues; prices rising.
Nāgpur (" 30th)	...	Cool; <i>kharif</i> threshing continues; <i>rabi</i> good, except linseed and pulses, which have been injured by insects; small-pox prevalent.
Nimār ...	...	Cool; prospects good; small-pox and cattle disease continue; prices risen.
Hoshangabad ...	...	Cloudy; warm; <i>rabi</i> crops partially damaged.
Narsinghpur ...	...	Prospects of <i>rabi</i> fair; prices rising.
Jubbulpore ...	...	Clear; cool; <i>rabi</i> favourable; health good; prices rising.
Saugor ...	...	<i>Rabi</i> crops, save those affected by frost, doing well; health good; prices rising.
Seoni ...	...	Clear; <i>rabi</i> favourable; fever decreasing; prices rising.
Damoh ...	...	<i>Rabi</i> pulses injured by blight; wheat good; prices rising.
Mandla ...	...	Cool and pleasant; <i>kharif</i> threshing continues; <i>rabi</i> good; fever prevalent; prices rising.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —Prices rising; prospects of wheat still favourable; cloudy weather continues in several districts.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
British Burma ...	...	No report received.
Assam— Gauhati (Jan. 30th)	19; slight showers on 23rd and 28th.	Weather unsettled; prospects of crops favourable.
Sylhet (" ")	Nil	Cold-weather crops doing well.
Mysore and Coorg— (Jan. 30th)	...	Harvesting of dry crops continues, and the outturn being indifferent in eastern districts, prospects not quite so good as first anticipated; prices stationary or slightly easier, but still very high; for week ending 26th,—on Civil Relief Works 4,147, on Professional Department works 38,050, and gratuitously relieved 6,408.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts— Amraoti (Jan. 30th)	...	Rabi crops are progressing favourably.
Central India— (Jan. 30th)		
Gwalior ...	} Slight rain.	Weather cold; prospects good, though water-supply scarce in wells and rivers.
Sutna ...		
Rutlam ...		
Rajputana—		
Jodhpore (Jan. 30th)	Slight rain on Saturday.	Latter part of week cloudy; good fall of rain would benefit crops greatly; fever prevalent.
Deoli (" 28th)	} Nil	Health good; prospects unchanged.
Kotah (" ")		
Tonk (" ")		
Ajmere (" 30th)	Partial rain in portion of district.	Slight damage from frost anticipated; prospects still favourable.
Jeypore (" ")	25	Agricultural prospects favourable; public health good. Some damage done by hailstones in one pergunnah.
Ulwur (" ")	55 on 26th; (average of 8 pergunnahs.)	

ERRATA.—On page 156 of the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* of the 26th ultimo, opposite Kurrachee, for "in Mánjhand 9'16, in Tatta 9'40" read "in Mánjhand 8'16, in Tatta 8'40."

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 6. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1878.

{ Register
No. 33.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and Corporations.

PART IV.—Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.—(*Nothing for publication.*)

PART V.—Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22:—

Assimilation of powers (North-Western Provinces and Oudh) Bill.

SUPPLEMENT No. 6.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 2nd February 1878.

No. 6.—Mr. H. C. Kirkpatrick took over charge of his office of Reporter for the Indian Law Reports in the High Court, Bombay, from Mr. W. E. Hart, at noon of the 28th January 1878.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Sery. to the Govt. of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Fort William, the 4th February 1878.

No. 150.—Mr. J. E. Gill, of Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, reported to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh his arrival at Allahabad on the 23rd ultimo.

No. 152.—Mr. E. Drummond is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service.

The 6th February 1878.

No. 157.—Mr. T. B. Lane is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service.

No. 164.—Mr. J. Pitt-Kennedy, Standing Counsel for the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, has obtained leave on private affairs for six months, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 166.—APPOINTMENT.—Mr. J. D. Bell, Barrister-at-Law, to officiate as Standing Counsel for the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal during the absence on leave of Mr. J. Pitt-Kennedy, or until further orders.

The 7th February 1878.

No. 170.—APPOINTMENTS.—Mr. A. O. Brown, C.S., Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade, in British Burma, to be Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade, with effect from the 25th December last, *vice* Mr. R. A. D. Perreau, deceased.

Lieutenant C. A. Cresswell, Assistant Commissioner, 4th Grade, to be Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade, *vice* Mr. Brown.

Mr. D. L. M. Mackay, C.S., Supernumerary Assistant Commissioner, to be Assistant Commissioner, 4th Grade, *vice* Lieutenant Cresswell.

POLICE.

The 5th February 1878.

No. 23.—Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. Grove, having been permitted to retire from the Military service, with effect from the 20th November 1877, and having consequently on that date vacated his Civil appointment of District Superintendent of Police, 2nd Grade, in British Burma, the Governor General in Council is pleased, on the recommendation of the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, to sanction the re-appointment of Lieutenant-Colonel Grove to the post of District Superintendent of Police, 2nd Grade, with effect from the 20th November 1877, until such time as he may be relieved of his Civil duties.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 5th February 1878.

No. 51.—The services of the Reverend W. J. Hunt, B.A., Chaplain of Morar, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the 15th instant, or any subsequent date on which he may be relieved of his present appointment.

No. 53.—APPOINTMENT.—The Reverend K. E. Barrow, M.A., Chaplain of Jhānsi, to be Chaplain of Morar.

The 7th February 1878.

No. 57.—The following list of Chaplains belonging to the Bengal Establishment and absent on furlough or other leave on the 31st December 1877, is published for general information :—

Number.	Names.	Rank.	Date of commencement of furlough or other leave.	Date of expiry of furlough or other leave.	REMARKS.
FURLOUGH.					
1	Rev. S. H. Beamish, B.A. ...	Senior Chaplain	Feb. 23, 1876	Feb. 22, 1878	
2	„ F. M. F. F. Mazuchelli, D.D. ...	Ditto ...	June 28, 1876	June 27, 1878	Medical leave.
3	„ T. Moore, B.A. ...	Ditto ...	Nov. 21, 1876	Nov. 20, 1878	Ditto.
4	„ B. Sharpe, B.A. ...	Ditto ...	Feb. 5, 1877	Feb. 4, 1879	
5	„ W. Drawbridge, M.A. ...	Ditto ...	Mar. 26, 1877	Sept. 25, 1878	Ditto.
6	„ P. J. Jarbo, M.A. ...	Ditto ...	—	—	Allowed one year's furlough with subsidiary leave from 1st April 1877.
7	„ M. S. Laing ...	Ditto ...	April 15, 1877	April 14, 1879	
8	„ G. D. Symonds ...	Ditto ...	Dec. 16, 1877	Dec. 15, 1879	
9	„ B. Hammond ...	Ditto ...	Sept. 20, 1877	Mar. 19, 1877	Medical leave.
10	„ J. S. Sandys, M.A. ...	Ditto ...	Mar. 29, 1877	Mar. 28, 1879	Ditto.
11	„ C. C. T. Fagan ...	Ditto ...	May 16, 1877	May 15, 1879	Ditto.
12	„ C. R. Tollemache ...	Ditto ...	Dec. 22, 1877	Nov. 21, 1879	
ON LEAVE OTHER THAN FURLOUGH.					
Nil.					

Total absent ...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Sanctioned number of Chaplains in the Bengal Presidency ...	...	...	...	...	...	90
Percentage of absentees ...	...	...	...	...	...	13.3

J. O'KINEALY,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.—FORESTS.

Calcutta, the 5th February 1878.

No. 152 F.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. H. Calthrop to be a Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests, with effect from the 10th November 1877, the date on which he joined his appointment. Mr. Calthrop is posted to the Central Provinces.

Mr. Calthrop is also appointed to officiate as an Assistant Conservator of Forests of the 3rd Grade, with effect from the same date.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.

The 6th February 1878.

No. 3 of 1878.—The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information :—

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO—SUNDA STRAIT—SUMATRA.

(1).—*Intended Light on Flat Point.*

The following has been published by the Hydrographer to the British Admiralty :—

The Netherlands Government has given notice of the intended establishment of a light on Flat Point (Pamantayass), north-west entrance point of Sunda Strait.

The light will be a flashing light of the first order, showing three flashes in quick succession every half-minute, followed by a short eclipse.

BALY ISLAND—NORTH COAST.

(2).—*Harbour Light at Sangsit.*

Also of the establishment, probably on the 20th September 1877, of a fixed *red* harbour light at Sangsit (Pabejan), Baly Island.

CELEBES ISLAND—EAST COAST.

(3).—*Proposed Light at Gorontalo.*

Also that it is proposed to establish a harbour light at Gorontalo, Celebes Island.

The light will be a fixed *red* light, shown from an iron post 26 feet high.

The illuminating apparatus will be dioptric, or by lenses, of the sixth order.

TIMOR ISLAND—WEST COAST.

(4).—*Intended Light at Koepang.*

Also of the intended establishment of a harbour light at Koepang, Timor Island.

The light will be a fixed *red* light, shown from an iron post 39 feet high.

The illuminating apparatus will be dioptric, or by lenses, of the sixth order.

A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, *Comdr., (late I. N.),*
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.

MARINE SURVEY DEPARTMENT; }
CALCUTTA,
The 4th February 1878.

By Order,
G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts :—

(1). Indian Ocean, No. 748*b* ; Eastern Archipelago, No. 941*a* ; Sunda Strait, &c., No. 2056 ; and Tyngkokh Bay to Sunda Strait, &c., No. 2761 : also, Admiralty list of Lights in South Africa, East Indies, &c., 1877, page 18 ; China Sea Directory, Vol. I, 1867, page 21 ; and Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I, page 623.

(2). Indian Ocean, No. 748*b* ; and Eastern Archipelago, No. 941*b* ; also, Admiralty list of Lights in South Africa, &c., 1877, No. 123*a* ; and Seaman's Guide round Java, 1852, page 168.

(3). Eastern Archipelago, No. 942*a* ; and anchorages in the Celebes Islands, No. 931 : also Admiralty list of Lights in South Africa, &c., 1877, page 20.

(4). Eastern Archipelago, No. 942*a* ; Baly and Timor Islands anchorages, No. 935 : also, Admiralty list of Lights in South Africa, &c., 1877, page 20 ; and Australia Directory, Vol. III, page 40.

The 8th February 1878.

No. 4 of 1878.—The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information :—

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

BAY OF BENGAL—COAST OF BURMA.

Light-vessel marking Krishna Shoal.

With reference to Notices to Mariners, No. 22 of 1877 and No. 2 of 1878, issued by this Department, respecting the light-vessel marking the Krishna Shoal :—

Telegraphic information has been received from Rangoon that the light-vessel *Star* has now been placed in latitude 15° 36' 15" N., longitude 95° 34' 30" E.

A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, *Comdr. (Late I. N.),*
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.

MARINE SURVEY DEPARTMENT; }
CALCUTTA,
The 4th February 1878.

By Order,
G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

* This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts :—Gulf of Martaban, No. 823 ; Bay of Bengal, No. 706 ; Indian Ocean, No. 748*b* ; also, Admiralty List of Lights, East Indies, &c., No. 96, page 16 ; Marine Survey of India Light List No. 87 ; and Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I, page 498.

If this Notice is received on boardship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

INDUSTRY, SCIENCE, AND ART.

The 6th February 1878.

No. 42.—Under the provisions of Section 3, Act XXII of 1876, the Governor General in Council is pleased to nominate Colonel J. T. Walker, C.B., C.I.E., F.R.S., R.E., to be one of the Trustees of the Indian Museum, in the room of Major-General H. L. Thuillier, C.S.I., R.A., who has resigned.

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—JUDICIAL.

Fort William, the 5th February 1878.

No. 7J.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the Act of the Government of Bengal, No. 1 of 1869, entitled "An Act for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals," shall have the force of law in the Province of Mysore, from and after the 1st day of January 1878, with the following alterations:—

In Sections VI and VII, for "Town of Calcutta" substitute "Town and Cantonment of Bangalore."

Section VIII to be omitted.

Section IX to be altered as follows:—"This Act shall extend to the Town and Cantonment of Bangalore, within municipal limits, as fixed by the Chief Commissioner."

In Section X, for "Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal" substitute "Chief Commissioner of Mysore," and for "*Calcutta Gazette*" substitute "*Mysore Gazette*."

POLITICAL.

The 5th February 1878.

No. 350P.—Mr. J. D. Gordon, C.S.I., Judicial Commissioner, Mysore, is appointed to be Guardian to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

No. 351P.—Mr. J. D. Sandford, Judicial Commissioner, British Burmah, is appointed to be Judicial Commissioner of Mysore, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Mr. J. D. Gordon, C.S.I.

GENERAL.

The 5th February 1878.

No. 355G.—The services of Assistant Surgeon Mohim Chunder Roy, in medical charge of the Civil Station of Beawur, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Assistant Surgeon Banka Vihari Mitra is appointed to the medical charge of the Civil Station of Beawur, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Assistant Surgeon Mohim Chunder Roy.

No. 356G.—It is hereby notified that the designation of the office of 2nd Assistant to the Resident at Hyderabad has been changed to that of Secretary for Berar to the Resident at Hyderabad.

Captain G. H. Trevor, who has hitherto held the post of 2nd Assistant to the Resident, is appointed to be Secretary for Berar to the Resident, with effect from the 1st April 1877.

The 6th February 1878.

No. 367G.—Mr. W. Porteous, M.A., Special Assistant Commissioner, Mysore, is appointed, as a special temporary measure, to be an Assistant Sessions Judge for the Ashtagram Division, under the provisions of Section 18 of Act X of 1872.

The 8th February 1878.

No. 369G.—Consequent on the employment of Mr. J. D. Gordon, C.S.I., Judicial Commissioner, Mysore, on special duty, the following temporary arrangements in the Mysore Commission are sanctioned with effect from the 16th December 1877:—

Colonel J. L. Pearse, Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, to officiate as Judicial Commissioner.

Major T. G. Clarke, Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg, to officiate as Commissioner, Nundydroog Division.

Major R. A. Cole, Superintendent, Inam Settlements, to officiate as Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg, retaining charge of his present office.

No. 371G.—APPOINTMENT.—Lieutenant H. M. Temple, Bengal Staff Corps, is appointed to officiate as Political Assistant, 2nd Class, and is posted to Nasirabad as Cantonment Magistrate, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

C. U. AITCHISON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—MINT AND CURRENCY.

Fort William, the 5th February 1878.

No. 858.—Statement of the amount of Government Currency Notes in circulation, of the amount of Coin and Bullion Reserve, and Government Securities held by the Department of Issue of Paper Currency:—

Date.	Circles of Issue.	Currency Notes in circulation.	Silver Coin Reserve.	Silver Bullion Reserve.	Reserve in Government Securities.	TOTAL RESERVE.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1878.						
Jan. 31st	Calcutta	7,30,40,502	88,79,000	1,42,20,004	2,54,32,465	4,85,39,955
"	Madras	1,52,86,965	92,03,076	...	60,00,000	1,52,03,076
"	Bombay	4,98,16,285	3,37,16,839	1,94,19,001	1,88,00,000	6,79,35,640
"	Allahabad	62,12,000	73,78,730	...	31,00,000	1,04,78,730
"	Lahore	46,10,075	27,04,080	...	33,00,000	60,04,055
"	Calcutt	21,24,340	12,11,780	...	7,00,000	19,14,380
"	Cantonada	18,28,285	10,75,760	...	5,00,000	31,75,780
"	Nagpore	6,08,785	6,40,000	...	6,00,000	12,08,800
"	Kurrachee	22,98,412	9,79,135	...	12,00,000	21,79,135
"	Akole	4,10,445	2,55,105	...	3,00,000	5,65,105
	TOTAL	15,83,56,000	6,07,83,030	3,20,40,505	6,09,32,465	16,83,56,000

SEPARATE REVENUE—OPIUM.

*The 8th February 1878.***No. 859.**—Opium Revenue to date compared with the estimate for the year 1877-78.

PRESIDENCY.	LATEST MONTH.			ELEVEN SALES OF BENGAL OPIUM AND TEN MONTHS' PASS DUTY ON MALWA OPIUM.		
	Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate.	Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal	51,60,000	56,21,625	4,55,625	5,16,60,000	5,71,94,130	55,34,130
Bombay	20,83,380	33,35,325	12,51,945	2,25,74,370	2,36,30,750	10,56,380
TOTAL Rs.	72,43,380	89,56,950	17,07,570	7,42,34,370	8,08,24,880	65,90,510

C. BERNARD,

*Addl. Secretary to the Govt. of India.***MILITARY DEPARTMENT.***Fort William, the 4th February 1878.***APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.****No. 122.**—QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT—

Major G. E. L. S. Sanford, Royal Engineers, to be an Assistant Quartermaster General, with effect from the date on which he may assume charge of the appointment, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel M. H. Heathcote, whose tour of staff service has expired.

*The 5th February 1878.***No. 123.**—STAFF CORPS—

The under-mentioned Officers of the Bengal Staff Corps having completed 20 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Major from the date specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 808 of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Captain Robert Atkins ... } 4th February 1878.
 Captain James Richard Maret }
 ... }

No. 124.—BREVET—

The under-mentioned Officer of the Staff Corps having completed five years' service as substantive Lieutenant-Colonel, is promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet, from the date specified, under the operation of the Royal Warrant, dated 16th January 1861, Clause 2, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieut.-Colonel Charles Alexander McMahon,
 Madras Staff Corps,—4th February 1878.

No. 125.—MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT—

Major C. T. P. Luxmoore, appointed on promotion to the Military Accounts Department by G. G. O. No. 28 of 1877, is confirmed in his appointment as Assistant Military Accountant, with effect from the 17th January 1878.

No. 126.—HYDERABAD CONTINGENT—*No. 1 Field Battery.*

Lieutenant R. J. Bevan, Royal Artillery, Officiating Subaltern, to be Subaltern, *vice* Lieutenant C. M. Smith who vacates on promotion.

No. 127.—SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

The under-mentioned hospital assistants and native medical pupils passed their English qualification examination according to the test laid down in G. G. O. No. 945 of 1868, on the dates specified:—

Names.	Date of Rank.	Date of passing English qualification.
<i>1st Class Hospital Assistants.</i>		
Shaikh Emam Buksh ...	7th April 1857	15th Oct. 1877.
Sahadut Allee ...	15th April 1860	Ditto.
Lutchmun Sing ...	6th Nov. 1862	Ditto.
<i>2nd Class Hospital Assistants.</i>		
Shamsheer Allee (Assamese).	15th April 1862	15th Oct. 1877.
Wuzeah-ood-deen ..	1st Oct. 1866	Ditto.
Ellahee Bux ..	1st Oct. 1867	28th July 1877.
Aukber Khan ..	11th Oct. 1868	15th Oct. 1877.
<i>3rd Class Hospital Assistants.</i>		
Noor Buksh ...	1st Aug. 1872	15th Oct. 1877.
Kadir Buksh ...	1st May 1873	Ditto.
Sewa Sing ...	17th Nov. 1873	Ditto.
Ashan Hosseini ...	16th Mar. 1877	Ditto.
Toorab Allee ...	24th Aug. 1877	Ditto.
<i>Native Medical Pupils.</i>		
Kurream Buksh, No. 1258	16th April 1877	15th Oct. 1877.
Nawab Hossein, No. 1321	15th May 1877	Ditto.

No. 128.—The under-mentioned Hospital Assistants, who have passed their Septennial Professional Examinations, are advanced to the next higher grade, with effect from the dates specified :—

NAMES.	DATE OF COMPLETION OF		Date of passing the professional examination.	Date of promotion.
	14 years' service.	7 years' service.		
<i>To be 1st Class Hospital Assistants.</i>				
Shaikh Deedar Allee	21st Oct. 1871	...	15th Oct. 1877	15th Oct. 1877.
Kadur Buksh	29th Mar. 1872	...	Ditto	Ditto.
Mohomed Hossain	24th June 1872	...	Ditto	Ditto.
Kadir Bux	26th Oct. 1873	...	Ditto	Ditto.
Nujeeb Khan*	8th April 1875	...	17th Ditto	Ditto.
Sherafuth Oollah	Ditto	...	15th Ditto	Ditto.
Hubeeboola	14th Ditto	...	Ditto	Ditto.
Buldwran Sing. A.	14th April 1876	...	Ditto	Ditto.
Auhamed Hussain	22nd Sep. 1876	...	16th April 1877	16th April 1877.
Peer Bux, D.	Dec. 1876	...	15th Oct. 1877	15th Oct. 1877.
Ernam Bux	5th April 1877	...	17th Oct. 1877	Ditto.
Aunant Ram	14th Ditto	...	15th Ditto	Ditto.
Azeez-ood-deen, A.	Ditto	...	Ditto	16th April 1877.
Futteh Mahomed, C.	Ditto	...	Ditto	15th Oct. 1877.
Fethruth Oollah	26th Ditto	...	Ditto	27th April 1877.
Ameer Khan (1st), F.	Ditto	...	Ditto	Ditto.
Shankar Das, C.	31st July 1877	...	Ditto	1st Aug. 1877.
Bhugwan Das (1st)	Ditto	...	Ditto	Ditto.
Mirza Anwar Allee, A.	Ditto	...	Ditto	Ditto.
Kassim Allee	Ditto	...	Ditto	Ditto.
Gholam Mohecadeen, C.	Ditto	...	Ditto	Ditto.
Nur Buksh	Ditto	...	Ditto	Ditto.
Nidan Sing, A.	Ditto	...	Ditto	Ditto.
Golab Rah	Ditto	...	19th Ditto	Ditto.
Ewuz Buksh, A.	Ditto	...	15th Ditto	Ditto.
Golam Hossain	30th Sep. 1877	...	15th Oct. 1877	1st Oct. 1877.
	Ditto	...	Ditto	Ditto.
<i>To be 2nd Class Hospital Assistants.</i>				
Najuff Allie	...	14th April 1873	17th Oct. 1877	15th Oct. 1877.
Ram Pershaud	...	14th April 1874	15th Ditto	Ditto.
Surfaraj Ally	...	30th Sep. 1874	Ditto	Ditto.
Abdool Rahman	...	15th Mar. 1875	Ditto	Ditto.
Salamut Rasool Khan, D.	...	10th April 1876	16th April 1877	16th April 1877.
Punchum Sing	...	15th Dec. 1876	15th Oct. 1877	15th Oct. 1877.
Syed Noor, H.	...	31st Mar. 1877	Ditto	Ditto.
Kurreeem Buksh, E.	...	29th April 1877	Ditto	21st April 1877.
Abbas Allee	...	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Bhugwan Dass, I.	...	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Soonder Sing, H.	...	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Mohomed Surfraz Khan, L.	...	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Shunker Dass, J.	...	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Hyder Shah, K	...	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Abdool Kurreeem	...	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Chanun Shah, I	...	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Shaikh Gholam Kadir	...	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Shaikh Noor Mahomed (1st)	...	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Shaikh Nuseer Oobeen (Assamese), H.	...	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Jan Mahomed (1st), M.	...	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Muzhar Alli	...	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Jowad Alli	...	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Shaikh Azhar Hossain, D.	...	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Mowla Buksh (2nd), G.	...	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Abdool Rohim (1st)...	...	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Mohamed Abdool Rahman Khan	...	17th Aug. 1877	Ditto	18th Aug. 1877.
Shaikh Ameer Buksh, B.	...	12th Oct. 1877	Ditto	13th Oct. 1877.
Shaikh Asgur Ally	...	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
	...	Ditto	17th Ditto	Ditto.

* Recommended for promotion from the 2nd to the 1st Class according to the precedent laid down in Military Department Letter No. 702 of the 17th November 1874.

A.	Passed an examination in English, <i>vide</i> G. G. O. No. 968 of 1870.
B.	" " " " No. 1014 of 1870.
C.	" " " " No. 1092 of 1870.
D.	" " " " No. 729 of 1871.
E.	" " " " No. 913 of 1871.
F.	" " " " No. 242 of 1872.
G.	" " " " No. 876 of 1872.
H.	" " " " No. 358 of 1873.
I.	" " " " No. 1069 of 1873.
J.	" " " " No. 504 of 1875.
K.	" " " " No. 697 of 1875.
L.	" " " " No. 365 of 1877.
M.	" " " " No. 769 of 1877.

ARMY CIRCULARS.

No. 129.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 629 of 1877, the following clause, 134 of Army Circulars, dated the 1st September 1877, is declared applicable to India and published for general information :—

Palliser Projectiles with broken points.

The following will be substituted for paragraph 2, Clause 34, Army Circulars, 1877, which is hereby cancelled, viz. :—

2. Any Palliser projectiles that may be found with their points broken to a greater extent than what is shown in model "A" will be sent to the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich; but projectiles with their points broken similarly to model "A," or to a greater extent than is shown in model "B," may be retained at out-stations for practice if so required. If not required, they will be sent to the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich.

BARRACK AND HOSPITAL SUPPLIES.

No. 130.—The following correction and addition are to be made to G. G. O. No. 651 of 1877 :—

TABLE No. 117 (PUBLIC WORKS).

List of articles of fixed and moveable apparatus for Gymnasia, Page 1^a.

After "Vaulting Horse" add *with Spring-board.*

TABLE 118 (PUBLIC WORKS).
Page 22.

Add the following note in column of "Remarks" opposite "Trunks, Camel" (For Hospital Equipment and Purveyor's Stores on the line of march) *Camel Trunks are to be provided in lieu of Mairaks for the protection of Hospital (Purveyor's) Stores at rest camps, on the understanding that they will be returned into store when the camps are broken up. The supply will be made according to requirements.*

DISMISSALS AND REMOVALS.

No. 131.—The services of native medical pupil Subhan Bakhsh, No. 1115, admitted by G. G. O. No. 841 of 1876, are dispensed with.

EQUIPMENT.

No. 132.—In supersession of all previous orders on the subject, the following scale of materials will, in future, be supplied biennially, or half the quantities annually, for browning the arms of British and Native Troops :—

Brushes, armorer's, hard	No. 4		
Cloth ... {	Emery {	Coarse qrs.	0 8
		Fine	0 16
		Linen, old	lbs. 5 0
Dust, bone	...	...	0 10
Emery, powder	...	...	0 6
Mixture, browning	...	...	2 12-8
Oil, Rangoon	...	pints	3
Sponge, pieces	...	lbs.	0 6½
Ord, scratch	...	fl.	2
Lugs, wood	...	No.	2

Per
stand
of
arms.

No. 133.—BRITISH CAVALRY—

With reference to G. G. O. No. 147 of 1873, dubbing for the preservation of saddlery in use with Regiments of British Cavalry in India, will be supplied by the Commissariat Department, in the proportion of 56 lbs. per 50 sets of saddlery annually, as laid down in G. G. O. No. 861 of 1875.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 134.—The under-mentioned Officers are granted furlough to Europe, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) George Cliffe Hatch, C.S.I., Bengal Staff Corps,—private affairs, for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Major Robert Cotton Money, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Grade, Bengal,—private affairs, for one year, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain William Breton Birch, Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd Assistant Superintendent and Officiating 1st Assistant Superintendent of Port Blair and the Nicobars,—private affairs, for one year and eight months, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 135.—The following extract from list No. 2, dated the 11th January 1878, received from the India Office, is published for general information :—

Permitted to return.

Major C. H. Luard, R.E.
Lieutenant H. S. F. Haynes, R.E.
Captain F. Barrow, Staff Corps.
Surgeon-Major W. E. Allen.

Granted extensions of leave.

Major R. D. Osborn, Staff Corps,—2 weeks, urgent private affairs.

Lieutenant J. M. D. Lewes, Staff Corps,—7 weeks, urgent private affairs.

No. 136.—REPORTS OF ARRIVAL—

Surgeon-Major J. E. Tuson, M.D., Medical Officer, 16th Bengal Cavalry,—Bombay, 24th January 1878.

Captain (Brevet Major) H. M. Buller, late 5th European Light Cavalry, Squadron Commander, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse,—Bombay, 30th January 1878.

Lieutenant G. W. Martin, Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Superintendent, 3rd Grade, Revenue Survey of India,—Bombay, 30th January 1878.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 137.—REGULATIONS—

With advertence to G. G. O. No. 146 of 1877, lists of alterations in and additions to the Bengal Medical Regulations will be prepared half-yearly on 1st January and 1st July, and issued direct by the Superintendent of Government Printing to those Officers who received official copies of the Regulations.

PENSIONS.

No. 138.—Sub-Conductor William Arnold, Army Commissariat Department, is transferred to the Pension Establishment and is granted, with reference to G. G. O. No. 598 of 1870, the retiring pension of Rs. 50 per mensem, payable in India.

TRANSFER OF OFFICERS.

No. 139.—The services of Major R. Beadon, late 4th European Light Cavalry, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the 16th January 1878.

No. 140.—The services of Surgeon-Major J. W. Johnston, M.D., Medical Officer, 4th Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, are placed temporarily at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

No. 141.—The services of the under-mentioned Officers are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief:—

Captain J. B. Hopkins, 1st Battalion, 6th Foot.
 Captain W. W. Biscoe, General List, Cavalry,
 Squadron Commander, 19th Bengal Lancers.
 Lieutenant W. A. Campbell, 54th Foot.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Fort William, the 2nd February 1878.

No. 59.—Consequent on the return from furlough of Sergeant F. Cameron, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, Military Works Branch, on the 11th December 1877, the following Upper Subordinates reverted to their substantive grades from that date:—

Sergeant E. Highway, to Overseer, 1st Grade.
 Mr. J. C. Connor, to Overseer, 2nd Grade.

No. 60.—The services of 3rd Grade Assistant Surgeon Benode Behary Doss are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the date on which he was relieved of his duties on the Neemuch State Railway.

The 4th February 1878.

No. 61.—Mr. F. Welsh is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Accountant, 4th Grade, on probation, and posted to the Holkar and Neemuch State Railways.

The 5th February 1878.

No. 63.—Messrs. A. T. Chiodetti and T. Concaannon, Assistant Engineers, 3rd Grade, are re-transferred from Bombay to the North-Eastern System of State Railways.

No. 64.—Captain J. H. Crowley, R. E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Fort William Division, Military Works, is placed in temporary charge of the Office of the Superintending Engineer, Presidency Command, in addition to his own duties.

The 6th February 1878.

No. 65.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification, No. 550, dated 28th December 1877, Lieutenant C. H. P. Christie, R.E., Deputy Examiner, Public Works Accounts, joined the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, on the forenoon of the 21st January 1878.

The 7th February 1878.

No. 66.—Mr. R. J. Beekwith, Overseer, 1st Grade, is re-transferred from Bombay Famine Relief Works to Bengal Irrigation Branch.

No. 67.—A. Teeroovengudem Moodliar is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Accountant, 4th Grade, on probation, with effect from 21st August 1877, and posted to Hyderabad.

No. 68.—Mr. W. J. Galwey, Superintendent of Way and Works, Rajputana State Railway, will undertake the duties of Manager of that line in addition to his own during the temporary absence of Captain F. Firebrace, R.E., on special duty.

Mr. Galwey assumed charge of the duties of Manager on the afternoon of the 29th January 1878.

The 5th February 1878.

No. 69.—Mr. T. Moss, Examiner of Public Works Accounts, 2nd Class, 1st Grade, is, on return from furlough, posted to the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, as a temporary arrangement, and is granted subsidiary leave from the 30th January to 2nd February 1878, both days inclusive.

Mr. Moss joined the Accountant General's Office on the 3rd February.

W. A. CROMMELIN, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1878.

Register
No. 33.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 6th February 1878.

No. 25.—Mr. E. O. Walker, an Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade, is allowed privilege leave for two months and twenty-one days, under Section 32 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 1st February 1878.

R. MURRAY, *Colonel,*
Offg. Dir. Genl. of Tels. in India.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 6th February 1878.

No. 103.—Mr. T. Y. Johnstone, Cable Clerk, 1st Grade, has been granted by the Deputy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph, privilege leave for three months, under Section 12 of Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from 1st February 1878.

No. 104.—Mr. A. A. Watson, Cable Clerk, 3rd Grade, has been granted by the Deputy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph, an extension of three months' leave without pay, under Section 9 of Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, in continuation of the six months' leave without pay granted to him in Notification No. 86, dated 30th August 1877, subject to confirmation of the Director-in-Chief.

PRYCE PHILLIPS,
Examiner of Telegraph Accounts.

GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 1st February 1878.

No. 2.—Mr. J. Peyton, Surveyor, 1st Grade, is granted privilege leave for two months, under

Section 12, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he is allowed to avail himself of the same.

J. T. WALKER, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Surveyor General of India.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER AND SUPERINTENDENT, ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Port Blair, the 22nd October 1877.

No. 21.—The following promotions are made consequent on the departure of Captain W. B. Birch, 2nd Assistant Superintendent and Officiating 1st Assistant Superintendent, on privilege leave, with effect from the afternoon of the 19th instant:—

Mr. E. H. Man, 3rd Assistant Superintendent and Officiating 2nd Assistant Superintendent, to officiate as 1st Assistant Superintendent.

Mr. F. E. Tuson, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 2nd Class, and Officiating 3rd Assistant Superintendent, to officiate as 2nd Assistant Superintendent.

Mr. O. H. Brookes, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 2nd Class, and Officiating Extra Assistant Superintendent, 1st Class, to officiate as 3rd Assistant Superintendent.

Mr. H. Godwin Austen, Officiating Extra Assistant Superintendent, 2nd Class, to officiate as Extra Assistant Superintendent, 1st Class.

The 14th January 1878.

No. 23.—With reference to Home Department Notifications Nos. 325 and 326 of the 28th ultimo, the following further promotions are made with effect from the afternoon of the 11th instant, the date of Captain M. Protheroe's departure on privilege leave:—

Mr. E. H. Man, 3rd Assistant Superintendent and Officiating 2nd Assistant Superintendent, to officiate as 1st Assistant Superintendent.

Mr. F. E. Tuson, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 2nd Class, and Officiating 3rd Assistant Superintendent, to officiate as 2nd Assistant Superintendent.

Mr. O. H. Brookes, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 2nd Class, and Officiating Extra Assistant Superintendent, 1st Class, to officiate as 3rd Assistant Superintendent.

Mr. H. Godwin Austen, Officiating Extra Assistant Superintendent, 2nd Class, to officiate as Extra Assistant Superintendent, 1st Class.

C. A. BARWELL, *Lieut.-Genl.,*
Chief Commr. and Supdt., Andaman and
Nicobar Islands.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Indore Residency, the 1st February 1878.

No. 145.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 195G., dated 24th January 1878, Mr. J. M. Berrill, Superintendent of Police, Nimar, assumed charge of the Office of Superintendent of Police, Neemuch State Railway, in addition to his other duties, on the forenoon of 1st December 1877.

By Order,
D. W. K. BARR, *Captain,*
1st Asstt. to the Agent, Govr. Genl.,
for Central India,
In charge of the Residency.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT— Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 28th January 1878.

No. 10.—Sergeant F. Cameron, R.E., on return from furlough, is posted to the Presidency Command, Military Works.

The 29th January 1878.

No. 11.—Lieutenant M. Martin, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, on return from Famine Works, is posted to the Rawal Pindi Command, Military Works.

The 2nd February 1878.

No. 14.—Lieutenant A. Hildebrand, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, passed the Departmental Standard Examination as required by Public Works Code II, iv, 22, on 22nd January 1878.

No. 15.—Lieutenant R. F. Moore, R.E., Assistant Engineer, passed the Departmental Standard Examination as laid down in Public Works Code II, iv, 22, on 28th December 1877.

L. RUSSELL, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Offg. Inspr. Genl. of Milg. Works.

Meerut Command.

Meerut, the 30th January 1878.

No. 5.—Barrack Sergeant W. Hackett, attached to the Chakrata Division, availed himself of the

one month's preparatory leave granted to him in Inspector General's Notification No. 114 of 28th November 1877, on the forenoon of the 8th December 1877.

The 31st January 1878.

No. 6.—Privilege leave for fifty-six days is granted to Mr. J. Lenchau, Accountant, Chakrata Division, Military Works, with effect from the forenoon of the 4th February 1878.

No. 7.—Barrack Sergeant W. Hackett, of the Chakrata Division, Military Works, is temporarily attached to the Meerut Division, Military Works, with effect from the 8th instant.

Æ. PERKINS, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., Meerut Command,
Military Works.

Oudh Command.

Lucknow, the 31st January 1878.

No. 5.—Major G. E. Sanford, R.E., Executive Engineer, made over, and Lieutenant J. F. Garwood, R.E., Executive Engineer, received charge of the Lucknow Division, Military Works, on the afternoon of the 25th instant.

J. J. HUME, *Colonel,*
Supdg. Engr., Oudh Command,
Milg. Works.

Presidency Command.

Calcutta, the 31st January 1878.

No. 1.—With reference to Inspector General Military Works' Notification No. 3 of 14th instant, Major J. H. Crowdy, R.E., Executive Engineer, is posted to the Fort William Division. He reported his arrival here and assumed charge of the Division on the forenoon of 30th idem.

WILLIAM B. HOLMES, *Major, R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., Presdy. Command,
Military Works.

CONSULTING ENGINEER TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 1st February 1878.

With reference to the Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 19, dated 15th ultimo, Mr. H. Stuart, Deputy Examiner, joined the Office of the Examiner of Railway Accounts, Calcutta, on the forenoon of the 29th January 1878.

F. S. TAYLOR, *Col., R.E.,*
Consulting Engr. to Govt. of India
for Guaranteed Railways.

Lucknow, the 31st January 1878.

With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 6, dated 9th January 1878, Mr. W. F. O'Donoghue, Assistant Examiner, assumed charge of the duties of

Assistant Auditor of Accounts, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, on the forenoon of the 30th January 1878.

W. A. J. WALLACE, *Capt., R.E.,*
Offg. Cong. Engr. to the Govt. of India
for Guaranteed Railways.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS, Central System.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Agra, the 5th February 1878.

No. 7.—Baboo Mehtab Chunder Mullick, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, temporary rank, Rajputana Railway, passed, on the 7th January 1878, the Lower Standard Examination in Hindustani.

W. C. FURNIVALL,
Offg. Director.

Western System.

Rawal Pindi, the 30th January 1878.

No. 8.—Referring to Public Works Department Notification No. 31 of the 15th instant, Mr. E. Behrman, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is posted to the Punjab Northern State Railway (Construction.)

The 2nd February 1878.

No. 9.—In continuation of this Office Notification No. 2 of the 4th ultimo, Mr. J. L. Gallott, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Indus Valley State Railway, has been permitted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State to return to duty within the period of his leave.

ALEX. GRANT,
Director of State Railways,
Officialing in the Western System.

HOLKAR AND NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Neemuch, the 31st January 1878.

No. 6.—Mr. J. E. Howe, Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, availed himself, on the forenoon of 24th January 1878, of the three months' privilege leave granted him in Notification No. 5, dated 18th January 1878.

No. 7.—With reference to Notification No. 19, dated 28th September 1877, of the Director of State Railways, Central System, Mr. G. A. Anderson, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, reported his arrival at Rutlam on the afternoon of 22nd January 1878, and is posted to the Jowra Division.

No. 8.—With reference to Notification No. 1, dated 4th January 1878, of the Director of State Railways, Central System, Mr. J. W. Christison, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, reported his arrival at Mhow on the 25th January 1878, and is posted to the Jowra Division.

CHARLES CHEYNE,
Engineer-in-Chief.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 31st January 1878.

No. 20.—With reference to the Government of India Notification No. 531, dated 19th December 1877, Messrs. J. W. Christison and A. Bewley, Assistant Engineers, 1st and 2nd Grades, were relieved of their duties on this line on the 3rd and 18th January 1878, respectively.

No. 21.—Mr. W. C. Hennessy, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, is transferred from the Shujabad to the Sutlej Bridge Division.

No. 22.—Mr. S. DeBrath, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Sutlej Bridge Division to the Shujabad Division.

No. 23.—Mr. T. W. Daly, Overseer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Sutlej Bridge Division to the Upper Scinde District.

M. RAYNE,
Engineer-in-Chief.

RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, the 4th February 1878.

No. 3.—With reference to the Director of State Railways', Central System, Notification No. 3, dated the 17th January 1878, the undermentioned Assistant Engineers from the Royal Indian Engineering College reported their arrival to the undersigned on the 19th November 1877:—

Mr. W. E. Nowham.
„ W. Home.

WM. J. GALWEY,
Acting Manager.

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY.

Statement of the amount of Cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India.

The 6th February 1878 ... Rs. 1,50,19,948-2-7

E. GAY,

Depy. Treasurer to the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA. }
7th Feb. 1878. }

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED FOR REDEMPTION		BALANCE OF BULLION		
		On General Treasury.	On the Currency Department.	Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1878.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jan. 28	8,055	1,96,175	...	37,323	88,21,621	86,44,025
" 29	2,20,760	2,29,211	...	2,25,083	87,26,178	91,54,297
" 30	1,444	1,31,476	...	2,37,915	86,33,328	89,35,255
" 31	...	1,64,848	...	2,31,784	86,57,318	89,04,703
Feb. 1	37,300	...	2,31,784	2,31,298	87,15,088	86,52,628
" 2	...	...	8,081	2,33,545	79,15,791	86,86,514

CALCUTTA MINT, }
The 4th Feb. 1878. }

J. F. TENNANT,
Offg. Mint Master.

H. RICHARDSON,
Devy. Collr., in charge of Paper Currency.

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
414	... L 94—94283	... 100	} Choonamull Kalikaprosad.
	... O 33—00123	... 100	
415	... L 92—19375	... 50	} Babu Kali Coomar Chatterjee.
416	... O 9—27251	... 10	
	... O 1—05018	... 10	
	... O 8—44708	... 10	
	... O 7—43229	... 10	
	... " —97006	... 10	Mr. F. T. Atkins, Manager, Indian Railway Service Press, Jubulpore.
	... O 11—55002	... 10	
	... L 86—13249	... 10	
	... O 5—80678	... 10	
417	... L 94—55792	... 100	} Babu Bhogeernt Das.
	... " —68560	... 100	
418	... O 10—69815	... 10	... The Post Master, Calcutta.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
278	... L 20—52895 }	... 5	... Babu Gopal Chunder Lahury.
	... " —52875 }		
279	... L 89—19921 }	... 20	... Messrs. T. F. Brown and Co.
	... L 90—19431 }		
252	... L 43—26859 }	... 10	... Babu Gunganarain Bysack.
	... " —26857 }		
235	... A 96—75517 }	... 10	... Mr. J. H. Frederick.
	... " —75518 }		
433	... O 28—32076	... 1,000	... Babu Methu Lal.
434	... L 16—08634	... 5	... Babu Srikrishna Mukerjee.
435	... L 92—70839	... 50	} Shaik Peer Bux.
	... O 9—84059	... 10	
436	... L 66—30816	... 50	} Gokul Chand.
	... L 84—73982	... 100	
437	... L 21—55731	... 5	} Babu Gopeekanund Roy.
	... " —55732	... 5	
438	... L 33—14096	... 10	} Messrs. F. W. Baker and Co.
	... L 58—30496	... 10	
439	... L 81—36334	... 50	... Messrs. Favre, Lehu and Co.
440	... L 92—19603	... 50	... Mrs. Vanzinlecome.

CALCUTTA.—Paper Currency Dept.;
The 6th February 1878.

E. W. KELLNER,
Offg. Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Kurrachee Circle.

NOTE PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
G 13—19238	... 5	... H. E. Watson, Esq., Deputy Collector of Sehwan.

KURRACHEE.—Paper Currency Dept.;
The 30th January 1878.

W. A. INGLE,
Asstt. Depy. Commr. of Paper Currency.

Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
120	... B 51—08363	... 500	} Mooyala Pedda Chetty Ramiah of Pundillapally, Baupallie
	... B 28—98204	... 500	
121	... B 53—36130	... 10	... Taluq. Kistna District.
122	... B 40—71957	... 5	... Major C. L. Smith, R.E., Pantheon Road, Madras.
123	... B 58—62463	... 100	... Munisawmi Naidu, Pensioned Subadar, Palamcottah.
			... Kotatu Coonju Ammoo, Tellicherry.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
250	... B 49—65090	... 10	... M. Ebrahim Saib, Perasmettoo, Madras.
251	... B 55—43875	... 50	... Charles H. C. Bickerton, Esq., Bellary.
252	... B 40—04486	... 5	} Thurmalunga Pillay, Black Town, Madras.
	... B 58—00892	... 100	
253	... B 58—23531	... 100	... Abdool Saib, Contractor, Bellary.
67	... J 5—74886 } wrongly	} 20	... Valia Parambath Veeran, Merchant, Calicut.
	... B 54—19116 } joined		
68	... B 40—44920 }	... 5	... M. Ebrahim Saib, 26, Perasmettoo, Madras.
	... " —44919 } ditto		
69	... B 39—4084 }	... 5	} V. Moothoonyina Chettiar, 28, Rasappah Chetty Street, Peddoo
	... " —4085 } ditto		
70	... B 55—47564 }	} 50	} Naick's Pettah, Madras.
	... " —47563 } ditto		
			... Connarasawmy Chetti, Thread Merchant, No. 23, Tankur Naick Street, Old Town, Cuddalore.

Fort St. George.—Acctt. Genl.'s Office,
The 28th January 1878.

G. W. CLINE, LL.D.,
Asstt. to the Acctt. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept.

Lahore Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
12	... E 12—50769	... 20	... M. Macauliffe, Esq., Deputy Commissioner, Montgomery.
13	... E 8—02669,	... 5	... Basi Lal, Cashier, P. N. S. Railway, Lahore.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
132	... E 16—15185	... 50	... } Bani Ram, care of Rampershad, Calcutta.
	... E 5—90087	... 20	
1	... E 12—48057	... 20	... H. B. Vaile, Esq., Simla.
6	... E 10—83371	... 10	... Luchmun Das, Assistant Surgeon, Bijnor.
7	... E 7—87887	... 5	... Baboo Sutcowri Banerjee, Dinapore.
1	... E 9—05109 }	... 5	... The Station Master, P. N. S. Railway, Jhelum.
	... E 7—98420 }		
2	... E 12—15167 }	... 20	... Baboo Obhoy Churn Dut, Home Department, Calcutta.
	... —56585 }		

LAHORE.—Paper Currency Office;
The 2nd February 1878

W. T. PIERCY,
Asst. to Acctt. Genl., in charge of Currency Offices.

Report of a Deserter from the 2nd Battalion (the Royal Scots), 1st Regiment of Foot, dated at Jubbulpore, this 5th day of February 1878.

Number, Rank, and Name,—	At what Place Enlisted,—
No. 1263, Corporal Charles	Wishbeach.
Holt.	Parish and County in which
Age,—30 years 6 months.	Born,—Blakely, Manchester
Size,—5 feet 10 inches.	Lancashire.
Color of—	Marks,—Nil.
Complexion, fresh; hair,	Trade,—Laborer.
light brown; eyes, blue.	Coat or Jacket,—Brown Hol-
Date of Desertion,—3rd	land.
February 1878.	Waistcoat,—Brown cotton.
Place of Desertion,—Jubbul-	Breeches or Trowsers,—White.
pore.	Side spring boots.
Date of Enlistment,—7th	REMARKS,—Nil.
August 1865.	

E. A. STUART, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Comdg. 2nd Battn. (Royal Scots), 1st Regt. of Foot.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 28th January 1878.

The Passenger and Mail Cart Service between Caragola and Siligoree, hitherto kept up by the Postal Department, will, in consequence of the opening of the Northern Bengal State Railway, be discontinued from the 1st February 1878.

J. MACFARLAN,
Offg. Post Master General of Bengal.

The 8th February 1878.

Mails for Akyah, Kyouk-Phyoo, Sandoway, Rangoon, Moulmein and Straits, for transmission per Steamer *Himalaya*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 10th February 1878, at 6 P. M.

Mail for Chittagong only, for transmission per Steamer *Commilla*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 10th February 1878, at 6 P. M.

Mails for Persian Gulf, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Monday, the 11th February 1878, at 6 P. M.

Mails for Madras, Ceylon, and the Intermediate Ports, Mauritius, Batavia, Singapore and China, for transmission per French Steamer *Meinam*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Monday, the 11th February 1878, at 6 P. M.

Mails for Madras, Ceylon, and the Intermediate Ports, for transmission per Steamer *Madura*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 13th February 1878, at 6 P. M.

The next Overland Mail *via* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Friday, the 15th February 1878, by which mail for Mauritius can be forwarded.

2. Book-post and pattern packets must be posted on the 14th February 1878.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 6 P. M. precisely, after which hour overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 6-30 P. M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover up to

Mails for the Straits and Hong-Kong, for transmission per Steamers *Venice* and *Japan*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Saturday, the 16th February 1878, at 6 P. M.

Mails for Ceylon, Straits, Hong-Kong, United States of America, and the Colonies of Queensland, New South Wales, and Victoria, *via* Torres Straits (letters, &c., for the latter colony must be specially superscribed); for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Saturday, the 13th February 1878, at 6 P. M.

E. C. GEORGE,
Post Master of Calcutta.

GAUHATI CEMETERY NOTICE.**MR. KELLNER.**

The representatives of the late Mr. H. Kellner, Sub-Assistant Commissioner, who died February 15, 1847, are requested to repair the pillars erected to his memory in Gauhati Cemetery, as unless so repaired, it must be levelled by order of Government.

P. NICOLAS,
Chaplain, Gauhati.

GAUHATI, }
The 15th January 1878.

NOTICE.**ODDH FOREST DEPARTMENT.****BYRANGHAT DEPÔT.***On the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.*

From this date the prices of Sâl beams and scantlings supplied from this Depôt will be as follows:—

BEAMS—

21 feet length	@	Rs. 2 10 0	per cubic foot.
22 "	@	" 2 12 0	"
23 "	@	" 2 14 0	"
24 "	@	" 3 0 0	"

Above the lengths given two annas per foot run will be charged. Any inches over the foot will be charged as a foot.

SCANTLINGS—

from 12 to 20 feet	@	Rs. 2 8 0	per cubic foot.
under 12 & over 7 "	@	" 2 4 0	"
under 7 "	@	" 2 0 0	"

The above prices are for ordinary building purposes.

For *planking, sleepers, &c.*, special rates will be fixed by agreement.

The Department will still take orders for buildings all over @ Rs. 2-4-0 per cubic foot, provided the scantlings are taken in fair proportion.

SECOND AND THIRD CLASS TIMBER will be sold, and price fixed by agreement.

AUCTION SALES will be held from time to time to clear off stock.

For further particulars apply to the Officer in charge.

By order of the Conservator, Oudh Forests,

SIMPSON HILLIER,*Assistant Conservator of Forests.**The 1st June 1877.***Central Provinces Gazetteer—Edition of 1870 in one Vol.**

A limited number of the above work, strongly bound in cloth, octavo size, for sale at Rs. 12 per Vol., exclusive of postage charge. Apply to Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta; Thacker & Co., Bombay; or to Superintendent, Chief Commissioner's Office, Nagpur.

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CATALOGUE OF CHARTS, &c.,

ISSUED AT THE MARINE SURVEY DEPARTMENT,
CALCUTTA, BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNMENT
OF INDIA,

*And sold at the Office of Superintendent of Government
Printing, 8, Hastings Street.*

INDIAN OCEAN.

Indian Ocean, Curves of equal magnetic variation for 1877. By R. C. Carrington. Price, Annas 8.

INDIA, WEST COAST.

Karachi to Vingorla. Compiled from the latest Government Surveys, by R. C. Carrington, 1876. Price, Re. 1.

Vingorla to Cape Comorin. Compiled from the latest Government Surveys, by R. C. Carrington, 1876. Price, Re. 1.

Bombay Harbour, showing the outer fishing stakes, by Commander A. D. Taylor, May 1877. Price, Annas 8.

Sketch of the Entrance to Rajpuri River. By Navigating Lieutenant W. P. Haynes, R.N., 1876. Price, Annas 8.

Goa and Marmagao Roadsteads. By Commander A. D. Taylor, 1877. Price, Annas 12.

Quilon Roads. Lieutenant Taylor, I.N., 1858. *Price, Annas 8.*

Lakadivh Group—Cherbaniani Reef. Chitlac and Kiltan Islands. Lieutenants Selby and Taylor, I.N., 1848. *Price, Annas 12.*

Byramgore Reef or Chereapani, and Angria Bank. Lieutenants Selby and Taylor, I.N., 1848. *Price, Annas 8.*

TRAVANCORE.

Kolachel Roadstead, with plan of Enciam Rocks. Surveyed by M. Chapman, I.N., 1875. *Price, Re. 1-8.*

INDIA, EAST COAST, BAY OF BENGAL, &c.

Cape Comorin to Coconada, including the Island of Ceylon. Compiled from the latest Government Surveys, by R. C. Carrington, 1876. *Price, Re. 1.*

Madras Roadstead. Surveyed by Navigating Lieutenant F. W. Jarrad, R.N., 1876. *Price, Re. 1.*

Approaches to Point de Galle Harbour, Ceylon. By T. H. Twynan and Commander A. D. Taylor, 1877. *Price, Re. 1.*

Coromandel Coast. Sheet No. 2, from Latitude 15° to 16° 30' N. *Price, Re. 1.*

Sheet No. 3, from Latitude 13° to 15° N. *Price, Re. 1.*

Sheet No. 4. Lieutenant M. A. Sweny, I.N., 1859-60. *Price, Re. 1.*

Orissa Coast, Narsapoor Point to Palmyras Point, adapted to the latest determinations of the G. T. S. and observations by Commander A. D. Taylor, 1877. (*In course of publication.*)

Coconada to Bassein River. Compiled from the latest Government Surveys, by R. C. Carrington, 1876. (*In course of publication.*)

Coringa or Coconada Bay, showing the Northern Godavery Mouths. By Navigating Lieutenant Hammond, R.N., 1875. *Price, Re. 1-8.*

False Point Anchorage. By Navigating Lieutenant Hammond, R.N., 1876. *Price, Re. 1.*

Hooghly River.—Luff Point to Anchoring Creek, showing the James and Mary Shoals and entrance to the Hoopmarin River. By Navigating Lieutenant Coghlan, R.N. *Price, Re. 1-8.*

False Point to Mutlah River, showing the approaches to Sandheads. From the latest Government Surveys. Compiled by R. C. Carrington, 1877. *Price, Re. 1.*

Bassein River to Pulo Penang, including the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Compiled from the latest Government Surveys, by R. C. Carrington, 1876. (*In course of publication.*)

Chittagong or Kornafuli River. Entrance by Lieutenant G. C. Hammond, R.N., 1876. (*In course of publication.*)

Rangoon River Approaches. Surveyed by Lieutenant F. W. Jarrad, R.N., 1876. *Price, Re. 1-12.*

Entrance to Salween (Maulmain) River. Surveyed by Lieutenant F. W. Jarrad, R.N., 1877. *Price, Re. 1.*

Coast of Tenasserim—Tavoy River, from a Sketch by Lieutenant R. Moresby, with Corrections and Additions, by Commander A. D. Taylor, 1876. *Price, Re. 1.*

Kopah Inlet, from a Sketch by Commander A. D. Taylor, 1876. *Price, Re. 1.*

SIAM, MALAY PENINSULA, WEST COAST.

Salang Island (Junkscylon). Commander A. de Richelieu, H. M. Siamese Navy, 1876. *Price, Re. 1.*

Junkscylon, East Coast.—Puket or Tonkah Harbour. By Commander A. de Richelieu, H. M. Siamese Navy, 1876. *Price, Re. 1.*

SAILING DIRECTIONS, &c.

The Sailing Directory, Part I, India, Africa, and South America, with Charts, by Commander A. D. Taylor, F.R.G.S. Super Royal 8vo., cloth lettered. Price, Rs. 16; packing and postage, Re. 1-12.

List of Light-houses and Light-vessels in British India (Suez to Singapore), corrected from official information. By R. C. Carrington, 1877. *Price, Re. 1.*

Spheroidal Tables, for every ten minutes of the quadrant, showing the length in feet of a degree, minute, and second of latitude and longitude; the corresponding number of statute miles in each degree of latitude; the number of minutes of latitude, or nautic miles contained in a degree of longitude under each parallel of latitude; and the length, in cables, of a minute of longitude, corresponding to each nautic mile. Compression &c. By R. C. Carrington, 1876. *Price, Re. 1.*

Hydrographic Notices.

Rangoon River. By Navigating Lieutenant F. W. Jarrad, R.N., 1876. *Price, Annas 4.*

Mergui Archipelago. By Commander A. D. Taylor, I.N., 1876. *Price, Annas 4.*

Junkscylon and adjacent Islands. By Commanders A. de Richelieu and A. D. Taylor, I.N., 1876. *Price, Annas 4.*

False Point Harbour. By Navigating Lieutenant G. C. Hammond, R.N., 1876. *Price, Annas 4.*

Kyouk Phyou Harbour. By Navigating Lieutenant F. W. Jarrad, R.N., 1877. *Price, Annas 4.*

Salween (Maulmain) River. By Navigating Lieutenant F. W. Jarrad, R.N., 1877. *Price, Annas 4.*

Approaches to Point de Galle Harbour. By Commander A. D. Taylor, I.N., 1877. *Price, Annas 4.*

Mergui Archipelago—superseding Hydrographic Notice No. 2 of August 1876. By Commander A. D. Taylor. *Price Annas 4.*

Notices to Mariners.

The following Notices to Mariners have been issued during the year 1877. Price, Anna 1 each.

No. 1. Alteration in Manora Point Light, Karachi.

„ 2. Dangers at Goa and Marmagao Roadsteads.

„ 3. Existence of rocky patches, Beypore.

„ 4. Pooree Port limits, Orissa Coast.

„ 5. Extension of the Hajamri Mouth of the River Indus.

„ 6. Out of print.

„ 7. Light at Port Berberah, Gulf of Aden.

„ 8. Rock off Hingie Island, Bassein River.

„ 9. Rock off Pegu Coast.

„ 10. Out of print.

„ 11. Out of print.

„ 12. Position of Cochin Light-house.

„ 13. Position of Raleigh Rock, and additional beacons, Bombay.

„ 14. Buoy, marking Gindurah Rock, Galle.

„ 15. Alteration in Manora Point Light, Karachi; and discovery of a bank near Towak Island, Red Sea.

„ 16. Dangerous rocks in Forrest Strait, Mergui Archipelago, and Richelieu Rock off Kopah Inlet.

„ 17. Out of print.

„ 18. Out of print.

„ 19. Correct position of Santipilly Light-house.

„ 20. Anchorage Buoys in Madras Roadstead.

„ 21. Light-vessel near Krishna Shoal, Burma.

„ 22. Additional information, light-vessel Krishna Shoal, and light at Pooree.

„ 23. Alteration of position of Chittagong Lights.

„ 24. Night signals shown by British Pilot vessels in the English Channel.

No. 1 of 1878.—Alteration of position of Middle Ground Battery, Bombay Harbour.

•• The above rates are exclusive of mounting, packing, and postage.

The following books may be had from the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, No. 8, Hastings Street.

No orders can be attended to unless accompanied by a remittance. When postage stamps are forwarded, one anna additional should be sent for every Rupee's worth of stamps, for discount in exchanging them for cash. Service labels are not received.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1878.

{ Register
No. 33.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

BENGAL CIVIL FUND.

At a Half-yearly General Meeting of subscribers to the Bengal Civil Fund, held at the Town Hall, Calcutta, on Monday, the 30th January 1878.

PRESENT:—The Hon'ble W. F. McDonell, v.c., W. Waterfield, Esq., the Hon'ble H. T. Prinsep, D. Fitzpatrick, Esq., J. O'Kinealy, Esq., J. A. Hopkins, Esq., W. H. Grimley, Esq., D. M. Barbour, Esq., C. J. Lyall, Esq., C. Macaulay, Esq., and A. W. Mackie, Esq.

The Hon'ble W. F. McDonell, v.c., *in the Chair.*

The following report, submitted by the Managers, was taken as read:—

REPORT.

1. The Managers submit their proceedings for the past half-year for the consideration and sanction of Meeting.

2. Subject to the approval of subscribers, they have admitted to the benefits of the Fund the following annuities:—

The widow of the late Mr. G. E. Makgill (an invalid annuitant of 1872), who died in England on the 3rd August last. Mrs. Makgill is entitled to the one-fourth pension, or £75 per annum, her husband having, at the time of his retirement, made up his subscription balance to Rs. 6,250.

rs. Makgill	...	...	£	75
rs. Geoghegan	...	...	£	300
Daughter	...	...	"	60
Total	...	...	"	360

The widow and child of the late Mr. J. Geoghegan, who died in England on the 2nd October last.

s. Pollock	...	...	£	300
Children	...	...	"	690
Total	...	...	"	990

The widow and eight children (five daughters and three sons) of the late Mr. A. R. S. Pollock, who died in England on the 3rd October last.

s. Boulderson	£	300
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The widow of the late Mr. H. S. Boulderson (annuitant of 1861), who died in England on the 28th October last.

s. Leycester	...	...	£	300
Daughters	...	...	"	200
Total	...	...	"	500

The widow and two daughters of the late Mr. G. P. Leycester (annuitant of 1862), who died in England on the 3rd November last.

s. Becher	...	...	£	300
Daughter	...	...	"	100
Total	...	...	"	400

The widow and daughter of the late Mr. S. J. Becher (annuitant of 1866), who died in England on the 21st November last.

Schalch	...	...	£	300
Children	...	...	"	400
Total	...	...	"	700

The widow and four children (three daughters and one son) of the late Mr. V. H. Schalch (annuitant of 1877), who died in England on the 3rd December last, provisionally admitted pending the receipt of papers.

The votes of subscribers have affirmed the Resolution passed at the last General Meeting respecting the amendment of section 2, article 8 of the Rules by the insertion of the words noted on the margin. The votes were 117 for the amendment and 2 against it. The clause thus amended will run as follows:—

For 'Rs. 12,500' insert 'Rs. 18,750 or for 'in the former case one-half and after one-quarter,' substitute 'in the second three-quarters, in the second one-third in the third one-quarter.'"

But subscribers hereafter so retiring from the service may, at their option, by making up the amount of their subscriptions with interest either to Rs. 18,750 or to Rs. 12,500 or to Rs. 6,250, and by continuing, or compounding for

Payments for reduced pensions.

their contributions on their annuities at half the rates levied from subscribers in the service on their allowances, secure to their families, on the same conditions as above, in the first case three-quarters, in the second one-half, and in the third one-quarter of the amount of pensions and other allowances granted to the family of a subscriber dying in the service, or of an annuitant who has made up, on retirement, the full amount of Rs. 25,000.

The above Rule comes into operation with effect from the 1st January 1877.

With reference to the amendment of this Rule, the Financial Secretary to the Government of India demiofficially enquired whether the proceedings of the Fund go regularly to the Secretary of State and, if so, through what channel, and remarked that the amendment would require the sanction of the Secretary of State. Under the Managers' orders Mr. Chapman was informed that the Fund has no communication with the Secretary of State. In regard to the matter of sanction, it was pointed out that there had apparently been some misapprehension as to the rights of the subscribers to the Civil Fund, and that they had probably been confounded with the members of the Annuity Fund.

Subsequently, the following official correspondence passed between the Government of India and the Managers:—

No. 3441.

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE BENGAL CIVIL FUND.

SIR,

I AM directed by His Excellency the Viceroy in Council to request that six copies of the proceedings of the General Meeting of the subscribers to the Bengal Civil Fund, held on the 30th July 1877, may be forwarded for the information of the Government of India and transmission to the Secretary of State for India.

2. I am also to request that in future six copies of the proceedings of all General and Special Meetings of the subscribers to the fund may be forwarded to the Government of India for the same purpose.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT,
SILHIA ;

The 29th September 1877.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

E. J. SINKINSON,

Offg. Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 3441 of 29th September last.

2. In accordance with the request contained in your first paragraph, the Managers have the pleasure of forwarding six copies of the proceedings of the General Meeting of 30th July last, already published in the *Gazette of India* (Part III, dated 25th August 1877), page 64 as required by Rule XVI.

3. The present Managers will also, I am directed to say, have pleasure in supplying in the same form information as to the published proceedings of General Meetings of the Fund held during their tenure of office, if the supply of such information will be of service to Government; but they desire me to say that they cannot undertake in any way to bind their successors or the subscribers to the Fund, as the supply of information to Government in this form does not appear to be contemplated by the rules of the Fund.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

COLMAN MACAULAY,

Secretary.

CIVIL FUND OFFICE.

The 3rd January 1878.

4. The Managers submit for the consideration of the Meeting the case of Mr. R. Evans.

Under article eight of the Rules, subscribers who resign the service and wish to secure to their widows and children the full, three-quarters, half, or one-fourth benefits of the Fund, must, on retirement, make up their subscription balance to Rs. 25,000, 18,750, 12,500 or Rs. 6,250, as the case may be, and must continue their contributions on their annuities at half the rates levied from subscribers in the service. Mr. Evans resigned the service from 1st March 1877. On the 24th April last he was informed that he must at once pay Rs. 4,433-0-10 if he desired to retain an interest in the Fund by making up his balance to the sum of Rs. 6,250. He is anxious to keep up his interest, and he urges the three following circumstances which made it impossible for him to pay the money at the time specified:—(1) During his term of service, extending from 1867 to 1877, he never got beyond the grade of Assistant Magistrate at Rs. 500 a month. (2) When compelled to take leave on medical certificate in 1876, he had not completed the three years' residence after return from previous leave necessary to entitle him to the ordinary furlough allowance of £500. Instead of £500 per annum for two years, he could only claim £300 for one year. (3) His health was so bad when he returned home that he could neither raise money by insuring his life, nor increase his income by obtaining employment. Mr. Evans states that he will be prepared to pay the amount, with any fine that may be imposed within a fortnight after the decision of the subscribers is intimated to him.

The Managers recommend Mr. Evans' application to the favourable consideration of the Meeting.

5. In accordance with the request of the Managers, Mr. E. F. Harrison has been in personal communication with the Actuary regarding the valuation of the assets and liabilities of the Fund. He reports that it would be impossible to place the inquiry in the hands of any one more capable of doing justice to it than Mr. Hardy. Mr. Harrison was to have had a further interview with Mr. Hardy in December, and the Managers have thought it advisable to await the result of his projected visit before taking any further steps regarding the valuation.

6. The accounts of the past year 1876-77 are submitted.

Abstract of the Accounts of the Bengal Civil Fund for 1876-77.

	Bearing interest at 8 per cent.	Bearing interest at 5 per cent.
UNAPPROPRIATED FUNDS.		
	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
By Balance, 1st April 1876 ...	35,55,118 0 0	34,26,522 0 6
.. Interest ...	3,28,779 7 11	1,77,513 12 6
.. Subscriptions during the year ...	2,63,782 0 1	2,09,927 5 4
.. Payments by two Annuitants in India to complete subscription balance to Rs. 25,000 ...	18,691 6 10	
* .. Composition payments by four Annuitants in India ...	5,519 14 1	4,931 2 10
.. Ditto from one in England ...		57 2 0
.. Minimum payments by two incumbents under Rule 7 ...	7,652 0 3	1,798 5 9
.. Contributions by Annuitants in India ...	4,013 9 9	4,134 6 8
.. Ditto paid in England and by absentees on furlough ...	15,569 13 8	13,850 14 4
.. Fine from 6 Subscribers including 3 for unequal age at marriage ...		1,291 2 10
.. Transfer from Appropriated Funds of deduction of one-sixth from pensions under Rule 7 ...	18,284 0 1	5,157 2 7
.. Amount granted by Government for the payment of pensions of families of those Subscribers who were killed in the Mutiny ...	31,720 0 0	8,946 10 8
.. Transfer from Annuity Fund ...	1,404 0 0	396 0 0
.. Donation from the Government paid in England ...	25,000 0 0	
	42,75,534 4 8	38,54,532 2 0
DEDUCT--		
To Transfer to Appropriated Funds--		
.. Value of pension of Mrs. A. B. Falcon, three daughters and three sons ...	58,200 6 5	21,561 2 11
.. Ditto of Mrs. W. L. Heeley, one daughter and one son ...	36,015 12 9	13,528 12 3
.. Ditto of Mrs. C. P. Elliott, one daughter and three sons ...	47,704 3 10	17,323 6 4
.. Ditto of Mrs. F. A. B. Glover, two daughters and one son ...	41,237 13 2	14,758 15 10
.. Ditto of Mrs. T. Walton ...	23,641 0 4	9,064 7 0
.. Ditto of Mrs. R. H. Clifford, five daughters and one son ...	61,498 2 0	24,344 13 10
.. Interest thereon ...	14,806 3 1	3,423 5 3
.. Transfer to Appropriated Funds on account of pensions payable by Government ...	31,720 0 0	8,946 10 8
.. Refund of over paid subscriptions ...	3,144 15 10	1,367 2 11
.. Establishment, &c. ...	8,689 3 0	2,453 9 1
.. Printing charges ...	1,148 15 1	324 2 11
	3,30,816 11 6	1,17,096 9 0
Balance, 31st March 1877 ...	39,44,717 9 2	37,37,435 9 0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS.		
By Balance, 1st April 1876 ...	48,85,657 9 10	13,80,438 12 2
.. Interest ...	3,71,224 15 9	67,525 11 0
.. Transfer from Unappropriated Funds, values of pensions granted to the above six families within the year ...	2,71,297 6 6	1,00,581 10 2
.. Interest thereon ...	14,806 3 1	3,423 5 3
.. Transfer from Unappropriated Funds on account of pensions payable by Government ...	31,720 0 0	8,946 10 8
	55,74,706 3 2	15,60,916 1 3
DEDUCT--		
To Pensions paid in England under old Rules ...	1,70,600 0 0	
.. Ditto ditto ditto new Rules ...	4,75,178 1 5	1,52,299 12 7
.. Ditto India ditto ditto ...	16,419 0 4	4,630 15 8
.. Transfer to Unappropriated Funds of the deduction of one-sixth from pensions under Rule 7 ...	18,284 0 1	5,157 2 7
	6,80,481 1 10	1,62,087 14 10
Balance, 31st March 1877 ...	48,94,225 1 4	13,98,828 2
TOTAL BALANCE, 31st MARCH 1877 ...	88,38,942 10 6	51,36,263 11
INVESTMENT OF THE ABOVE BALANCE.		
	Rs. A. P.	
Invested Treasury Notes at 8 per cent. 78,65,973 0 1		
Uninvested at 8 per cent. (since invested) 9,72,969 10 5		
Ditto at 5 per cent. ... 51,36,263 11 5		
TOTAL ...1,39,75,206 5 11		
COMPARISON OF THE BALANCE.		
	Rs. A. P.	
Balance, 31st March 1876 ...	1,32,47,736 6 6	
Balance, 31st March 1877 ...	1,39,75,206 5 11	
INCREASE ...	7,27,469 15 5	

E. E.

CIVIL FUND OFFICE. }
The 30th January 1878. }

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secretary and Accountant.

The following telegram, which had just been received from Messrs. Coutts & Co., was laid before the meeting :—
"Harrison states Hardy cannot complete work alone. An eminent actuary will assist. Reason to expect early report."

Proposed by *Mr. Lyall*,
 Seconded by *Mr. Grimley*,

That the Managers' Proceedings in admitting the families of the late Messrs. G. R. Makgill, J. Geoghegan, A. R. S. Pollock, H. S. Boulderson, G. P. Loycester, S. J. Becher, and V. H. Schalch to the benefits of the Fund be confirmed.

Carried.

Proposed by *Mr. Hopkins*,
 Seconded by *Mr. Mackie*,

That Mr. R. Evans be allowed to pay up the balance of Rs. 4,433-0-10 within the time specified by him.

Carried.

Proposed by *Mr. Hopkins*,
 Seconded by *Mr. Grimley*,

That the accounts of the past year 1876-77 be approved.

Carried.

Proposed by *Mr. Fitzpatrick*,
 Seconded by *Mr. Barbour*,

That the following gentlemen be elected Managers for the ensuing year :—

The Hon'ble L. S. Jackson, C. T. Buckland, Esq., Hon'ble W. F. McDonell, v. c., J. O'Kinealy, Esq., and W. M. Souttar, Esq.

Carried.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman was proposed by Mr. Macaulay, and seconded by Mr. Lyall, and carried. The meeting then separated.

BENGAL CIVIL FUND,
 The 30th January 1878.

W. F. McDONELL,
 Chairman.

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT, 1866, AND OF THE PUNJAB BANK, LIMITED.

The creditors of the above-named Company are required, on or before the 15th day of April 1878, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims and the names and addresses of their attorneys or pleaders, if any, to the Alliance Bank of Simla, Limited, Lahore, the Official Liquidator of the said Company; and if so required by notice in writing from the said Official Liquidator, are by their attorneys or pleaders to come in and prove their said debts or claims, at the Court of the Judicial Assistant, Lahore, at such time as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

The 1st day of May 1878 at 1 o'clock p.m., at Lahore, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the debts and claims.

Dated this 19th day of January 1878.

F. BULLOCK,
 Judicial Assistant, Lahore.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost

I.—Two Government Promissory Notes,

(a).—No. 057055 of 16th January 1872, of Rs. 3,000.

(b).—No. 25859 of 16th January 1872, of Rs. 5,000.

of the 4½ per cent. Loan.

The interest on the former loan note of Rs. 3,000 was last drawn up to the 16th July 1877 by Bhawanji Kushalchand, and on the latter of Rs. 5,000, the interest has been drawn up to the 16th July 1877 by Maharaja Dhiraj Maharana Maunsangji.

The above two Government Promissory Notes stand in the name of Davidas Pranjiwandas, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon, have been stopped at the

Public Debt Offices at the Banks of Bengal, Madras and Bombay respectively, and application is about to be made for the issue of *duplicate* notes in favor of the proprietor above named.

DAVIDAS PRANJIWANDAS.

BOMBAY,
 64, KALBADEVI ROAD, }
 The 4th February 1878. }

Lost

- II (a).—One share of the Hindustan Spinning and Weaving Company, No. 605. (same title).
 (b).—One share of New Colaba Company Limited, No. 2381. (in name of)
 (c).—Three shares of the New Coorla Spinning and Weaving Company, Nos. 653, 654 and 655.
 (d).—One share in the Colaba Spinning and Weaving Company, No. 720, standing in the name of Manmohan Pragji.

The above documents were lost near the Kalbadevi Road, on the 28th January 1878, at 6½ p.m. Whoever will bring the above to the undersigned will be handsomely rewarded.

PRANJIWANDAS MOTILAL DAMANWALA.
 BOMBAY,
 64, KALBADEVI ROAD, }
 The 4th February 1878. }

Lost or Stolen

Government Promissory Note No. 035874, dated 1st February 1842-43, for Rs. 1,000, of the 4 per cent. Loan, standing in the name of Sreenutty Bhoobunnessary Dabec, widow of the late Baboo Troyluckonath Mookerjee of Godulparah, in the French Settlement. The Promissory Note in question had been stolen along with certain gold and silver articles of the value of Rs. 6,000—7,000, also belonging to her, and which Promissory Note and gold and silver articles were kept in a

wooden box in the Godulparah house. The payment of interest and transfer of the said Promissory Note have been stopped in the Public Debt Office.

JOYKISSEN GANGGOOLY,

Attorney for Sreemutty Bhoobunnessory Dabee.

Lost or Stolen

Government Promissory Note No. 056608, dated 1st February 1842-43, for Rs. 1,000, of the 4 per cent. Loan, belonging to Sreemutty Degumbory Dabee, widow of Baboo Gora Chand Roy, late of Garooleah in the District of 24-Pergunnahs, and which Promissory Note was kept by her with her daughter Sreemutty Bhoobunnessory Dabee, widow of Baboo Troyluckonath Mookerjee, late of Godulparah, in the French Settlement. The said Promissory Note has been stolen along with another Promissory Note for Rs. 1,000 and certain

gold and silver articles belonging to the said Sreemutty Bhoobunnessory Dabee of the value of Rs. 6,000 or 7,000 from a wooden box kept in the said Godulparah house. The payment of interest and transfer of the Promissory Note in question have been stopped in the Public Debt Office in Calcutta.

JOYKISSEN GANGGOOLY,

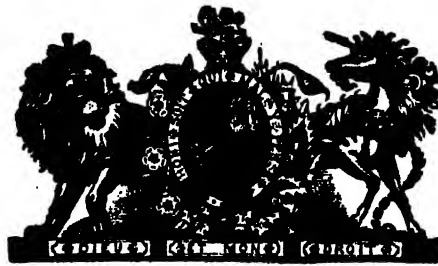
Attorney for Sreemutty Degumbory Dabee.

Stolen

The Government Promissory Note No. ~~056608~~ ⁰⁵⁶⁶⁰⁹, of the 4½ per cent. of 1872, for Rs. 1,100, originally standing in the name of Ram Taruck Mookerjee, and last endorsed to Kadumbini Debee. Payment stopped at the Public Debt Office.

JOGENDRO NATH CHATTERJEE,

Ootterparrah, Zillah Hooghly.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1878. { Register No. 33.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making
Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 31st January 1878, and was referred to a Select Committee:—

No. 2 of 1878.

A Bill to assimilate certain powers of the Local Governments of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

WHEREAS the Lieutenant-Governorship of the North-Western Provinces and the Chief Commissionership of Oudh are now united under the administration of a single officer; and whereas it is expedient that, so long as such union continues, the powers of the Local Government of Oudh under the enactments hereinafter mentioned should resemble the powers of the Local Government of the North-Western Provinces under the same or like enactments; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. In the Oudh Rent Act, 1868, sections 29, 85, 87 and 91, the following words shall be omitted (namely): “with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council,” “subject to any orders that may from time to time be issued by the Governor General in Council,” “subject to any orders in this behalf that may from time to time be made by the Governor General of India in Council,” and “with the sanction of the Governor General of India in Council.”

2. For the first sentence of section 6 of the Prisons Act, 1870, the following shall be substituted (namely)—“An Inspector

General of Prisons shall be appointed in the North-Western Provinces, the Panjáb and Oudh by the Local Government, and in the Central Provinces and British Burma by the Governor General in Council.”

3. In the Oudh Land-Revenue Act, 1876, section 4, the following words shall be omitted in both the places in which they occur (namely)—“subject to such rules as the Governor General in Council may from time to time prescribe in this behalf;” and in sections 7 and 9 of the same Act the following words shall be omitted (namely), “subject to such rules as the Governor General in Council from time to time prescribes in this behalf;” and in sections 14, 19, 20, 51, 183, 212 and 220 of the same Act, the following words shall be omitted (namely)—“with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council.”

To section 43 of the same Act the following words shall be added (namely)—“provided that in the case of settlements of individual maháls or parts of maháls, undertaken at other times than at the general settlement and sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner, such confirmation shall not be necessary.”

4. In the first clause of the Oudh Laws Act, 1876, section 39, the following words shall be omitted (namely): “with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council.”

5. For the purpose of the Prisoners Act, 1871, sections 30 and 31, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh shall be deemed to be subject to the same Local Government.

6. This Act shall come into force on the passing thereof, and shall continue in force until the Governor General in Council, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, otherwise directs.

Omissions from Act XIX of 1868.

Omission from Act XVIII of 1876, section 39.

Modification of Act V of 1871, sections 30 and 31.

Commencement and continuance of this Act.

Alteration of Act XXVI of 1870, section 6.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

Oudh having been placed under the control of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, it has become desirable, for administrative purposes, to assimilate certain powers of the Chief Commissioner in Oudh under the Rent Act, the Revenue Act and the Laws Act to the powers that, as Lieutenant-Governor, he exercises in the North-Western Provinces under Acts dealing with like subjects. This Bill has been framed to effect the assimilation, and no change whatever is contemplated in the distinctive features of the Oudh administration, and still less in any of the rights or privileges of any class or classes of person in Oudh, which have been guaranteed by the Government of India either in Acts of the legislature or by established practice.

For the purpose of removing prisoners from one jail to another or to a lunatic asylum, it is convenient that, under present circumstances, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh should be treated as forming one Local Government. The Bill contains a provision to this effect.

The proposed law is intended to continue in force only so long as the union of the two Provinces under the same Head continues.

CALCUTTA ;
The 16th January 1878. }

E. C. BAYLEY.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.



SUPPLEMENT TO The Gazette of India.

No. 6. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1878. } Register
No. 33.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Wednesday, the 23rd January 1878.

The Council adjourned to Thursday, the 31st January 1878.

CALCUTTA;
The 23rd January 1878. }

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Thursday, the 31st January 1878.

PRESENT :

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G.M.S.I.,
presiding.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, C.S.I.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B.

The Hon'ble Sir E. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Sir J. Strachey, K.C.S.I.

Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble Sir E. B. Johnson, K.C.B.

The Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble F. R. Cockerell.

The Hon'ble B. W. Colvin.

The Hon'ble Mahārājā Jotindra Mohan Tagore.

The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Sir Shamsheerparkāsh the Rājā of Sirmur, K.C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Mumtāz-ud-Daula Nawāb Sir Muhammad Faiz Alī Khān,
Bahādur, K.C.S.I.

The Hon'ble T. H. Thornton, D.C.L., C.S.I.

The Hon'ble E. C. Morgan.

NEW MEMBER.

The Hon'ble T. H. THORNTON took his seat as an Additional Member.

TREASURE-TROVE BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR EDWARD BAYLEY presented the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to Treasure-trove. He said the

report of the Committee would, he thought, explain itself. It would be observed that they had received a very large number of communications on this Bill, and its provisions had been, considering its importance, the subject of a very unusual amount of criticism. The result had been that considerable changes had been made. It would be seen that no substantial change had been made in the policy of the Bill, but the wording of it had been very considerably altered, with the effect, he hoped, of making it a practical working measure. There being no real change in the policy of the Bill or in any of its substantial provisions, the Committee did not think it necessary to recommend that it should be republished, and he therefore now presented the report, and hoped that it would be shortly taken into consideration by the Council.

ASSIMILATION OF POWERS (NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH) BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR EDWARD BAYLEY also introduced the Bill to assimilate certain powers of the Local Governments of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Messrs. Stokes and Colvin, the Hon'ble Sir Shamsheerparkáish the Rájá of Sirmur and the Mover. He had before explained to the Council that this Bill was really little more than a technical measure. It affected altogether four Acts, the Oudh Rent Act, the Oudh Land Revenue Act, the Oudh Laws Act and the Prisons' Act. The Oudh Rent Act was affected in four of its sections. By section 29 of that Act, the Chief Commissioner of Oudh was allowed to make rules for the guidance of Settlement-officers with the sanction of the Governor General in Council. As Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, he could make such rules without the sanction of the Governor General in Council. By section 85 of the same Act, the Chief Commissioner of Oudh was empowered to declare to which of the first three grades of Courts the Court of any Assistant Commissioner shall belong, and to invest any tahsildár with the powers of any of the same grades of Courts, but this also only with the sanction of the Governor General in Council. By section 87, he was empowered, subject to the orders of the Governor General in Council, to invest any officer who was making or revising settlements with the powers of a Collector, or of a Deputy Collector, or of an Assistant Collector, and so on. And by section 91, whenever the state of public business required it, the Chief Commissioner might vest a Deputy Collector with the powers of a Collector for the trial and determination of suits under the Act, but this also only with the authority of the Governor General in Council.

Under the Oudh Revenue Act, similarly, by section 4, the appointment of Commissioners was to be subject to the rules which the Governor General in Council might prescribe. By sections 7 and 9 of the same Act, there were similar limitations as to the powers which the Chief Commissioner might confer on Assistant Commissioners in charge of districts, and also to certain other powers which he might confer on certain persons either by name or by official classes or by official titles; and in section 14 and following sections of chapter III of the same Act, as well as in sections 183, 212 and 222, there were a number of similar limitations to the powers of the Chief Commissioner in Oudh; and in section 43 of the same Act, to the power given to the Chief Commissioner to confirm finally certain minor settlements made from time to time of small portions of the land-revenue.

Again, under the Oudh Laws Act, section 39, the Chief Commissioner was empowered to make subsidiary rules as to the discipline and remuneration of the Village and Road Police, the disposal of unclaimed property, public health and conservancy at fairs and other public assemblies, and for imposing municipal taxes for those purposes; as to the manner of keeping records, the appointment and dismissal of ministerial officers other than those employed in the Civil Courts, and the extent of land in respect of which a proprietor or under-proprietor was to be held to be a tenant with a right of occupancy. All these powers were subject to limitations by which they could only be exercised under the orders or subject to the control of the Governor General in Council.

In all these cases similar powers were exercised by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces without such limitations, and the limitations moreover had been found to create delay and inconvenience in the working of the administration.

Similarly, in the Prisons' Act, which was a general Act, not confined to the Province of Oudh, power had been taken for the Chief Commissioner himself to appoint an Inspector General of Prisons without sanction from the Govern-

ment of India, and the Chief Commissioner was declared to be a Local Government within the definition of the Act.

This explanation would show to the Council the correctness of what he had said on a former occasion, namely, that the alterations to be effected by the Bill were purely technical and for the purpose of facilitating the administration, and would in no respect interfere with any peculiar custom or substantive law now in force in Oudh, but would merely give the Lieutenant-Governor in Oudh precisely the same powers in regard to the ordinary duties of administration as he possessed in the North-Western Provinces.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR EDWARD BAYLEY then moved that the Bill be published in the *Government Gazette, North-Western Provinces and Oudh*, in English and in such other languages as the Local Government thinks fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

DISTRESSED SEAMEN'S EXPENSES RECOVERY BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES presented the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the recovery in British India of wages due to, and expenses incurred in respect of, certain seamen and apprentices.

NORTHERN INDIA LICENSE BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN STRACHEY presented the report of the Select Committee on the Bill for the licensing of trades and dealings in the Panjáb, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

ADDITIONAL RATES (NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES) BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN STRACHEY also presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill for the levy of Additional Rates on Land in the North-Western Provinces.

ADDITIONAL RATES (OUDH) BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN STRACHEY also presented the report of the Select Committee on the Bill for the levy of Additional Rates on Land in Oudh.

ADDITIONAL RATES (PANJÁB) BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN STRACHEY also presented the report of the Select Committee on the Bill for the levy of Additional Rates on Land in the Panjáb.

ADDITIONAL RATES (CENTRAL PROVINCES) BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN STRACHEY then asked leave to postpone the presentation of the report of the Select Committee on the Bill for the levy of Additional Rates on Land in the Central Provinces, which the Committee had not yet been able to dispose of. As there was no motion now before the Council, it would be irregular if he were to make any remarks on the subject of these Bills. But with His Excellency the President's permission, he might be allowed to say that he hoped, at the meeting of the Council next week, to be permitted to move that the reports of the Select Committee on these Bills be taken into consideration, and then also to move that the Bills be finally disposed of.

Leave was granted.

STAMPS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. COCKERELL moved that the Hon'ble Mr. Morgan be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Stamps and Court-fees.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 6th February 1878.

CALCUTTA; }
The 31st January, 1878. }

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.**

No. XLIX of 1877.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	FOR WEEK ENDING		TOTAL FROM 1st JANUARY		Total Increase in 1877.	Total Decrease in 1877.
		9th Dec. 1876.	9th Dec. 1877.	to 9th Dec. 1876.	to 9th Dec. 1877.		
	<i>Guaranteed.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
First 12 days of Jan. 1878.	East Indian, Main ...	8,80,327	7,53,564	2,99,53,433	3,70,94,470	71,41,037	...
Ditto ...	Ditto, Jabalpur ..	1,08,260	83,347	23,01,619	43,48,396	20,46,777	...
12th Jan. 1878	Eastern Bengal ...	62,857	74,882	30,80,319	41,07,759	10,27,440	...
Ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand ...	80,215	83,804	3,35,621	39,71,936	8,36,315	...
Ditto ...	Sind, Punjab & Delhi ...	1,85,180	1,56,656	73,91,678	90,87,785	16,96,107	...
5th ditto ...	Madras ...	1,85,576	1,33,461	64,29,109	94,38,755	30,09,646	...
29th Dec. 1877	South Indian ...	38,595	48,730	18,40,468	30,11,528	12,10,570	...
19th Jan. 1878	Great Indian Peninsula ...	8,84,208	6,25,416	2,22,00,454	3,04,17,165	82,16,711	...
Ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,35,218	1,58,815	62,19,300	70,81,475	8,62,175	...
	TOTAL ...	24,61,414	21,18,684	8,25,32,491	10,85,50,299	2,60,26,778	...
	<i>State.</i>						
Ditto ...	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	1,945	2,092	92,238	1,10,426	18,188	...
Ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,322	1,522	69,150	83,594	14,444	...
12th ditto ...	Rajputana ...	41,009	48,904	20,79,433	24,49,757	3,70,324	...
19th ditto ...	Holkar ...	6,563	6,584	3,58,022	3,62,342	4,320	...
22nd Dec. 1877	Khamgaon ...	...	681	(a)31,087	(b)48,134	17,087	...
Ditto ...	Amraoti ...	1,706	1,870	64,643	68,331	3,689	...
Ditto ...	Wardha Valley ...	1,244	3,058	(c)17,974	60,050	51,076	...
Ditto ...	Nizam's ...	26,287	17,098	5,2,735	7,07,414	2,41,679	...
First 5 days of Jan. 1878.	Tirhut ...	2,120	7,825	1,57,892	2,70,612	1,12,720	...
22nd Dec. 1877	Punjab Northern ...	9,541	13,615	4,43,191	6,51,498	2,08,307	...
19th Jan. 1878	Neemuch ...	898	1,921	(d)19,502	71,272	51,770	...
Last 9 days of Dec. 1877.	Northern Bengal ...	...	7,948	...	(e)34,519	34,519	...
29th Dec. 1877	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	...	11,747	...	(f)3,00,562	3,00,562	...
	TOTAL ...	92,640	1,24,665	38,54,846	52,88,011	14,29,165	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	25,54,054	22,43,349	8,63,91,337	11,38,47,280	2,74,55,943	...

(a)—Total receipts from 1st January to 15th July 1876, after which the line was closed.
(b)—Total receipts from 1st January to 31st August, and from 15th November to 8th December 1877.

(c)—Total receipts from 1st January to 3rd June, and from 8th to 9th December 1876.
(d)—Total receipts from 3rd August to 9th December 1876.
(e)—Total receipts from 18th August to 8th December 1877.
(f)—Total receipts from 2nd May to 8th December 1877.

No. L of 1877.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	FOR WEEK ENDING		TOTAL FROM 1st JANUARY		Total Increase in 1877.	Total Decrease in 1877.
		19th Dec. 1876.	18th Dec. 1877.	to 18th Dec. 1876.	to 18th Dec. 1877.		
	<i>Guaranteed.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
First 12 days of Jan. 1878.	East Indian, Main ...	8,68,909	7,05,383	3,06,32,342	3,77,96,853	69,74,511	...
Ditto ...	Ditto, Jabalpur ...	1,27,230	64,060	24,28,849	44,12,456	19,83,607	...
12th Jan. 1878	Eastern Bengal ...	66,780	71,640	31,47,099	41,79,399	10,32,300	...
22th ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand ...	77,829	71,781	32,18,450	40,43,717	8,30,267	...
12th ditto ...	Sind, Punjab & Delhi ...	1,78,444	1,57,095	75,70,122	92,44,880	16,74,758	...
5th ditto ...	Madras ...	1,45,513	1,35,527	66,24,623	95,74,382	29,49,660	...
29th Dec. 1877	South Indian ...	44,733	43,336	18,65,691	30,54,864	11,89,173	...
19th Jan. 1878	Great Indian Peninsula ...	7,03,692	5,48,192	2,29,04,146	3,09,65,357	80,61,211	...
19th ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,48,876	1,69,149	63,68,176	72,50,624	8,82,448	...
	TOTAL ...	24,12,006	19,63,163	8,49,44,497	11,05,32,432	2,55,77,935	...
	<i>State.</i>						
19th Jan. 1878	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	1,756	1,894	98,904	1,12,330	13,336	...
19th ditto ...	Nalhati ...	2,239	1,889	71,389	85,233	13,894	...
12th ditto ...	Rajputana ...	61,346	55,108	21,40,779	25,04,865	3,64,086	...
19th ditto ...	Holkar ...	5,861	7,582	3,63,883	3,70,434	6,541	...
22nd Dec. 1877	Khamgaon ...	...	830	(a)31,087	(b)48,964	17,897	...
22nd ditto ...	Amraoti ...	1,383	1,453	69,025	69,744	3,759	...
22nd ditto ...	Wardha Valley ...	909	2,117	(c)18,883	71,167	52,284	...
22nd ditto ...	Nizam's ...	15,287	16,632	5,41,022	7,84,046	2,43,024	...
First 5 days of Jan. 1878.	Tirhut ...	2,390	7,934	1,60,283	2,78,546	1,18,264	...
22nd Dec. 1877	Punjab Northern ...	9,666	12,976	4,52,857	6,84,474	2,11,617	...
19th Jan. 1878	Neemuch ...	973	2,023	(d)20,475	73,295	52,820	...
Last 9 days of Dec. 1877.	Northern Bengal ...	...	1,915	...	(e)36,434	36,434	...
29th Dec. 1877	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	...	12,182	...	(f)3,12,744	3,12,744	...
	TOTAL ...	1,01,810	1,24,335	89,60,656	54,12,346	14,51,680	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	25,13,816	20,87,498	8,89,05,153	11,59,84,778	2,70,29,635	...

(a)—Total receipts from 1st January to 15th July 1876, after which the line was closed.

(d)—Total receipts from 3rd August to 18th December 1876.
(e)—Total receipts from 18th August to 15th December 1877.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	FOR WEEK ENDING		TOTAL FROM 1ST JANUARY		Total Increase in 1877.	Total Decrease in 1877.
		23rd Dec. 1876.	22nd Dec. 1877.	to 23rd Dec. 1876.	to 22nd Dec. 1877.		
	<i>Guaranteed.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
First 12 days of Jan. 1878.	East Indian, Main ...	9,27,582	7,82,657	3,17,40,924	3,85,79,610	68,29,586	...
Ditto	Ditto, Jabalpur ...	98,713	73,521	25,27,532	44,85,977	19,58,415	...
12th Jan 1878	Eastern Bengal ...	62,286	68,233	32,09,385	42,47,632	10,38,247	...
Ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand ...	82,731	78,436	32,06,181	41,22,153	8,25,972	...
Ditto ...	Sind, Punjab & Delhi ...	2,19,003	2,04,149	77,89,125	94,49,020	16,59,894	...
5th ditto ...	Madras ...	2,13,798	1,47,849	68,38,420	97,22,181	28,83,711	...
29th Dec. 1877	South Indian ...	42,950	55,585	19,08,641	31,10,449	12,01,808	...
10th Jan. 1878	Great Indian Peninsula ...	6,71,228	6,06,841	2,35,75,374	3,15,72,198	79,96,824	...
Ditto ...	Bombay, Haroda and Central India ...	1,61,189	1,89,570	65,29,865	74,40,194	9,10,329	...
	TOTAL ...	24,79,480	22,06,841	8,74,23,077	11,27,29,273	2,53,06,296	...
	<i>State.</i>						
19th Jan. 1878	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	1,799	3,316	95,793	1,15,636	19,843	...
Ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,776	1,047	73,165	86,930	13,765	...
12th ditto ...	Rajputana ...	58,448	47,250	21,99,227	25,52,115	3,52,888	...
19th ditto ...	Holkar ...	7,010	8,888	3,70,833	3,79,312	8,419	...
22nd Dec. 1877	Khangraon ...	588	827	(a)31,655	(b)40,791	18,136	...
Ditto ...	Amraoti ...	1,752	1,487	67,777	71,271	3,494	...
Ditto ...	Wardha Valley ...	1,075	3,249	(c)19,958	74,416	51,458	...
Ditto ...	Nizam's ...	15,600	17,343	5,56,622	8,01,389	2,44,767	...
First 5 days of Jan. 1878.	Tirhut ...	1,986	8,004	1,62,268	2,86,550	1,24,282	...
22nd Dec. 1877	Punjab Northern ...	11,093	11,898	4,63,950	6,76,372	2,12,422	...
19th Jan. 1878	Neemuch ...	906	2,150	(d)21,381	75,445	54,064	...
Last 9 days of Dec. 1877.	Northern Bengal ...	...	2,092	...	(e)88,526	88,526	...
29th Dec. 1877	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	...	13,629	...	(f)3,26,373	3,26,373	...
	TOTAL ...	1,02,033	1,21,780	40,62,689	55,34,126	14,71,437	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	25,81,513	23,28,621	9,14,86,666	11,82,63,399	2,67,76,783	...

(a)—Total receipts from 1st January to 15th July, and from 16th to 31st December 1876.

(b)—Total receipts from 1st January to 31st August, and from 16th November to 22nd December 1877.

(c)—Total receipts from 1st January to 3rd June, and from 5th to 23rd December 1876.

(d)—Total receipts from 3rd August to 23rd December 1876.

(e)—Total receipts from 2nd August to 22nd December 1877.

(f)—Total receipts from 22nd May to 22nd December 1877.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

WILD HERBS, &c., USED AS FOOD IN THE KALADGI DISTRICT OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY DURING THE FAMINE.

Descriptive notes by Mr. James MacNabb Campbell, of the Bombay Civil Service, and remarks thereon by Dr. Wellington Gray, Professor of Botany, Grant Medical College, Bombay.

CLASS. I.

EATEN IN ALL SEASONS.

No. 1.

(S.) *Bahudugdhi.*(M.) *Jati.*(K.) *Hāli.*(H.) *Hāli.*

A climbing creeper, with white flowers. A favourite vegetable in all seasons, and said to be perfectly wholesome.

Remark by Mr. W. Gray.—No. 1 appears to be the leaf of an *Asclepiad*, possibly of *Cosmostigma acuminatum*. Its identity is, however, too doubtful to admit of my venturing any remarks as to the properties or uses of the specimen.

No. 2.

(S.) *Chāgeri.*(M.) *Mābli.*(K.) *Mābli, Nyābali.*(H.) *Nyābali.*

A plant about two feet high, with a white flower and small round fruit. Is used, in ordinary years, both as a vegetable and as a medicine. As a vegetable, the leaves are boiled and mixed with pulse. As a medicine, in cases of fever the juice is poured into the ear. It is not eaten by animals. As a vegetable, if taken in large quantities, this plant is said to cause diarrhoea.

Remark by Mr. Gray.—No. 2 is a leaf of *Gynandropsis pentaphylla*, a plant of the natural order *Capparideæ*; it is a common annual weed, and no doubt possesses, like many other species of the same order, antiscorbutic properties. The leaves are eaten as a vegetable, and bruised when fresh are applied as a counter-irritant in inflammations. The seeds are used as a substitute for mustard. As regards Mr. Campbell's statement, that the vegetable when eaten in large quantities causes diarrhœa, I cannot speak with any degree of certainty.

No. 3.

(S.) *Jarjeri.*

(M.) *Kurdu.*

(K.) *Gorji.*

(H.) *Gorji.*

A plant, about six inches high, with a white flower. The leaves are at all times a favourite vegetable. It is not used as a medicine, and is eaten by cattle. Though in common use as a vegetable, this plant is said to be unsafe, except in small quantities, bringing on diarrhœa.

Remark by Mr. Gray.—No. 3 is *Amblogyna polygonoides*, belonging to the natural order *Amarantaceæ*, and a very common weed in cultivated ground. It is much used as a pot-herb, and reckoned exceedingly wholesome. So far as I am aware, it does not bring on diarrhœa.

No. 4.

(S.) *Kaunti.*

(M.) *Negli.*

(K.) *Negli.*

(H.) *Negli.*

A low-growing plant, with a small yellow flower and round thorny fruit. Is used, in ordinary years, both as a vegetable and as a medicine. As a vegetable, the young leaves are eaten with salt, chillies and other condiments. As a medicine, the fruit is used as a tonic in cases of fever. The older stems and leaves are gathered as fodder for cattle. As a vegetable, this plant is said to be pleasant to the taste and perfectly wholesome.

Remark by Mr. Gray.—No. 4 is *Polygala chinensis*—natural order *Polygaleæ*. It grows in most parts of the Deccan. Mr. Campbell's remarks as regards its uses are, as far as I know, correct.

No. 5.

(S.) *Madhuvrita.*

(M.) *Bârik Ghol.*

(K.) *Nuchgoli.*

(H.) *Nuch Ghol.*

A small plant, with a light-coloured flower. Is, in ordinary years, eaten by people of all classes. As a vegetable, the leaves are boiled and eaten with condiments. It is not used as a medicine, nor as fodder for cattle. As a vegetable, it is said to be bitter to the taste, but safe and wholesome.

Remark by Mr. Gray.—No. 5 is *Portulaca quadrifida*, of the natural order *Portulacaceæ*, and a common annual weed in many parts of the Bombay Presidency. It is ordinarily used as a vegetable.

No. 6.

(S.) *Madhuvrita.*

(M.) *Moti Ghol.*

(K.) *Dod Goli.*

(H.) *Badi Ghol.*

A low-growing plant, with white flowers, whose young leaves are at all times a favourite vegetable. It is not used as a medicine, nor as fodder for cattle. As a vegetable, though wholesome in moderation, if taken in large quantities this plant is said to cause diarrhœa.

Remark by Mr. Gray.—No. 6 is *Portulaca oleracea*, better known perhaps as Purslane, a widely-distributed plant. It is cultivated in Western India as a pot-herb, and possesses antiscorbutic properties.

No. 7.

(S.) *Moshiki.*

(M.)

(K.) *Ilikivi.*

(H.) *Chivikikân.*

A creeper, with a green-coloured flower. A favourite vegetable, used at all times, and said to be perfectly wholesome.

Remark by Mr. Gray.—No. 7 is probably *Tylophora mollissima*, of the natural order *Asclepiadeæ*. Its identity is also doubtful.

No. 8.

(S.) *Pithâri.*

(M.) *Pitpâpada.*

(K.) *Kalsabagi.*

(H.) *Fatarsoi.*

A low-growing plant, with rose-coloured flowers. The leaf is eaten, in ordinary years, as a vegetable. In medicine, it is used as a remedy for fever. Cattle do not eat it. As a vegetable, it is said to be perfectly wholesome.

Remark by Mr. Gray.—No. 8 is a leaf of *Glossocardia boswellia*, a small annual plant of the natural order *Compositæ*, and a rather common weed in dry ground. With regard to its use as a vegetable, I am unable to speak from per-

sonal experience. It is said to be employed medicinally in certain diseases of women.

No. 9.

(S.) *Tashta.*

(M.) *Tákla.*

(K.) *Takkarsoni.*

(H.) *Tarota.*

A small bush, growing to about two feet high, with yellow flowers and pods. The young leaves are at all times a favourite vegetable. It is not used as a medicine, or as fodder for cattle. The seed yields a blue dye. As a vegetable, it is said to be pleasant to the taste and wholesome.

Remark by Mr. Gray.—No. 9 is the leaf of a leguminous plant—*Cassia Tora*. This is an exceedingly abundant annual in grass lands throughout the Deccan. Mr. Campbell's remarks on the plant are correct.

No. 10.

(S.) *Shatánari.*

(M.)

(K.) *Dágadi.*

(H.) *Dágadi.*

A creeper, with no marked flower or fruit. The leaves are, in ordinary seasons, eaten by the poor. It is not used as a medicine, and is given to milch cows, to increase their yield of milk. As a vegetable, this plant is said to be perfectly wholesome.

Remark by Mr. Gray.—No. 10 is *Coccyllus villosus*, a slender climbing plant, found in nearly every part of Western India, and belonging to the natural order *Menispermaceæ*. A decoction of the fresh root is given as an alterative in cases of rheumatism and syphilis. The leaves, rubbed up with water, form a jelly, which is also taken for the same diseases. I am not aware that the plant is used simply as a vegetable, but the leaves are eaten as such by persons who are undergoing a course of the root decoction. Goats and cattle feed on it.

Class II.

EATEN IN TIMES OF FAMINE.

No. 1.

(S.) *Aml.*

(M.) *Chinch.*

(K.) *Hunchi.*

(H.) *Aml.*

The leaf of the tamarind tree, in ordinary years, is not eaten as a vegetable, or used as a medicine. Cattle eat it. At present it is used as a vegetable. But it is said to be unwholesome, and, even when taken in small quantities, to have a weakening effect.

Remark by Mr. Gray.—No. 1 is a leaf of the tamarind. The pounded seeds of this tree are commonly eaten in seasons of scarcity, and were largely consumed by the people during the late famine. It is highly probable that the leaves produce the effects mentioned by Mr. Campbell.

No. 2.

(S.) *Jillika.*

(M.) *Gokaru.*

(K.) *Falamuchyaka.*

(H.) *Bada Gokaru.*

A low-growing plant, with yellow flowers, not eaten as a vegetable in ordinary years. As a medicine, it is used in cases of colic; and its juice is said to be strong enough to stupify a scorpion. Cattle eat it. The leaves are at present used as a vegetable by the poorer classes. They are said to be unwholesome, and, if taken in any large quantities, to cause diarrhoea.

Remark by Mr. Gray.—No. 2 is *Tribulus terrestris*, a small creeping plant of the natural order *Zygophylleæ*. It is abundant in all Deccan pasture lands. As a medicine, it is said to be aperient and diuretic. Except in times of scarcity, it is seldom eaten as a vegetable. Judging from its harsh nature, I should imagine it to be very difficult of digestion.

No. 3.

(S.) *Kaunti.*

(M.)

(K.) *Tondasi.*

(H.)

A hill shrub, with no marked flower or fruit. In ordinary years, though not eaten as a vegetable, its juice, mixed with whey, is a common remedy in cases of diarrhoea. Cattle do not feed on it. At present the leaves are eaten by the poorer classes. They are said to have no unwholesome qualities.

Remark by Mr. Gray.—No. 3 is a leaf of *Corchorus trilocularis*, an annual plant of the natural order *Tiliaceæ*, and found in parts of the Deccan. I see no reason why this plant should not be used as a vegetable in ordinary as well as in famine seasons; it resembles in properties another species, *C. olitorius*, the well-known jute, which is much eaten in Western India as a pot-herb. Medicinally, it is, like the other members of the genus, possessed of demulcent properties.

No. 4.

(S.) *Trin Gharmu.*(M.) *Gavat.*(K.) *Hitgoni.*(H.) *Hitgovi.*

A somewhat broad fleshy-leaved grass, growing in clusters; is not, in ordinary years, used either as a vegetable or as a medicine. Cattle feed on it. During the past two months (June and July 1877), in places where the supply of wild herbs is scanty, this grass has formed a very common article of food. Used in this way, it is said to be unwholesome, causing dropsy and diarrhoea.

Remark by Mr. Gray.—No. 4 is *Commelyna communis*, of the natural order *Commelynaceæ*. It is a spreading weed—not a “grass,” as Mr. Campbell states—growing abundantly in moist grass lands in the Deccan. Cattle eat it. The dropsy and diarrhoea, said to result from its use as an article of food, may, with greater probability, be attributed to the previous reduced and scorbutic condition of the consumer. The same observation will apply to other unusual articles of diet, which are asserted to produce disease: these are not resorted to, as a means of sustaining life, till the people are already suffering from the results of chronic starvation and scurvy. The phenomena of such a condition of body are at once laid to the door of the strange diet, to which the people have hitherto been unaccustomed. No doubt, this food is sometimes more or less difficult of digestion, thus giving rise to diarrhoea and other bowel disorders. It cannot be doubted, however, that, in a large majority of cases, disease attributed to an unusual kind of food is, in reality, the result of starvation and the use of inferior kinds of ordinary food.

No. 5.

(S.) *Vrindi.*(M.) *Bhui Taravad.*(K.) *Nalavari.*(H.) *Tarota.*

A small creeping plant, with white flowers and fruit. In ordinary seasons its only use is as a cattle medicine in cases of colic. At present the leaves are eaten as a vegetable. It is very bitter to the taste, and is said to be unwholesome.

Remark by Mr. Gray.—No. 5 is the leaf of a species of *Indigofera*, probably *I. trifoliata*, of the natural order *Leguminosæ*. Its identity is doubtful however, and I am consequently unable to offer any decided opinion on Mr. Campbell's remarks. Many species of *Indigofera* are indigenous to Western India. Cattle eat *I. enneaphyllia* greedily, and the seeds of *I. glandulosa*, the commonest species of all, are eaten, as pulse, by the people in seasons of scarcity.

GENERAL REMARKS BY MR. GRAY.

I may take this opportunity of mentioning that, besides the plants noted above, there are numerous other indigenous species—herbs, shrubs, and trees—which afford sustenance to the poorer classes during periods of famine. About the end of last rainy season, Mr. Richey, the Collector of Dharwar, forwarded to me the dried fragments of between twenty and thirty kinds of herbaceous plants, which were said to have been used as food by the famine immigrants into his districts. These specimens are, however, so imperfect, and in many cases immature, that I have been unable to determine the botanical names of more than a few. Some are identical with Mr. Campbell's specimens; amongst the others there are several species of *Amarantaceæ*, an order which furnishes a considerable number of the pot-herbs which are ordinarily eaten by the people of this country. I also observe in Mr. Richey's collection *Oxalis corniculata*, a very common creeping plant; the leaf of an *Alseasia*, together with some examples of the natural orders *Leguminosæ*, *Compositæ*, and *Urticaceæ*.

I trust it will not be thought out of place if I here suggest the advisability of causing a complete collection to be formed of all the indigenous plants which were used as exceptional articles of diet by the lower classes who inhabit the districts affected by the late famine. When the plant is small and of convenient size, the dried specimen should consist of the entire leaf or shrub, with its flower and fruit. If large, a flowering branch, together with some of the fruit and seed, would be sufficient. Each should be accompanied by its native names; its area of distribution should, as far as possible, be ascertained; information should be given as to what districts it is most used in; the parts of the plant which are eaten; the classes who eat it; the effects it is said to produce; and whether it is ever employed medicinally. In fact, the full history of the plant and its uses should be furnished. The complete specimens carefully gathered and dried can, then, be easily identified botanically, and any particulars of scientific interest they may possess added. With their histories detailed as above suggested, the entire collection would form a standard famine herbarium for present or future reference; and the value of such a collection it would be difficult to over-estimate.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL KHARIF IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES UP TO 30th SEPTEMBER 1877.

[illegible]

Tragic.—The grain traffic has been almost all this month, caused chiefly by the want of good covered boats for the protection of perishable cargoes during this season of the year. The risk of sending grain in open boats is considered too

	... 21,187
Value of goods in September,	1875-76 ... 21,187
ditto,	1876-77 ... 2,453,113
Number of passengers	1875-76 .. 0
ditto,	1876-77 .. 78,97

АСТАНА

ALABAMA,
24 December 1877.

GOVERNMENT
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

Prices Current of Food-grains through

QUANTITIES PER H

Districts.	QUANTITIES PER H																																			
	Wheat.						Barley.						Rice (best sort).						Rice (common).						Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), <i>Holcus corymbosus</i> .						Bulrush Millet (bon, bura), <i>Pennisetum sp.</i>					
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1877.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1877.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1877.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1877.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1877.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1877.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1877.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1877.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1877.									
ajam	11	8	10	3	11	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
agapattam	15	0	15	0	13	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
avary	7	2	7	2	9	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
anna	4	4	4	4	7	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
anna	8	1	7	2	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
anna	8	8	9	5	7	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
anna	8	6	9	1	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
anna	4	8	5	1	6	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
anna	6	7	6	7	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
anna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
anna	8	5	7	6	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
anna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
anna	4	8	4	8	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
anna	6	3	6	3	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
anna	3	9	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
anna	4	6	4	6	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
anna	5	3	5	3	4	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
anna	6	0	5	7	5	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
anna	5	2	5	2	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
anna	9	0	8	6	8	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
anna	10	1	8	6	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
anna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
anna	6	13	6	13	9	12	15	7	15	7	16	0	5	2	5	5	6	14	7	9	7	15	9	14	9	11	9									
anna	7	0	7	0	13	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
anna	6	15	6	15	11	7	13	5	8	0	20	0	5	0	5	0	8	0	5	11	5	11	10	0	10	0	10									
anna	8	3	8	0	11	6	6	11	6	11	13	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
anna	8	6	8	6	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
anna	7	4	7	4	9	6	8	4	8	4	12	6	6	7	6	15	6	15	8	3	8	9	9	6	8	8	8									
anna	9	0	9	0	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
anna	9	10	9	10	13	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
anna	7	14	8	9	12	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
anna	8	14	7	2	13	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
anna	6	14	6	14	9	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
anna	8	3	8	10	9	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
anna	6	5	5	13	7	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
anna	8	1	8	1	9	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
anna	8	0	8	0	9	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
anna	5	12	5	10	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
anna	7	2	7	2	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
anna	8	0	8	0	10	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
anna	7	4	7	1	9	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
anna	7	0	7	0	7	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
anna	...	12	0	13	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
anna	8	11	8	9	10	4	8	9	7	7	18	4	5	5	5	9	8	9	6	15	6	15	11	7	10	1	10									
anna	7	12	8	0	15	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
anna	13	6	13	8	15	0	13	4	15	0	21	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
anna	12	15	13	4	23	15	14	16	15	6	36	15	6	0	6	0	8	0	7	0	10	0	10	0	12	10	10									
anna	7	0	7	8	11	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
anna	12	4	13	4	21	8	14	0	15	0	23	13	8	0	8	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	16	0	13	0	16									
anna	10	22	10	0	14	0	15	0	14	0	19	0	6	0	6	8	8	0	9	0	10	0	10	0	12	8	13									
anna	No return received																																			
anna	9	13	9	8	14	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
anna	12	8	12	0	13	4	25	0	25	0	30	0	14	8	15	8	19	0	15	4	16	0	20	0	...	...	...						
anna	13	12	13	8	15	0	24	0	24	0	28	0	15	0	15	0	20	0	18	0	18	12	21	0	...	...	...						
anna	13	8	13	0	15	0	20	0	20	0	...	...	12	0	13	0	15	0	15	0	16	0	19	8	...	...	...						
anna	13	0	13	0	17	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	0	13	0	16	0	17	0	16	0	24	0	...	...	...						
anna	13	0	13	0	17	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	16	0	...	...	...						
anna	12	8	13	0	15	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	0	9	0	15	0	14	0	13	0	17	0	...	...	...						
anna	12	0	12	4	14	0	18	0	20	0	25	0	7	0	7	8	9	0	12	0	11	12	14	0	18	0	18									
anna	13	6	13	15	15	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	5	12	5	13	4	12	13	13	5	16	0	...	...	...						
anna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	0	9	12	15	0	14	0	14	0	21	4	...	...	...						
anna	14	0	14	0	...	...	35	0	...	...	...	...	10	0	10	0	...	15	0	14	0	...	...	...	...	...	...			
anna	15	0	15	0	17	0	27	0	35	0	...	...	14	0	14	0	16	0	...	15	8	16	0	20	0	...	...							

the 1st half of January 1878.

ilets, Itagi, &c.
Veragu, Sawee,
Coraloo, Murh-
ree), Paxionm
&c.

RS OF 80 TOLAHs.																											
Notes, Nagri, &c. Veragu, Bawa, Corallo, Mur- ree), Pantum &c.																		Gram.		Firewood.		Salt.					
Past fortnight.		Corresponding fort- night of 1877.		Present fortnight.		Past fortnight.		Corresponding fort- night of 1877.		Present fortnight.		Past fortnight.		Corresponding fort- night of 1877.		Districts.		REMARKS.									
Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.								
6 17 6	20 0	16 6	16 3	323 7	323 7	406 6	10 3	12 4	13 8	Ganjam	...																
6 15 1	18 7	15 2	15 2	136 1	136 1	136 1	11 7	11 0	14 0	Vizangapatam	...																
6 14 6	12 6	12 6	12 6	243 0	243 0	243 0	12 5	17 7	17 7	Godavery	...																
...	12 0	13 7	13 5	129 8	129 8	129 8	12 8	13 1	17 5	Kistna	...																
9 7 3	11 5	7 3	8 4	97 2	97 2	129 6	13 5	17 0	17 0	Nellore	...																
0 8 2	6 0	8 6	7 7	291 6	291 6	291 6	18 0	18 0	17 1	Cuddapah	...																
6 8 5	10 6	...	8 4	97 2	97 2	97 2	13 1	14 9	16 1	Bellary	...																
2 7 7	9 0	9 0	8 6	175 5	175 5	191 4	12 1	13 9	14 0	Kurnool	...																
8 8 5	9 7	10 0	8 6	85 0	85 0	110 6	12 4	11 7	18 6	Madras	...																
0 8 9	9 7	9 7	9 0	97 2	97 2	145 8	12 4	13 2	19 0	Chingleput	...																
4 7 2	9 8	8 9	7 9	186 6	186 6	187 1	11 3	15 4	16 4	North Arcot	...																
1 0 9	10 5	10 1	11 9	226 0	226 0	223 3	14 8	16 6	19 8	South Arcot	...																
8 9 8	12 2	11 4	11 4	191 4	191 4	194 4	12 0	14 7	16 6	Tanjore	...																
4 10 8	12 3	9 2	12 3	145 8	145 8	157 9	10 5	13 4	16 2	Trichinopoly	...																
5 12 4	10 7	...	12 5	106 9	116 6	102 1	13 1	11 2	18 7	Madras	...																
...	8 6	9 4	12 5	66 6	66 6	66 6	13 9	15 5	15 5	Tinnevely	...																
6 9 8	14 2	...	11 4	131 2	121 5	145 8	12 7	12 7	11 7	Coinbatore	...																
6 7 9	8 3	0 6	8 3	121 5	121 5	121 5	7 4	9 2	7 4	Nilgiris	...																
5 9 0	9 1	7 7	9 1	151 6	151 6	151 6	11 0	13 7	15 5	Salem	...																
3 10 6	12 1	10 1	12 1	81 6	80 2	85 0	11 5	11 5	16 1	South Canara	...																
1 10 9	10 9	10 1	10 9	121 5	121 5	121 5	10 8	14 4	14 4	Malabar	...																
2 10 15	12 9	12 13	13 0	68 4	68 4	68 4	14 2	14 2	14 2	Bombay	...																
...	...	9 0	16 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 8	14 8	18 0	Ahmedabad	...																
...	9 11	9 6	15 4	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 5	16 13	17 5	Kaira	...																
...	7 10	7 6	12 5	93 7	93 7	86 8	12 5	14 13	14 13	Surat	...																
...	9 6	9 6	18 5	106 0	106 0	106 0	13 5	12 5	16 0	Branch	...																
18 14	10 15	10 15	12 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	Tanna	...																
...	9 0	9 0	11 0	150 0	150 0	130 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	Kolaba (Alibag)	...																
...	10 12	10 8	16 2	112 0	112 0	112 0	11 13	14 0	14 0	Khandesh (Dhulia)	...																
8 14 6	12 12	12 12	15 1	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 6	13 1	15 9	Nasik	...																
...	11 1	9 10	14 14	80 5	75 5	104 10	13 6	13 12	14 4	Ahmednagar	...																
...	18 13	13 13	13 13	55 0	55 0	76 0	10 0	13 6	15 0	Poona	...																
...	9 2	10 15	10 15	67 6	...	98 1	12 0	12 0	13 8	Sholapur	...																
...	7 1	7 2	9 4	106 0	106 0	150 0	8 10	10 5	13 11	Kaladgi	...																
10 8	10 6	10 6	10 6	145 10	145 10	167 3	13 2	13 2	14 9	Satara	...																
12 11	10 0	10 0	10 5	150 0	150 0	175 0	12 8	17 11	16 13	Belgaum	...																
11 8	10 6	9 6	10 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	14 12	17 2	18 0	Dharwar	...																
14 5	10 15	10 15	10 15	9 Balla.	12 Balla.	13 1	13 0	18 4	18 4	Latnagiri	...																
12 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	213 0	213 0	213 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	Kanara (Karwar)	...																
30 0	10 0	10 0	22 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	13 5	13 5	14 0	Panch Malda (Godhra)	...																
...	9 5	9 5	9 5	65 5	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0	32 0	Aden	...																
...	...	14 0	16 0	...	160 0	160 0	...	13 0	13 0	Asirgarh	...																
...	8 13	8 11	17 7	91 7	91 7	91 8	12 9	15 7	16 0	Baroda	...																
...	9 12	9 12	23 0	150 0	150 0	150 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	Dise	...																
...	13 6	14 4	21 8	120 0	140 0	140 0	17 0	17 0	25 0	Nimach	...																
...	15 14	16 3	40 11	100 0	100 0	100 0	45 0	45 0	50 0	Nasirabad	...																
...	7 8	8 0	17 4	40 0	40 0	60 0	55 0	50 0	64 0	Rajkot	...																
16 0	12 12	13 0	15 0	160 0	160 0	120 0	24 0	26 0	32 0	Upper Sind Frontier	...																
9 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	114 0	112 0	112 0	14 0	16 0	01 0	Karachi	...																
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received	...	...	{ Hyderabad	...								
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	{ Shikarpur	...								
...	...	...	...	106 12	106 12	120 0	19 3	21 5	24 0	Thar and Parkar	...													
...	14 12	16 8	17 12	120 0	140 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Western Districts.	...																
...	15 0	14 12	16 0	440 0	440 0	480 0	8 8	8 8	8 12	Burduwan	...																
...	16 0	18 0	18 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Bancoorah	...																
...	17 0	18 0	15 0	180 0	200 0	260 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	Beerbhoom	...																
...	13 0	13 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Midnapore	...																
...	14 0	14 0	17 0	110 0	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8	10 0	Hooghly	...																
...	15 0	15 4	22 8	115 0	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8	10 0	Howrah	...																
...	18 0	18 0	19 0	110 0	110 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Central Districts.	...																
...	18 4	18 8	16 0	100 0	100 0	90 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Calcutta	...																
...	20 0	17 4	23 14	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 14	9 2	9 2	24 Pergunnahs	...																
...	16 0	16 0	23 12	110 0	110 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Nudda	...																
...	20 0	20 0	20 0	120 0	130 0	120 0	7 0	7 0	4 0	Jessore	...																
...	20 0	20 0	20 0	120 0	130 0	120 0	7 0	7 0	4 0	Moorshedabad	...																

DISTRICT.

Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) Holeus Sorghum.			Bairrah (Cumboo, Pennisetum)		
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1877.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1877.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1877.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1877.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1877.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	
Central Districts—contd.																		
Dinnagpore	18 3 12 12 16 0	16 12 16 0	26 12 26 12 30 0	11 4 11 6 12 4	15 0 18 3	19 0 19 0 22 13 24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajahmulye	16 8 } 18 0 }	16 12	16 0	26 12	26 12	30 0	9 12	9 4	15 0	13 8	16 0	20 10	...	...	...	...	...
Rangpore	15 13 15 13	26 12	...	...	...	...	11 5 11 5	15 0	22 8	22 8	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bogra	9 13 12 0	20 8	...	...	...	...	12 0	13 8	20 0	21 0	22 8	30 0	...	...	...	...	...
Pubna	13 0 } 16 0 }	13 0	20 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...
Darjeeling	No return received	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jalpaiguri	9 1 9 5	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	19 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Districts.																		
Dacca	12 4 11 7 13 5	32 0	32 0	40 0	11 7	11 7	16 0	16 0	17 10	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Furzedpore	14 0 14 0	24 0	...	...	30 0	8 0	15 4	15 4	16 0	16 0	17 10	21 0	...	...	...	...	...
Backergunge	10 0 10 0	14 0	...	...	13 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kymensingh	11 0 11 0	13 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	20 0	15 12	15 12	26 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tipperah	9 0 9 0	9 11	...	...	10 0	12 0	11 0	14 0	18 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong	13 14 13 14	17 11	20 3	20 3	20 3	12 0	12 10	20 3	13 4	13 14	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong Hill Tracts	9 5 9 5	12 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	19 0	19 0	20 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hill Tipperah	18 0 17 0	21 0	23 0	22 0	34 0	10 8	10 8	15 0	17 0	17 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar.																		
Patna	16 0 17 8	21 0	23 0	24 0	31 0	10 0	11 8	12 8	14 8	14 8	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bahabad	13 12 14 0	17 8	20 4	20 0	27 0	11 0	11 0	17 0	12 8	12 8	20 0	18 0	18 0	32 0	...	...	...
Arrah	16 8 16 8	17 8	25 4	25 4	38 8	10 0	10 4	16 8	13 8	14 4	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Osufferpore	14 0 14 0	15 0	...	...	8 0	9 0	11 0	12 0	13 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arrah	11 8 13 0	19 0	18 0	19 0	31 0	7 8	7 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	19 0	16 0	18 0	32 0	...	...	...
Samarpur	14 0 14 0	19 0	21 0	21 0	31 5	8 4	9 4	12 6	11 5	13 6	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Samarpur	13 14 13 14	17 11	20 3	20 3	20 3	12 0	12 10	20 3	13 4	13 14	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arrah	14 0 16 0	16 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	20 0	18 0	19 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Udhah	18 0 18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Udhah	14 0 15 0	15 0	32 0	35 0	40 0	17 0	16 0	21 8	18 0	17 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Udhah	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	14 0	12 0	18 0	16 0	15 0	22 0	...	...	...	18 0	22 0	23 0
Orissa.																		
Atack	13 2 14 7	15 13	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	15 12	14 7	14 7	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Atack	14 7 14 7	13 2	...	...	...	7 14	7 14	13 2	14 7	11 13	17 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Atack	11 0 11 0	16 0	...	...	...	14 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kota Nagpore—South- Eastern Frontier Agency.																		
Sarabagh	14 0 15 8	18 0	...	22 0	24 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	15 0	17 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hardugga	10 0 12 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	14 0	14 0	24 0	17 0	17 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gbhoom	18 0 18 0	26 0	36 0	36 0	32 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	26 0	40 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Umbhoom	12 0 13 0	17 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	14 0	16 0	15 0	18 0	21 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
het	8 0 8 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	17 8	20 0	20 0	24 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
het	11 6 11 6	12 4	13 5	16 0	13 5	14 8	16 0	20 0	16 0	19 0	22 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
het	13 0 13 0	26 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	17 0	14 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
het	18 0 13 0	18 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
het	5 8 5 8	8 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
het	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
het	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
het	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
het	8 0 8 0	8 0	...	...	...	5 12	5 12	6 9	11 0	11 6	11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
het	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 8	10 0	10 0	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
het	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	4 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
ra Dun	12 0 12 8	20 8	14 8	15 8	25 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	8 8	8 8	16 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	0 11	0 12	0 25	
aranpur	No return received	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
arnagar	12 12 14 4	25 13	15 6	15 6	35 3	6 9	8 13	6 1	8 13	9 14	18 10	15 0	15 0	15 0	0 11	0 12	0 25	
rut	13 4 13 12	26 0	17 0	16 8	36 0	6 8	6 8	9 0	8 8	9 0	18 8	14 4	14 4	14 4	0 32	0 11	0 11 8 30	
udshahr	13 4 13 8	25 0	16 8	16 8	40 0	6 0	6 0	9 0	8 8	8 12	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	0 12	0 12	0 35	
arh	13 0 13 4	28 0	15 8	15 8	38 0	6 0	6 0	9 0	8 8	9 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	0 12	0 12	0 35	
saun	10 8 10 0	14 4	12 0	12 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	10 0	9 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

the interior the railroad runs from 11-0 to 11-1.

For the 1st half of January 1878 —continued.

ERS OF 80 TOLANS.

Hills, Bagel, &c., a, Cornon, Sawee, Cornon, Murh- wies), Panoram um, &c.										Gram.				Firewood.				Salt.				DISTRICTS.	PROVINCES.	REMARKS.
Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1877.		Present fortnight.		Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1877.		Present fortnight.		Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1877.		Present fortnight.		Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1877.								
Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Central Districts—contd.	BENGAL—continued.					
...	...	18 4	18 0	24 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	7 8	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dinagapore
...	...	18 8	18 0	15 0	240 0	240 0	320 0	8 10	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rajahahye
...	...	18 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	18 8	18 8	18 0	107 0	107 0	107 0	...	8 1	7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bangpore
...	...	18 0	18 0	20 0	67 8	67 8	67 8	7 14	7 14	8 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bograh
...	...	18 0	18 0	26 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pubna
...	...	18 12	18 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	18 0	18 0	16 0	80 0	80 0	160 0	No return received	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Darjeeling
...	...	18 0	18 0	16 0	80 0	80 0	120 0	7 4	7 4	5 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jalpaiguri
...	...	18 0	18 0	16 0	80 0	80 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Eastern Districts.
...	...	18 0	18 0	16 0	80 0	80 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dacca
...	...	18 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	18 0	18 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Furzedpore
...	...	18 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Backergunge
...	...	18 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 12	8 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mymensingh
...	...	18 0	18 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tipperah
...	...	18 0	18 0	16 0	320 0	320 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chittagong
...	...	18 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	6 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Noakhally
...	...	18 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chittagong Hill Tracts
...	...	18 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hill Tipperah
...	...	18 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Behar.
...	...	18 0	18 0	16 0	150 0	150 0	60 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Patna
...	...	18 0	18 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gya
...	...	18 0	18 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	9 0	8 8	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shahabad
...	...	18 0	18 0	16 0	176 0	176 0	198 0	8 0	8 0	8 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Darbhunga
...	...	18 0	18 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mozufferpore
...	...	18 0	18 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Saran
...	...	18 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	7 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chumpanan
...	...	18 0	18 0	16 0	126 0	126 0	147 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Monghyr
...	...	18 0	18 0	16 0	151 9	151 9	167 12	8 3	8 3	8 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bhaugulpore
...	...	18 0	18 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	18 0	18 0	16 0	140 0	110 0	120 0	8 0	8 4	8 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Purneah
...	...	18 0	18 0	16 0	140 0	110 0	120 0	8 0	8 4	8 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Maldah
...	...	18 0	18 0	16 0	240 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sontlal Pergunnahs
...	...	18 0	18 0	16 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Orissa.
...	...	18 0	18 0	16 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuttack
...	...	18 0	18 0	16 0	105 0	105 0	125 0	10 8	10 8	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Poorer
...	...	18 0	18 0	16 0	120 0	80 0	130 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Balasore
...	...	18 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	18 0	18 0	16 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chota Nagpore—South- Western Frontier Agency.
...	...	18 0	18 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	7 0	7 0	7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hazaribagh
...	...	18 0	18 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	7 0	7 0	7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lohardugga
...	...	18 0	18 0	16 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Singbhoom
...	...	18 0	18 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Maunbhoom
...	...	18 0	18 0	16 0	108 0	108 0	107 0	8 14	8 12	8 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sylhet
...	...	18 0	18 0	16 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 6	8 6	8 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cochlar
...	...	18 0	18 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Goolpara
...	...	18 0	18 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 5	5 5	5 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Garo Hills
...	...	18 0	18 0	16 0	240 0	240 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kamrup
...	...	18 0	18 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Darrang
...	...	18 0	18 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 0	7 0	7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nowgong
...	...	18 0	18 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	6 0	6 0	6 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sibsagar
...	...	18 0	18 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 10	6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lakhimpur
...	...	18 0	18 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	80 0	5 5	5 5	5 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Khasi & Jaintia Hills
...	...	18 0	18 0	16 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Naga Hills
...	...	18 0	18 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dehra Dun
...	...	18 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	No return received	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Maharapur
...	...	18 0	18 0	16 0	176 0	132 0	132 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Muzaffarnagar
...	...	18 0	18 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	105 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Meerut
...	...	18 0	18 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	140 0	9 8	9 12	9 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bulandshahr
...	...	18 0	18 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Aligarh
...	...	18 0	18 0	16 0	170 0	160 0	160 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kumaun

Mudhoobunne the prices are—Wheat 18 seers, barley 35 seers, best rice 14 seers, common rice 15 seers, murwa 35 seers, maize or Indian-corn 25 seers, and gram 17 seers the interior the prices range as follow—Wheat 13 to 23-8 seers, barley 31 to 37 seers, best rice 7-8 to 18-8 seers, common rice 12 to 19-4 seers, lesser millets 30 to 36 seers or Indian-corn 16-4 to 23 seers, and gram 16 to 20-4 seers.
The interior the prices range as follow—Wheat 13 to 16-8 seers, barley 30 to 30 seers, best rice 8-12 to 11-8 seers, common rice 12-8 to 14-8 seers, lesser millets 19 to 25 seers or Indian-corn 17 to 25 seers, and gram 16 to 20 seers.
The interior the prices range as follow—Wheat 15-7 to 16 seers, barley 19 to 23-1 seers, best rice 8-8 to 13 seers, common rice 14 to 14-1 seers, gram millets 19 to 20-8 seers or lesser millets 24 to 25-2 seers, maize or Indian-corn 19 to 21 seers, and gram 19 to 21 seers.
The interior the prices range as follow—Wheat 15 to 25 seers, best rice 16 to 22 seers, common rice 17 to 24 seers, murwa 30 to 40 seers, and gram 16 to 17-8 seers.
The interior the prices range as follow—Wheat 13 to 31 seers, best rice 14 to 21 seers, common rice 16 to 31 seers, and gram 15 to 19 seers.
The interior the prices range as follow—Wheat 14 to 16 seers, barley 30 to 32 seers, best rice (at Chutira) 11 seers, common rice 16 to 16-8 seers, lesser millets 22 to 26 seers or Indian-corn 30 to 31 seers, and gram 18 seers.
Dalhogunge the prices on the 12th instant were—Wheat 19-80 seers, best rice 3-50 seers, common rice 14 seers, and makai 25 seers. At Lohardagga the prices on the 12th instant were—Wheat 16 seers, best rice 14 seers, and common rice 17 seers.
The interior the prices range as follow—Wheat 13 to 18 seers, best rice 16 to 20 seers, common rice 17 to 23 seers, and gram 12 to 15 seers.

QUANTITIES PER

Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Choum, Jowar), <i>Holcus sorghum.</i>			Bulrush (Cumbo, Jowar), <i>Pennisetum</i>		
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1877.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Jarhwal	11	4	10	8	17	8	11	0	11	0	22	0	6	4	6	0	9	0
Hijor	11	12	11	15	22	8	17	7	16	14	28	2	7	14	7	14	15	3
Foradabad	11	9	11	14	23	12	15	0	16	4	35	0	7	3	7	3	11	14
Judann	10	12	11	6	22	3	13	0	14	6	33	9	7	8	8	6	12	0
Jareilly	11	4	11	4	20	0	15	0	13	2	30	0	7	8	6	14	6	14
hahjahanpur	11	6	11	6	23	0	14	12	14	2	40	0	6	2	6	2	8	8
arai Pergumaha	11	4	11	4	20	0	15	0	13	12	25	0	7	8	7	8	11	4
luttra	11	12	12	8	25	8	13	8	14	0	35	0	7	8	7	8	9	8
gra	11	0	12	0	23	4	13	8	14	0	34	7	4	0	4	0	6	8
rukhabad	11	6	11	4	22	0	12	4	11	3	36	12	5	12	5	12	8	0
ainpuri	10	8	11	12	23	0	12	8	12	4	33	0	5	8	6	8	8	0
hawah	10	8	12	0	22	8	13	0	13	0	33	0	6	0	6	0	7	0
lah	12	6	12	8	24	0	13	12	13	4	33	0	6	0	6	0	7	0
laun	14	8	15	0	28	0	15	0	15	0	32	0	7	0	7	0	8	0
lansi	13	15	13	10	23	0	13	9	13	6	31	0	6	8	6	8	9	0
litpur	15	14	15	8	25	4	18	4	16	0	30	0	7	8	2	0	15	0
wnpore	11	12	12	0	20	4	13	4	14	8	36	0	7	0	7	8	12	0
tehpur	11	4	11	8	21	0	12	4	12	8	33	0	6	10	7	8	15	0
uda	14	0	15	4	25	0	15	0	16	12	31	8	7	4	7	8	16	4
ahabad	10	12	11	12	19	13	12	15	4	33	0	7	0	8	4	10	8	
unfupur	12	13	14	15	28	0	14	4	16	5	33	12	7	14	8	4	13	0
unpur	11	4	12	0	22	0	13	6	14	13	30	5	7	1	7	1	8	7
rakhpur	12	4	10	15	20	2	12	4	12	4	28	0	8	12	9	3	17	8
sti	10	10	11	9	21	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	1	9	1	15	0
amgarh	11	7	11	9	20	0	14	6	14	6	26	9	7	6	7	6	10	5
zapur	12	0	12	0	18	0	14	0	16	0	26	0	8	0	7	8	9	0
naree	11	15	12	8	20	10	14	2	14	2	28	13	7	10	8	11	13	15
anipur	12	4	12	4	24	7	15	7	15	7	34	12	7	11	7	11	8	6
hi	12	12	13	8	26	8	16	0	17	0	36	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
gson	12	8	13	0	21	0	13	8	14	8	32	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
nal	13	4	13	0	25	0	18	0	14	0	34	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
sar	13	0	13	8	24	0	20	0	20	8	50	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
tak	12	8	12	0	25	0	18	0	16	0	34	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
a	15	12	17	0	29	0	23	4	25	8	60	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
balla	14	8	15	0	26	0	17	0	18	0	42	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
hihana	15	12	15	4	28	8	22	8	22	8	48	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
la	13	0	13	8	18	0	14	0	14	0	30	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
undur	15	4	16	0	27	8	18	0	16	0	34	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
hiarpur	15	0	15	0	25	8	20	0	20	0	40	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
gra	12	0	12	0	16	0	16	0	16	0	25	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
itar	14	0	15	0	29	0	16	8	17	8	50	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
kot	13	0	13	8	27	0	16	0	16	0	44	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
daspur	14	8	14	8	26	0	15	0	14	0	28	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
ore	14	0	15	0	29	0	19	0	18	0	55	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
zepore	16	0	16	0	31	0	25	0	26	0	66	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
rauvala	13	8	14	12	27	4	16	4	16	4	55	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
alpindi	15	0	17	0	36	8	21	8	21	0	43	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
un	13	8	16	0	34	0	17	0	18	0	40	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
at	13	12	14	6	32	0	16	10	17	0	50	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
upur	17	0	20	0	33	0	19	0	20	0	42	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
tau	14	0	14	0	24	0	22	0	24	0	28	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
g	16	8	17	0	28	8	24	0	26	0	43	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
gomery	16	0	17	0	31	0	26	0	26	0	40	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
argarh	15	0	16	0	31	8	26	0	24	0	26	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ismael Khan	17	14	18	12	33	12	23	4	27	8	50	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ghazi Khan	13	14	15	10	23	3	17	8	18	12	33	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
u	21	14	25	0	48	12	46	4	25	0	75	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
war	16	0	19	0	24	8	34	0	40	0	42	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
t	20	6	20	6	38	4	30	10	29	4	58	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
ra	18	0	14	0	35	0	19	0	21	0	65	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
ow	11	0	11	8	21	0	13	0	13	4	33	0	5	0	5	0	7	0
Banki	11	8	12	0	21	4	13	0	13	0	36	0	7	0	6	8	8	0
r	10	8	11	0	21	0	14	0	15	0	32	0	6	0	6	0	8	0
i	12	4	12	12	24	0	14	0	15	8	...	...	5	8	5	8	9	8
ad	11	8	13	8	26	0	15	0	16	0	40	0	7	0	6	0	9	0
ab	11	5	11	10	22	4	13	5	14	0	35	8	7	8	7	8	12	0
eli	12	8	12	8	24	0	18	0	18	0	36	0	7	0	7	0	11	0
ur	12	7	12	14	22	7	15	4	15	0	34	2	9	14	9	10	20	8
ur	11	2	11	8	22	8	12	8	13	0	35	0	7	0	7	0	20	0
arh	10	6	12	0	23	0	13	0	14	8	33	0	7	8	7	8	10	0
	11	8	13	11	23	9	14	4	14	15	36	5	7	8	8	4	17	0
	11	0	11	8	21	0	13	0	13	4	33	0	5	0	5	0	7	0
	11	8	12	0	21	4	13	0	13	0	36	0	7	0	6	8	8	0
	10	8	11	0	21	0	14	0	15	0	32	0	6	0	6	0	8	0
	12	4	12	12	24	0	14	0	15	8	...	...	5	8	5	8	9	8
	11	8	13	8	26	0	15	0	16	0	40	0	7	0	6	0	9	0
	11	5	11	10	22	4	13	5	14	0	35	8	7	8	7	8	12	0
	12	8	12	8	24	0	18	0	18	0	36	0	7	0	7	0	11	0
	12	7	12	14	22	7	15	4	15	0	34	2	9	14	9	10	20	8
	11	2	11	8	22	8	12	8	13	0	35	0	7	0	7	0	20	0
	10	6	12	0	23	0	13	0	14	8	33	0	7	8	7	8	10	0
	11	8	13	11	23	9	14	4	14	15	36	5	7	8	8	4	17	0
	11	0	11	8	21	0	13	0	13	4	33	0	5	0	5	0	7	0
	11	8	12	0	21	4	13	0	13	0	36	0	7	0	6	8	8	0
	10	8	11	0	21	0	14	0	15	0	32	0	6	0	6	0	8	0
	12	4	12	12	24	0	14	0	15	8	...	...	5	8	5	8	9	8
	11	8	13	8	26	0	15	0	16	0	40	0	7	0	6	0	9	0
	11	5	11	10	22	4	13	5	14	0	35	8	7	8	7	8	12	0
	12	8	12	8	24	0	18	0	18	0	36	0	7	0	7	0	11	0
	12	7	12	14	22	7	15	4	15	0	34	2	9	14	9	10	20	8
	11	2	11	8	22	8	12	8	13	0	35	0	7	0	7	0	20	0
	10	6	12	0	23	0	13	0	14	8	33	0	7	8	7	8	10	0
	11	8	13	11	23	9	14	4	14	15	36	5	7	8	8	4	17	0
	11	0	11															

for the 1st half of January 1878—continued.

ERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

MILLS OF 80 TONS.												DISTRICTS.	REMARKS.
Millet, Ragi, Kaveri, Veragu, Ohsena, Coraico, wa, Napies), Pan- ficiatum, &c.													
Gram.		Firewood.		Salt.									
Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1877.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1877.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1877.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1877.	Past fortnight.	PROVINCES.	
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
...	...	9 0 0 10 0	200 0	200 0	280 0	6 4	6 4	...	Garhwál	N.-W. PROVINCES—contd.	
...	...	13 8 14 3 20 4	180 0	180 0	113 8	...	...	...	Bijnor	...	...
...	...	18 2 14 3 32 8	125 0	125 0	112 8	10 5	10 5	10 5	Moradabad	...	...
...	...	12 7 12 12 31 3	192 0	192 0	192 0	9 4	9 0	9 9	Budann	...	...
...	...	12 13 12 13 28 2	150 0	150 0	150 0	9 3	9 6	10 0	Bareilly	...	...
...	...	12 12 13 8 32 0	180 0	180 0	155 0	9 0	8 12	9 12	Sháhjahánpur	...	...
...	...	12 8 12 8 26 4	150 0	150 0	150 0	8 12	8 12	8 12	Tarái Pergunnahs	...	...
...	...	13 8 14 0 37 0	120 0	120 0	80 0	10 8	10 8	10 0	Muttra	...	...
...	...	12 12 13 8 34 14	100 0	110 0	90 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	Agra	...	...
...	...	12 8 13 5 31 10	190 0	180 0	170 0	9 0	8 10	8 14	Pharkhabad	...	...
...	...	12 8 13 12 30 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 4	8 8	Mainpuri	...	...
...	...	12 8 14 0 30 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	Etawah	...	...
...	...	12 8 12 4 33 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	9 12	9 8	10 0	Etah	...	...
...	...	15 0 16 0 36 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	...	...	...	Jalaun	...	...
...	...	15 1 15 0 31 1	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 12	8 12	10 0	Jhánsi	...	...
...	...	17 14 18 0 28 8	160 0	320 0	240 0	7 4	7 4	7 12	Lalitpur	...	...
...	...	13 4 14 0 33 0	150 0	150 0	150 0	8 12	9 0	9 8	Cawnpore	...	...
...	...	13 4 13 2 31 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 10	8 8	8 12	Fatehpur	...	...
...	...	14 8 18 0 38 0	160 0	160 0	163 0	...	...	11 4	Banda	...	...
...	...	13 8 15 12 29 8	150 0	160 0	145 0	8 0	8 8	9 0	Allahabad	...	...
...	...	14 8 16 3 33 12	140 0	140 0	140 0	...	...	...	Hammirpur	...	...
...	...	13 6 15 8 30 5	197 12	197 12	197 12	8 6	8 6	8 1	Jaunpur	...	...
...	...	14 7 14 0 27 2	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Gorakhpur	...	...
...	...	13 1 14 4 29 6	190 0	180 0	200 0	7 0	7 0	7 13	Basti	...	...
...	...	14 12 15 8 28 0	177 0	177 0	177 0	7 4	7 4	7 4	Azamgarh	...	...
...	...	14 0 16 0 26 0	120 0	120 0	130 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Mirzapur	...	...
...	...	14 2 15 12 23 6	120 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	6 12	Benares	...	...
...	...	17 6 17 6 33 7	180 0	180 0	154 8	7 6	7 6	7 6	Ghazipur	...	...
...	...	15 0 15 8 39 0	100 0	100 0	70 0	9 0	8 12	8 8	Delhi	...	...
...	...	15 0 15 8 29 8	180 0	180 0	120 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Gurgaon	...	...
...	...	16 4 18 0 37 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 4	8 0	Karnal	...	...
...	...	19 8 21 0 45 0	160 0	160 0	100 0	9 8	8 0	8 0	Hissar	...	...
...	...	16 0 17 0 40 0	120 0	200 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Rohtak[a]	...	...
...	...	22 0 25 0 55 0	160 0	240 0	160 0	32 0	40 0	40 0	Sirsa[b]	...	...
...	...	16 12 18 0 41 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 2	9 6	9 8	Umballa	...	...
...	...	19 4 18 8 37 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 12	9 8	9 12	Ludhiána	...	...
...	...	14 0 14 0 25 0	120 0	80 0	80 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Simla[c]	...	...
...	...	18 0 18 0 42 0	100 0	100 0	80 0	9 10	9 8	9 12	Jullundur	...	...
...	...	18 0 18 0 39 0	100 0	100 0	90 0	9 0	9 4	9 12	Hoshiarpur	...	...
...	...	15 0 15 0 22 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kangra	...	...
...	...	18 0 19 8 52 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	10 6	9 10	10 14	Amritsar	...	...
...	...	16 4 19 0 40 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	10 0	9 12	10 0	Siálkot	...	...
...	...	17 0 17 8 40 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 4	9 4	9 0	Gurdaspur	...	...
...	...	18 0 20 0 53 0	100 0	100 0	80 0	9 12	9 12	10 0	Lahore	...	...
...	...	22 0 22 0 63 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 8	8 12	10 4	Ferozepore	...	...
...	...	17 0 17 4 48 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 8	10 4	Gujranwála	...	...
...	...	13 4 15 8 37 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 0	10 0	11 0	Rawalpindi[d]	...	...
...	...	14 8 17 0 35 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Jhelum	...	...
...	...	16 12 17 0 42 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 12	10 12	Gujrat	...	...
...	...	19 0 21 0 42 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	Shahpur	...	...
...	...	18 0 18 0 23 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 12	10 12	10 0	Mooltan	...	...
...	...	23 0 26 0 42 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	10 12	10 12	12 11	Jhang	...	...
...	...	23 8 23 8 47 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Montgomery	...	...
...	...	20 0 16 0 26 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Muzaffargarh	...	...
...	...	17 8 21 14 52 8	112 8	125 0	100 0	62 8	65 0	60 0	Dera Ismail Khan[a]	...	...
...	...	14 8 16 4 33 12	150 0	150 0	150 0	33 12	33 12	35 0	Dera Ghazi Khan	...	...
...	...	17 8 17 3 61 4	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	Bannu[e]	...	...
...	...	14 8 15 0 25 13	91 8	68 0	87 0	47 4	45 0	35 13	Peshawar[f]	...	...
...	...	16 9 18 9 38 4	102 0	102 0	153 0	...	...	...	Kohat	...	...
...	...	12 0 13 0 32 0	120 0	120 0	110 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hazara	...	...
Description of Lesser Mills												ODHA.	
45 0	13 4	14 2 30 0	130 0	130 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	Lucknow	...	...
35 0	12 12	14 0 28 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Unao	...	...
44 0	12 8	13 0 32 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Bara Banki	...	...
45 0	13 0	14 0 34 8	160 0	160 0	180 0	8 3	8 4	9 4	Sitapur	...	...
...	13 11	13 2 32 13	225 0	225 0	192 0	8 11	8 7	8 0	Hardui	...	...
54 0	13 4	12 8 36 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	Kheri	...	...
...	13 9	14 0 30 12	140 0	140 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Fyzabad	...	...
73 0	13 8	14 0 36 0	180 0	200 0	240 0	8 0	7 8	8 0	Bharaich	...	...
48 0	14 8	15 10 32 14	200 0	200 0	170 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	Gonda	...	...
...	12 8	12 8 32 0	220 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	7 12	8 0	Rai Bareli	...	...
50 0	12 8	14 8 32 0	180 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	8 8	9 0	Sultanpur	...	...
37 0	13 8	15 2 32 0	193 8	185 0	200 0	8 0	7 7	8 0	Pratabgarh	...	...

• Juar, small.
† Choti Juar.
‡ Kodo.
§ Makka.

[a] Firewood rising.
[b] Salt and Firewood rich
[c] Firewood falling.
[d] Jowar rising.
[e] Barley falling and jowar
[f] Barley rising and the
falling.

Description of Lesser Mills

- Juar, small.
- † Choti Juar.
- 2 Kodo.
- 3 Makka.

|| Séwan.
¶ Arhar, mash, and peas.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

DIVISIONS.		Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Miller (Choum, Jowar, Zorus Sorghum).			Bairash Miller (Cambo, Bajra) Pentelaria Spieste.				
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1877.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1877.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1877.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1877.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1877.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1877.		
S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.
A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.	I.	J.	K.	L.	M.	N.	O.	P.	Q.	R.	S.	T.	U.	V.
Wholesale	18 8	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	10 0	...	11 8	11 8	...	21	823 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Retail	18 0	17 8	21 8	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 8	10 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	21	022 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...
Wholesale	18 0	18 12	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 8	...	18 8	15 0	...	24	823 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Retail	18 0	18 8	25 0	...	...	...	...	8 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	14 0	18 0	23	823 828 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wholesale	16 2	18 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	10 0	...	30	819 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Retail	16 9	17 9	19 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 5	9 8	13 7	19	619 627 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wholesale	16 0	17 5	21 0	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 13	8 8	9 8	8 12	14 8	17	820 1024 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Retail	15 0	16 13	20 0	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 5	8 0	9 0	8 4	14 0	17	019 1023 11	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wholesale	18 3	22 4	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	16 11	...	18 3	22 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Retail	16 0	19 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 8	16 0	16 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wholesale	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Retail	15 8	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	7 8	...	18	821 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...
Wholesale	15 0	18 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	17 0	18	021 032 017 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Retail	18 12	19 4	...	...	...	...	...	7 12	8 12	...	8 4	9 4	...	21	822 8	20 820 8	...	...	...	...	...
Wholesale	18 8	19 0	26 4	...	...	...	...	7 8	8 8	20 0	8 0	9 0	21 8	31	022 030 020 020 032 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Retail	21 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wholesale	20 0	22 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	11 0	12 6	13 0	15 0	16 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Retail	17 to 20	21 & 22	30 0	...	...	...	...	9 & 10	10 & 11	16 & 20	12 & 13	12 & 13	28 & 30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wholesale	13 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	7 8	...	7 8	8 8	...	19	022 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Retail	13 0	13 8	17 0	...	...	...	...	6 0	7 0	13 0	7 0	8 0	14 0	18	021 028 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wholesale	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	13 0	13 0	...	25	025 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Retail	20 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	24	024 026 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wholesale	15 12	17 8	19 2	...	...	...	...	7 5	5 10	13 8	7 14	6 3	14 10	20	019 623 018 016 020 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Retail	14 10	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	6 12	5 1	12 6	7 5	5 10	13 8	18	018 421 014 1014 619 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wholesale	18 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	9 8	...	9 8	10 8	...	17	818 8	14 814 8	...	...	...	...	...
Retail	16 0	17 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	14 0	9 0	10 0	16 0	17	018 024 014 014 023 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wholesale	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	15	016 10	12 012 0	...	...	...	...	...
Retail	13 7	13 8	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	14 0	15	016 1017 812 012 016 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wholesale	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Retail	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	18 0	18 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wholesale	19 0	19 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	26 0	17 8	17 8	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Retail	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wholesale	40 0	40 0	48 0	...	...	...	...	24 0	26 0	30 0	32 0	34 0	36 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Retail	12 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	...	8 8	8 4	...	18	810 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wholesale	12 0	10 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	6 0	7 8	7 0	9 0	16	0 9 815 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Retail	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wholesale	13 0	13 0	15 5	9 0	9 0	12 0	6 5	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	20	020 022 013 012 015 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Retail	12 0	12 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	6 0	6 5	6 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	18	018 020 012 011 014 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wholesale	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	16	017 017 011 012 012 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Retail	10 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	5 5	5 5	5 5	7 0	7 5	7 5	15	015 017 017 011 011 511 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wholesale	11 0	11 0	15 0	7 0	7 0	8 5	7 0	7 0	8 5	8 0	8 0	12 5	16	015 021 010 512 016 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Retail	10 0	10 0	14 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	6 0	6 5	8 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	15	014 020 010 011 016 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wholesale	10 0	10 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Retail	13 0	14 2	16 2	...	...	...	6 5	8 0	9 2	8 5	8 0	10 2	24	025 724 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wholesale	12 0	13 7	16 0	...	...	...	6 0	7 0	9 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	22	524 024 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Retail	10 9	13 6	...	...	...	...	6 0	7 3	...	8 0	9 8	...	19	223 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wholesale	10 5	13 0	15 6	5 5	6 0	8 5	7 5	8 5	12 0	18	022 525 5
Retail	No return received		
Wholesale
Retail
Wholesale
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Wholesale
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Wholesale
Retail
Wholesale
Retail

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Bagl, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Chenna, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), Pansum Miliaorum, &c.									Gram.						Firewood.						Salt.						DISTRICTS.		PROVINCES.
Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fortnight of 1877.			Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fortnight of 1877.			Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fortnight of 1877.					
S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.		
...	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	140 0	10 0	9 0	10 4	NAGPUR ...	Wholesale										
...	17 8	17 8	25 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Retail
...	17 8	18 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	16 13	18 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	17 8	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	17 5	18 8	21 8	400 0	400 0	447 0	9 5	8 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	12 0	14 6	21 0	120 0	120 0	208 0	10 12	10 15	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	11 8	13 14	20 0	88 0	120 0	200 0	10 0	10 7	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	18 3	22 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	18 0	20 0	26 0	300 0	300 0	480 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...	19 8	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	19 0	21 0	31 0	240 0	240 0	200 0	7 0	6 8	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25 0	25 0	50 0	...	...	...	19 8	21 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	19 0	21 0	32 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 4	8 0	8 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	24 0	25 0	...	360 0	360 0	360 0	9 4	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	23 0	24 8	28 0	320 0	320 0	360 0	9 0	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16 0	16 0	35 0	25 8	27 8	30 45 0	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 8	8 14	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 8	16 8	...	13 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 8	8 14	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 8	16 8	19 0	13 0	18 8	19 0	...	...	...	250 0	280 0	280 0	7 0	8 8	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 0	21 0	...	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	26 0	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	19 2	20 8	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	18 0	19 6	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	18 8	18 8	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	18 0	18 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	15 0	15 0	17 8	160 0	160 0	120 0	10 13	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...
...	30 0	30 0	...	330 0	330 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	28 0	27 0	24 0	320 0	320 0	240 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
92 0	93 0	115 0	48 0	56 0	62 0	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	10 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	9 0	9 0	20 0	960 0	960 0	960 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...
...	10 0	15 0	21 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	9 0	14 0	20 0	44 0	48 0	50 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	12 0	11 5	11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	11 0	11 0	11 0	115 0	115 0	115 0	11 0	10 5	10 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	11 0	11 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	10 0	10 5	14 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...	10 0	10 0	18 0
...	13 0	14 0	18 5
...	12 0	13 0	18 0
8 0	9 1	8 0	13 5
7 8	7 9	13 2	7 5	12 8	21 5	100 0	100 0	160 0
...
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IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, &c. (Kavara, Veragu, Sawee, Chasna, Corallo, Murhwa, Naglee, &c.)			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			DISTRICTS.	PROVINCES.	R.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1877.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
...	13 4	12 10	...	...	...	...	18 0	19 0	...			
...	17 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	34 8	41 0	...	Jainpur	...	...
...	No return received.			Kishengurh	...	...
...	13 8	33 10	...	13 12	34 4	...	240 0	160 0	...	28 0	24 0	Alwar	...	...
11 4	11 4	33 12	10 4	10 4	37 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	27 8	26 14	33 12	Blurtpur (City)	...	...
...	15 0	15 8	38 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	35 0	35 0	42 0	Kerowli (City)	...	...
...	No return received.			Ajmir	...	...
...	16 8	16 8	42 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	Deollee Cantonment	...	...
...	17 0	18 0	32 0	160 0	160 0	220 0	40 0	40 0	43 0	Erinpura	...	...
...	No return received.			Sirohi	...	...
...	12 0	11 0	24 0	8 pie*	10 pie*	8 pie*	10 8	10 0	11 0	Aboo	...	...
...	12 2	13 10	21 14	200 0	200 0	200 0	18 12	16 6	25 0	Hilly Tracts of Meywar...	...	...
...	13 12	12 8	26 0	...	...	...	15 0	13 12	11 8	Meywar	...	...
...	17 8	17 8	30 0	70 0	70 0	70 0	No return received.			Banawarra (Meywar Agency)	...	...
...	45 0	50 0	56 4	Partabgarh ( " )	...	...
...	No return received.			Marwar	...	...
...	No return received.			Bikanoor	...	...
...	No return received.			Bundi	...	...
...	No return received.			Kota	...	...
...	No return received.			Tonk	...	...
...	No return received.			Jhallawar	...	...
...	No return received.			Shahpoora	...	...
...	16 0	17 12	17 12	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 5	8 14	10 14	Indore	...	...
...	11 7	11 7	24 4	91 4	91 4	91 4	10 15	10 15	14 3	Gwalior	...	...
...	19 8	18 0	27 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	15 4	15 0	21 0	Goona	...	...
...	15 4	14 12	21 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 4	10 4	10 0	Rutlam	...	...
...	20 0	20 0	28 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 8	9 2	8 12	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	...	...

* Per man's l

G. H. M. BATT

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of

EMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2ND HALF OF
"GAZETTE OF INDIA,"

[illegible]

INDIA.

RICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

DECEMBER 1877, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 150, 151, 152, AND 153 OF THE SUPPLEMENT DATED 12TH JANUARY 1878.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLANS.												AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH OF		
Lesser Mills, Bagl, &c. (Kavaru, Verago, Sawee, Cheena, Corallo, Muriwa, Nigla, &c.) Panium Mikucum, Eleusine Coracen, &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mas Carpenter, or Blacksmith
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.			
S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A.
9 4	10 4	11 3	8 6	9 7	13 3	150 0	150 0	140 0	9 7	11 1	11 1	...	...	...
9 0	9 9	...	8 8	9 3	...	140 0	140 0	...	9 3	10 5	...	...	...	...
...	9 3	10 1	2 7	112 9	112 9	112 9	10 5	10 8	10 0	...	...	...
...	7 5	8 7	12 5	130 0	130 0	130 0	9 0	10 2	10 5	...	...	...
...	15 0	14 0	23 0	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...
...	14 0	13 0	21 0	48 0	48 0	55 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	7 8 0	5 10 0	15 0
...	11 5	12 5	...	...	...	...	11 5	12 5	...	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0
8 0	7 0	...	11 0	12 0	22 0	115 0	115 0	104 0	11 0	11 5	11 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0
...	11 0	12 0	14 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0 0	7 0 0	15 0
...	10 5	11 0	14 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	5 10 0	7 8 0	22 8
...	10 0	10 0	18 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	20 0
...	14 0	14 5	18 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0 0	7 0 0	22 8
...	13 0	13 0	18 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	7 7	8 0	8 0	...	...	...
9 1	9 1	...	13 5	13 5	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	...	...	...	...
7 9	7 9	13 0	12 8	12 8	31 0	100 0	100 0	170 0	11 5	11 5	9 5	4-0 to 8-0	5-0 to 7-0	13-2 to 22
...	7 0 0	7 0 0	15 0
...	5 0 0	6 0 0	15 0
...	7 8 0	6 0 0	25 0
...	5 8 0	5 8 0	15 8
...	3 0 0	6 0 0	20 0
...	7-8 to 8-0	7-8 to 8-0	20-0 to 30-
...	4 0 0	5-0 to 6-0	15-0 to 20-
...	7 8 0	8 0 0	22 8
...	12 8	12 8	25 0	...	...	...	13 12	12 8	11 8	4 0 0	4 0 0	9-0 to 15-
...	14 0	13 12	18 12	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	25 0	...	...	...

G. H. M. B.
Offg. Secretary to the

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
Famine.

**APPOINTMENT OF A COMMISSION TO INVESTIGATE CERTAIN QUESTIONS
CONNECTED WITH FAMINE RELIEF ADMINISTRATION.**

No. 2 (Revenue), dated India Office, London, the 10th January 1878.

From—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India,

To—His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council.

MY LORD,

Para. 1. I have, on more than one occasion, expressed to your Excellency on behalf of Her Majesty's Government, their sense of the ability and devotion with which you and the officers serving under you have exerted yourselves to mitigate the calamities of the recent famine. The intensity of the visitation, the vast region which has been affected, the imperfect means of communication, the passive character of the population, the peculiarity of the languages, and the consequent loss of the services of many of the most competent and most trusted officers who, in the north of India, would have been available, have all contributed to impose a task of almost unexampled difficulty on the Governments whose duty it became to save the people from starvation. The energy and the unsparing labour with which, during so many months the Governors of the afflicted provinces, and the officers acting under their authority, devoted themselves to their arduous duties, are worthy of the highest commendation.

2. Your own personal interposition at the more critical period of the famine rendered assistance of the utmost value to the local authorities, not only of Madras, but still more of Mysore, in organizing an efficient and economical system of relief, and your exertions probably bore fruit in a great saving of human life.

3. It is not easy to ascertain with precision in what cases these praiseworthy efforts were rewarded with complete success, or how far they were defeated. The evidence which has been offered upon this subject is conflicting, and is evidently based more upon estimate than upon accurate knowledge. Scientific questions of much interest have been in issue in respect to the operations of relief, and have probably coloured some of the extreme views which have been expressed upon this point. The simultaneous appearance of epidemic diseases, especially of cholera in a visitation of unusual severity, has lent an additional and formidable element of uncertainty to the information we possess in respect to the famine mortality of the past year; for it appears that deaths from cholera and from want are often attended by symptoms sufficiently similar to mislead an untrained observer. At the same time the datum from which all calculations of increased mortality must proceed is in a great measure wanting. The registration of deaths in Southern India is of recent introduction; and a comparison of the alleged proportion of mortality to population during the last few years with the known mortality of healthier countries is sufficient to show that the registration has been very imperfect, and that the number of deaths in those years must have been seriously understated. Where the normal mortality is not certainly known, it is hopeless to attempt to calculate the amount of an abnormal increase; and as the organization for famine relief would cause a more careful observation of mortality, it cannot be assumed that the causes of error which have vitiated the statistics of ordinary years would operate with equal force on the year of famine.

4. I am not of opinion that any useful result would be obtained by instituting a special enquiry into this point, even if there were the slightest hope that trustworthy statistics could be collected as to the mortality due to famine alone. There seems to be little doubt that it was almost, if not entirely averted in Bombay, and that it has been terribly severe in Mysore. I have more than once joined with your Excellency in recognizing the wisdom of the principles on which the Bombay Government acted, and the vigour with which they were carried out; and I fear that my concurrence cannot be withheld from the

unfavourable notice taken by your Excellency of the management of some of the officers who were responsible in Mysore during the earlier period of the famine. The brunt of the calamity fell upon Madras, and in this Presidency the success of the efforts made to combat it must, from the causes to which I have adverted, remain in great uncertainty. But no uncertainty exists as to the unflagging and self-sacrificing energy with which the Duke of Buckingham and all the officers under his authority applied themselves to the discharge of their tremendous responsibilities. Nor were these exertions confined to those who belonged to the administration of the Presidency. I have already had occasion to record my acknowledgments, which I now gladly renew, of the conspicuous and enlightened services, rendered in dealing with the famine difficulties of Madras, during the earlier period by Sir Richard Temple, during the later period by Major-General Sir M. Kennedy.

5. There are other questions, however, which have been raised in connection with this famine which cannot properly be dismissed without further investigation. Some points in the actual administration of relief were during the past few months the subject of warm controversy, while some others, which have reference either to the prevention of future famines or to the mitigation of the sufferings they cause, are still anxiously debated. It is desirable that the opportunity should not be lost of investigating these by the light of the experience which has been recently acquired. It must be for some time doubtful how far the meteorological phenomena of the last twelve years are to be taken as a fair sample of the climate of India. But in any case it is evident that the protection of the people of India from the effects of the uncertainty of the seasons will constitute in the future no inconsiderable portion of the work of the Government. It is, therefore, a duty to collect with the utmost care all information which may assist future administrators in the task of limiting the range or mitigating the intensity of those calamities.

6. A Commission, constituted of three or five of the most competent persons your Excellency is able to select, will be the most suitable instrument for conducting this investigation. It should consist of men who have not taken any active part in the labours or controversies of the past year, and it is desirable that it should include at least one Native Commissioner. It should enter upon its labours as soon as the local authorities have been released by the return of normal conditions from the pressing duties of relief.

7. I will indicate some of the points upon which difference of opinion has arisen, and in respect to which, therefore, the collection of evidence, and the expression of an independent and authoritative opinion would be valuable. But in doing so, I must not be understood to be limiting the scope of any inquiries which the Commission under your instructions may think it desirable to pursue.

8. One of the earliest points upon which discussion arose was the size and class of relief works which it was expedient to encourage. At the outset of the famine Sir Philip Wodehouse came to the conclusion that a few large works, giving employment to considerable numbers of men, and conducted under the officers of the Public Works Department, were preferable to a multitude of petty village works, conducted under the revenue officers of each district. In the first instance the Government of India, not having fully before it evidence of the aggravated character of the scarcity, declined to authorize the larger works to the extent which Sir Philip Wodehouse had desired. Shortly after this decision, your Excellency, on returning from the frontier, and Sir John Strachey, arriving from England, had the opportunity of conferring at Bombay with the Government of that Presidency, and the result of your inquiries was to lead you to accept substantially Sir P. Wodehouse's view, and to give your preference to the system of large works. In other parts of India during the remaining period of the famine you insisted upon this view, and one of the reasons which led you to visit the famine districts in Madras and Mysore was to supervise a stricter and more general

organization of the same policy. I have already fully approved of your Excellency's proceedings in this respect, and do not doubt that you exercised a wise discretion. It is desirable, however, that for guidance in future famines the experience obtained of the working of the two systems should be ascertained and recorded. The relative value of the work done for the same wage in each case, the effect of the larger works in discouraging speculation and the relief of applicants not in want, and the extent to which the distance of relief works can without undue hardship be used as a test of destitution, are the points upon which evidence is required.

There has been, at the same time, a danger against which it has been necessary to guard, and to which you have not been insensible. In works conducted under the superintendence of Public Works Officers, it is evident that a full day's work is more likely to be exacted in return for a day's wage, than in the petty village works, over which there is no skilled supervision, and which are devised rather as an excuse for relief than for the public advantages which, when finished, they will confer. But this more vigilant economy carries with it a corresponding peril in those cases,—likely, when a famine is much prolonged, to be numerous,—where the labourer is too much reduced by privation to perform a full day's work, but is not so completely enfeebled as to be fitted only for gratuitous relief. It will be a matter of much interest to learn how far the precautions taken by your Excellency and the Governor of Madras to avert this danger, have, in the result, been successful.

9. Your Excellency in Council from the first insisted that the task of distributing grain throughout the famine area should be left to the unrestricted operations of trade. Under the principle you prescribed, no grain was imported by Government, with the exception of that which had been purchased by the Madras Government during the earliest weeks of the distress. The energies of private trade were in no case unequal to the task that was thus laid upon them. The high price which the trader was able to charge for grain undoubtedly imposed a heavy outlay on the Government in the administration of relief. But the cost would have been far heavier if, by importations of its own, the Government had paralysed private trade, and assumed the duty of replacing it through the vast area affected by the drought. The course which you took appeared to me to be judicious at the time, and has been fully justified by the result. It would be desirable, however, for future guidance that the details of the process of supply should, as far as possible, be placed on record. The cause to which the extreme prices of some localities were due, how far they were produced by deficient transport, how far by retardation of supply at the port of importation, are questions deserving the attention of the Commissioners. The experience of famine relief hitherto obtained in India would seem to show that the rule observed by your Excellency is sound, under ordinary circumstances, but that there are contingencies under which it cannot be sustained, especially where communications are liable to sudden interruption by the weather. In the Madras famine it appears to have been highly successful; in the Bengal famine a considerable deviation from it was found to be necessary; and its too rigid observance in the Orissa famine led to a great calamity. A careful examination, therefore, into the circumstances of its application during the past distress will be of material utility.

10. Another question which occupied the anxious attention, both of your Government and that of Madras, during the earlier stages of the famine, was the amount and quality of food which is necessary to sustain a native of Southern India in a condition fit for labour. A warm controversy arose among the medical advisers of the three Governments, in which the question was argued to a great extent upon theoretic grounds, and upon analogies derived from the experience of soldiers and convicts. This method of investigation led to no satisfactory conclusion, though possibly at the time no other was fully available. The experience of the past year will, if sufficient breadth and variety of evidence be collected, render it possible to arrive at a definite conclusion upon this vital point.

11. I have no wish to confine the investigations of the Commissioners to those points in the experience of the past famine which I have indicated above. There may be other points in respect to which your Excellency's Government, after consultation with the Government of Madras, may think that inquiry would be desirable, and might produce useful results. But an inquiry into the best system of famine relief will not be the whole, or the most important part of their duty. It is of still more essential importance to ascertain how far it is possible for Government by its action to diminish the severity of famines, or to place the people in a better condition for enduring them.

12. Works of irrigation are naturally the most effective remedy for a deficiency of rainfall, and no doubt can be entertained of the benefit they confer wherever they can be had without excessive cost, and where there is a permanent and sufficient supply of water to sustain them. The Government of India has spent and is still spending very large sums in the construction of them. More than sixteen millions sterling have already been laid out, and the works which are in course of construction, or which have been sanctioned, will, before they are completed, have cost 6,373,000*l* more. The financial results of these undertakings have varied remarkably. The earlier works, especially those which have been constructed in the localities already selected for that purpose by the earlier rulers of the country, have been singularly profitable. According to estimates now before me, the Eastern Jumna Canal has yielded 36 per cent., and the Western Jumna 27 per cent., no account, however, being taken of the value of the work which had been done by former rulers, or of the cost which has still to be incurred before these undertakings are complete. The irrigation works in the low countries of the Madras Presidency have also produced large returns. The Cauvery Delta, one of the earliest English works, is stated to have yielded 86 per cent., the Godavery Delta, 21 per cent., and the Kistna Delta 15 per cent. But more recent undertakings have been very much less successful, and some in a financial point of view have completely failed. The Orissa Canal system, and the Madras Irrigation Company's Canal, stretching over a length of 749 miles and costing together more than 3,000,000*l*., have not only returned nothing for the money laid out upon them, but have not, up to this year, paid their working expenses. The aggregate amount of interest which has been paid by Government on account of the capital sunk on these two undertakings, has been 1,400,000*l*., making the total sum lost 4,400,000*l*. The greatest number of acres irrigated by the Orissa Canal in any one year up to the close of 1876-77 has been 94,777, by the Madras Company's Canal, 94,945. This unfortunate result is due, in some degree, to the refusal of the ryots in the vicinity of these canals to avail themselves of the water offered to them. The cause of their reluctance is imperfectly ascertained, but it probably arises from the fact that in ordinary years they enjoy sufficient rainfall to conduct their traditional methods of cultivation.

13. From the experience that has already been gained, and from the calculations furnished to you by your engineers, it is probable that the localities suited for profitable irrigation are very limited in area, and that the list of canals which the Government can undertake without loss cannot be largely extended. Great caution, therefore, in authorizing the commencement of new works will be necessary, and it will be prudent to scrutinize rigorously the grounds on which, in any instance, hopes of a remunerative yield are founded. In view, however, of the frequent famines of recent years, it must be admitted that the value of an irrigation project is not absolutely negated by the proof that it will not yield full interest on its cost. The case is conceivable that a canal which paid little or no interest in ordinary years, might in a famine year protect so large a population as to repay to Government the cost of its construction by savings in relief expenditure. The essential matter is to ascertain how far irrigation works are practicable, which shall be capable of giving protection against famine in a degree at all corresponding to their cost.

14. Very much stress has been laid, from time to time, upon the financial and other advantages to be derived from expenditure on these works, and during the past autumn the construction of them in the Madras Presidency upon a vast scale has been strenuously urged. The fact that demands of this kind have recently been made by persons of authority would of itself suffice to make a searching investigation of the question highly expedient. If there is room by such undertakings materially to relieve the Madras people from so much suffering, and the Indian Treasury from an intolerable burden, the construction of the works ought to be commenced with the least possible delay. If, on the other hand, this resource is not, to any great extent, available, and any such undertaking, on the contemplated scale, would only impose fresh burdens on the taxpayers without effecting any notable diminution of the evil, it is of high importance that the evidence of that fact should be set forth with sufficient fulness and cogency to dissipate all illusion upon the subject. In the reports which your Excellency has forwarded me from time to time, I find much to lead me to believe that the very cause which produced the famine in many cases has made irrigation works wholly or partially ineffective. The same want of rain, which parched the fields, emptied the tanks and lessened the volume of the rivers. The absence of glaciers in the hills of Southern India would naturally render the irrigation canals far more liable to be affected by want of rain, than similar works in the valleys of the Ganges and the Indus. Sir R. Temple, in his Minute of the 15th of April, gives a description of the effect of the drought upon these channels even before the south-west monsoon had failed, which seems to indicate that want of water will probably be a fatal obstacle to any large extension of irrigation.

15. The drought in Madras, he says, "caused the Kistna and its affluents to roll down in such a diminished volume that the canal from the Toongabhadra near Kurnool, and the great irrigation works of the Masulipatam Delta, were stinted in their supply. It made the freshes and floods of the Penair descend in such shrunken proportions that the reservoir and channels of Nellore were nearly deprived of water. It stopped the supply of the Cauvery-pauk Lake near Arcot, and rendered the dam across the Palar inoperative. It rested for some time on the districts of South Arcot, Tanjor and Trichinopoly, and threatened them with evil; they were, however, saved, South Arcot mainly by some later rains, and Tanjor and Trichinopoly partly by the same rains, but chiefly by the canals. Though it failed to dry up the harvest of the rich tracts of Malabar and Travancore, or to prevent the Cauvery from filling the canals of the Tanjore delta, yet it rendered them powerless to send the succour that might otherwise have been expected."

Of the whole cultivated area in the famine districts "a small part (technically termed 'wet') is watered from artificial tanks, which often rise to the proportions of lakes; the remainder (technically called 'dry') is watered in some parts from wells, but for the most part from rainfall. The proportion of wet lands varies greatly in the several districts, being largest in Chingleput, where it exceeds one-half of the whole cultivation, and smallest in Bellary, where it is only one-twentieth. The failure was worst in the 'wet' lands. The tanks, having their catchment areas in undulating plains or low hills on which but little rain descended, were left almost dry. What are usually splendid sheets of water became scorched dusty plains, appearing as huge black patches, with cracked and fissured soil. The sluices, the distributing channels, and all the apparatus of irrigation lay useless."

16. It will be one of the most important tasks of the Commission to ascertain how far this failure extended; what was the condition, for the purposes of irrigation, during this drought, of the canals, the tanks, and the wells in the famine districts; to what extent they performed the function of protecting the population against famine; and to estimate, as far as possible, the amount of saving thus effected in the cost of Government relief. They should also report upon the measures which may, in their judgment, be practicable for extending a similar protection to portions of the population of

Madras or Bombay who do not now enjoy it, either by the improvement of existing works, or the construction of new works. In particular, it would be desirable that they should ascertain the feasibility, both in respect to physical and to financial conditions, of Sir R. Temple's suggestion that tanks should be made capable of containing, and retaining, a two years' supply of water.

17. The opinion has been expressed that the practical effect of the tenure which is most largely prevalent in the Madras Presidency is to disincline the tenant from expending his labour or his money on the excavation of wells. Any general inquiry into the merits or demerits of the ryotwari system would in itself be too onerous an extension of the labours of the Commission, and would be, to a great extent, superfluous, as the controversy which was conducted for so long a time upon that subject has furnished as ample materials for the formation of a judgment on the general question as are likely to be obtained. But it would be expedient to collect opinions upon the single point, whether there is, owing to the prevalent tenure, any such uncertainty in the mind of a ryot as to his immediate prospects, as to discourage him from digging or deepening wells where otherwise it would be his interest to do so.

18. There are grounds for believing that, in many cases, minor irrigation works depending upon the flow of small streams have been allowed to become ineffective, owing to the continued neglect of the inhabitants to keep the channels open. To a similar but more prolonged neglect is probably due the fact, often adverted to, that tanks provided in many parts of Southern India in the times of former rulers have been suffered to fall into decay. It will be a matter worthy of consideration, whether a legal power of imposing upon the inhabitants that duty should not be vested in the executive government.

19. It appears from the report of Mr. Boswell, the Collector of Ahmednagar in the year 1875, that three irrigation works, on which the Government had spent the sum of 62,729*l.*, in that district, had been practically useless, because the ryots had been too poor, too inextricably involved in debt, and apparently too hopeless of realizing any independent profit from irrigation, to be willing to prepare their land for the distribution of the water. It would be important to know whether, in any of the famine districts of Madras, the efficacy of the irrigation works which have been constructed by the Government has been materially hindered by any similar obstacle.

20. The value of railways as an assurance to the population against the worst sufferings of famine has been singularly illustrated during the past year. Without their aid, it would have been wholly impossible to convey sufficient grain to the inland districts. Their resources, however, were strained to the utmost, and at one time a serious apprehension was entertained that they would be overtaken. How far it will be possible, with a due regard for financial considerations, to bring a wider range of country within their immediate reach, is a question which will doubtless occupy your earnest attention at an early period. Much information bearing upon this question, and calculated to assist you in forming a decision upon it, will be collected in the course of the proposed inquiry. It will be of especial interest to estimate the enhancement of price due, in the more remote localities, to the necessity of long carriage by road, and the extent to which, if they had been more accessible by railway, the natural competition of trade would have diminished both the expense falling upon the Government, and the sufferings to which all classes were exposed from the dearness of provisions before the time had arrived when they were compelled to become applicants for Government relief.

21. I have indicated the principal matters in respect to which the proposed Commission may gather facts and make recommendations which will assist the Government in devising measures to protect the people from the calamities following upon excessive drought. But nothing that I have written must be held to preclude them from pursuing any inquiries which, in their judgment, are calculated to attain this object.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 1140, dated Calcutta, the 8th February 1878.

With the sanction of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council, and under the instructions contained in paragraph 6 of his despatch No. 2, dated 10th January, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Major-General Richard Strachey, R. E., F. R. S., to be President of the Famine Commission, the other members of which will be appointed hereafter.

S. C. BAYLEY,
Addl. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

WEEKLY CONDITION REPORT OF THE DISTRESSED DISTRICTS OF THE
MYSORE PROVINCES.

PROVINCE OF MYSORE.

(No. 51).

Special Famine Report for the Week ending 26th January 1878.

Statement No. 51, regarding Famine Relief Operations in the Province of Mysore, for the Week ending the 26th January 1878.

There is no material change to record. The weather has been favorable; harvesting the remaining standing crops and treading out the grain still give occupation: and there is some improvement in the public health.

2. Imports of grain by rail amounted to 786 tons, or 862 tons less than last week. The Octroi Returns shew 490 tons exported from Bangalore to the interior, or 20 tons more than in the previous week.

3. The number of laborers on Civil Relief Works was 4,664, being an increase of 517. The increase was in the Tunkúr, Hassan, and Chitaldrug Districts, where only Civil Relief Works are still kept open.

4. The Department Public Works employed 37,961 laborers, or 89 less than last week. The following is a list of the more important works:—

No.	District.	Name of Work.	NUMBER EMPLOYED.	
			Previous Week.	Present Week.
1	Bangalore	State Railway	14,036	15,061
2	Do.	Bangalore Water Supply	1,000	820
3	Bangalore-Kolar	Bangalore-Bellary and Devanahalli Road	1,653	1,915
4	Bangalore	Mallappa Chetti's Tank	901	804
5	Do.	Bhadram Tank	1,943	2,248
6	Tunkúr	Bangalore-Tunkúr Road	2,364	2,034
7	Do.	Tunkúr-Shimoga Road	3,276	3,594
8	Tunkúr-Chitaldrug	Tunkúr-Bellary Road	2,786	3,208
9	Tunkúr	Tunkúr-Maddagiri Road	3,365	3,366
10	Mysore	Mysore Water Works	1,437	1,539
11	Chitaldrug	Timmanahalli Tank	645	619
12	Do.	Dodderi Feeder	397	522
TOTAL			34,712	35,730

5. The number in the Relief Camps was 4,119, or 493 fewer than in the preceding week; 785 persons were admitted during the week and 873 were discharged. The following statement gives the daily average number relieved in each district and the cost per head:—

DISTRICT.	DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS RELIEVED IN CAMPS.				COST PER HEAD.					
	Past Week.	Present Week.	Increase.	Decrease.	Past Week.			Present Week.		
					Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Bangalore	246	201	...	45	1	3	11	1	3	4
Kolar	294	164	...	130	0	14	3	0	14	3
Tunkúr	1,625	1,456	...	169	2	1	4	1	10	2
Mysore	148	150	2	...	1	10	10	1	3	0
Hassan	495	329	...	166	1	1	0	1	1	2
Kadur	161	143	...	18	0	15	5	1	5	7
Shimoga	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
Chitaldrug	637	569	...	68	1	2	4	1	2	3
Bangalore Municipality	632	741	109	...	1	2	8	1	2	3
Mysore Municipality	374	366	...	8	0	13	9	0	13	7
TOTAL	4,612	4,119	111	604	1	7	2	1	4	7

BANGALORE,
2nd February 1878. }

By Order,
A. WINGATE,
Addl. Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS
FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 5th FEBRUARY 1878.

GENERAL REMARKS.—No rain fell during the week in Madras, where prospects are unchanged; the price of rice is falling, and of dry grains rising; the number on works is 150,906, and on gratuitous relief 165,072, an increase of 5,213 and a decrease of 15,988 respectively on the figures for last week. In Mysore there has been no rain, and there is no change in prospects; the later sown crops are doing well. The number on relief works during the week ending the 26th ultimo was 42,625, and on gratuitous relief 4,128, an increase of 428 and a decrease of 2,280 compared with the figures of the previous week. In Bombay slight rain is reported from Sind, and a shower from Surat; the *rabi* is generally in good-condition, except in Satara and Belgaum, where it is described as "middling." In the Central Provinces there has been rain in many districts, which, together with cloudy weather, has injured the *rabi* crops. No rain is reported from Berar, where the *rabi* is ready for cutting. In Central India rain is reported only from Satara; prospects are fair. In Rajputana there have been showers in Tonk, Ajmere and Ulwur; the crops generally promise well. In Bengal light rain is reported from all the districts of the Burdwan and Chota Nagpore Divisions, in most of the Central districts, and in Cuttack, Balasore, Maldah (heavy), Sarun and Gya; it is much wanted in Pooree; the *rabi* crops are generally good. In Assam there has been no rain: in the valley districts there are now no crops on the ground; in Sylhet the *rabi* is in good condition. In Burma there has been no rain; the harvest is over in most districts, and the outturn has been generally excellent. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh rain appears to have fallen in Jhānsi, Bareilly, and Partabgarh, and it is cloudy in several other districts: fine weather is now wanted to ripen the *rabi*. In the Punjab no rain has fallen; prospects are good throughout the Province, but in the tracts bordering on Kashmir there is some distress from high prices.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Ganjam (Jan. 31st)	<i>Nil</i>	Rice 10·21, <i>raggi</i> 15·38, <i>cholum</i> 13·22, <i>cumboo</i> 14·92; average number daily fed at Berhampur, Aska, and Purushattapore 214.
Vizagapatam (Feb. 4th)	<i>Nil</i>	Rice 10·0, <i>cholum</i> 15·8, <i>raggi</i> 15·7, <i>cumboo</i> 16·8; pasture and drinking water diminishing.
Godavery (" ")	<i>Nil</i>	Rice 8·67, <i>cholum</i> 17·79, <i>raggi</i> 18·8, <i>cumboo</i> 18·25; crops generally good, though slightly suffering from blight in some places; harvest of <i>cholum</i> and <i>cumboo</i> almost completed; outturn $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$; ancient planked up, water 2 inches above stone crest.
Kistna (Jan. 31st)	<i>Nil</i>	Rice 7·43, <i>cholum</i> 13·41, <i>raggi</i> 14·75, <i>cumboo</i> 13·82; on works 1,605; sick in relief hospitals 48; village relief 339; some crops still suffering from insects: <i>varagu</i> harvested, outturn $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$; castor, chillies and gram being harvested.
Nellore (Feb. 2nd)	<i>Nil</i>	Rice 7·71, <i>cholum</i> 10·79, <i>raggi</i> 12·93, <i>cumboo</i> 11·22; on civil works <i>nil</i> ; on D. P. W. works 11,340; canal 15,953; camps about 2,729; village relief 930; crops fair, but insects and blight doing damage.
Cuddapah (" 1st)	...	Rice 7·93, <i>cholum</i> 14·05, <i>raggi</i> 14·10, <i>cumboo</i> 14·71; on works 3,206; children 296; camps 2,156; village relief 5,297; <i>raggi</i> and paddy harvested in parts, outturn $\frac{1}{2}$.
Bellary (" 2nd)	<i>Nil</i>	Rice 8·44, <i>cholum</i> 12·25, <i>raggi</i> 10·68, <i>cumboo</i> 11·30; on works 3,151; camps 1,180; village relief 4,084; sowing of second-crop paddy still in progress in some places; standing crops, pulses, horse-gram, Bengal gram, oil-seeds, <i>korra</i> and cotton generally promising, while <i>cholum</i> crop in some places has been damaged by insects; pulses, oil-seeds, horse-gram and <i>korra</i> being harvested in some places, but the outturn is less than was expected; future prospects good.
Kurnool (" ")	<i>Nil</i>	Rice 9·29, <i>cholum</i> 14·50, <i>raggi</i> 15·62, <i>cumboo</i> 12·67; on works 755; children 46; in camps 255; village relief 11,680; paddy being harvested, also <i>cholum</i> in some places.
North Arcot (" 1st)	<i>Nil</i>	Rice 9·0, <i>cholum</i> 10·1, <i>raggi</i> 10·5, <i>cumboo</i> 10·7, wheat 7·9; on works 37,576; children 3,164; camps and houses 11,521; village relief 14,274; crops affected with blight and insects in some places; harvest of paddy and <i>raggi</i> , outturn poor.
South Arcot	<i>Nil</i>	Rice 10·66, <i>cholum</i> 15·60, <i>raggi</i> 14·0, <i>cumboo</i> 15·0; on works, Revenue Dept., 1,091; professional 1,164; camps 2,436; villages 12,217; crops generally good, but want of rain is felt in Trinomalai and Trichalore taluks; <i>cholum</i> , <i>raggi</i> , <i>varagu</i> , ground-nut and paddy harvested, outturn tolerable.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, FEBRUARY 9, 1878.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—continued.		
Tanjore (Feb. 2nd)	<i>Nil</i>	Rice 10·0, <i>cholum</i> 14·29, <i>raggi</i> 17·12, <i>cumboo</i> 15·14; rivers low; crops—wet thriving, dry in good condition; harvest, wet, <i>samba</i> , dry, <i>varagu</i> , outturn $\frac{1}{2}$ to full.
Trichinopoly (" ")	<i>Nil</i>	Rice 9·45, <i>cholum</i> 28·0 (available in Musiri taluk only), <i>raggi</i> 16·72, <i>cumboo</i> 18·65; on works 2,345; children 278; in camps 202; village relief 2,280; standing crops good; damages by locusts slight; paddy, <i>cholum</i> , <i>cumboo</i> , <i>raggi</i> and <i>varagu</i> harvested in parts, outturn from 6 to 12 anna crop.
Madura (" ")	<i>Nil</i>	Rice 10·82, <i>raggi</i> 18·26, <i>cumboo</i> 22·66; on works 4,106; children 5·78; in camps 1,903; village relief 3,988; paddy being harvested in all the taluks, yield between $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$, also some <i>punjak</i> harvest here and there.
Tinnevelly (" ")	<i>Nil</i>	Rice 10·80, <i>raggi</i> 22·95, <i>cumboo</i> 28·35; camps and houses 10; village relief 90; standing crops in the northern distressed taluks much injured by an extraordinary attack of locusts, and in a few villages of Ambasamudram and Tenkasi damaged by flies; harvest of wet and dry crops in parts, outturn poor.
Coimbatore (" ")	<i>Nil</i>	Rice 9·52, <i>cholum</i> 13·32, <i>raggi</i> 14·80, <i>cumboo</i> 21·22; on works 30,446; in camps and houses 7,314; children 862; village relief 5,792; standing crops reported to be destroyed by insects in parts of seven taluks; harvest of paddy, <i>cholum</i> , <i>cumboo</i> in parts; outturn of paddy $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$; dry grains very poor.
Nilgiris (" ")	<i>Nil</i>	Rice 8·08, <i>cholum</i> 10·72, <i>raggi</i> 11·67, <i>cumboo</i> 13·86.
Salem (" 4th)	<i>Nil</i>	Rice 8·05, <i>raggi</i> 11·08, <i>cumboo</i> 12·66, <i>cholum</i> 9·48; on works 30,440; in camps 6,250; village relief 15,630; harvest of paddy and <i>raggi</i> , outturn $\frac{1}{2}$.
South Canara (" 2nd)	<i>Nil</i>	Rice 12·56, <i>raggi</i> 13·07; second rice crop harvested in parts, outturn good.
Malabar (" ")	<i>Nil</i>	Rice 10·72, <i>raggi</i> 13·17; rain not needed; harvesting of second-crop almost over, outturn above average.
Chingleput (" ")	<i>Nil</i>	Rice 8·70, <i>raggi</i> 11·56, <i>cumboo</i> 10·56, <i>cholum</i> 12·67; on works 3,197; children 743; camps 1,707; village relief 38,628; crops generally good in all the taluks, except in places where injury has been done by insects; want of water to bring crops to maturity is being felt in two taluks; <i>kar</i> , <i>samba</i> , <i>raggi</i> , <i>cumboo</i> , and <i>gingelly</i> harvested in parts in 5 taluks, outturn from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$, <i>raggi</i> full.
Madras (" 5th)	<i>Nil</i>	Rice 8·03, <i>raggi</i> 10·64, <i>cholum</i> 9·8. <i>General Remarks.</i> —Prospects unchanged; price of rice falling; prices of dry grain generally rising; total number on works 150,906; total number gratuitously relieved 166,072; export of grain by rail from Madras during the week ending 2nd February 1,286 tons.
Bombay—(Feb. 6th)...		
<i>Sind—</i>		
Shikárpur ...	Slight drizzling on 3rd.	Two deaths from small-pox in Ubairo taluka; eight fresh cases in Shikárpur taluka and one death; no fresh cases in Larshama town; <i>rabi</i> crops well.
Hyderabad ...	...	Sky overcast since yesterday; rain expected.
Upper Sind Frontier ...	·02 on 4th.	Weather warm; prospects unchanged; small-pox in two villages of Jacobabad taluka.
<i>Guzerat—</i>		
Ahmedabad ...	...	Weather rather cloudy; crops well.
Panch Máháls ...	...	Weather warm and cloudy.
Surat ...	·06 in Mandvi.	Thirty deaths from cholera at Surat; cotton prospects unfavourable.
Brouch ...	...	Crops and public health good.
<i>Khandesh and Násik.</i>		
Khandesh ...	...	No change.
Násik ...	...	Fever and cold decreasing.
<i>Konkan.</i>		
Tanna ...	...	<i>Rabi</i> crops thriving; fever prevailing.
Colába (Feb. 4th) ...	...	Weather cold; public health good, except in Pen, Róha, and Mángaon talukas, where slight fever prevails; <i>rabi</i> crops healthy.
Ratnágiri (Jan. 30th) ...	...	Condition of crops good; cloudy weather has injured some of them; three deaths from cholera in two talukas.
<i>Deccan.</i>		
Poona ...	...	No change.
Ahmednagar ...	<i>Nil</i>	No change.
Sholapur ...	...	Fever generally prevailing; <i>kharif</i> crops nearly all reaped; <i>rabi</i> middling; reaping commenced in two talukas.
Satara ...	...
<i>Southern Mahratta Country.</i>		
Belgaum ...	...	Prospects of wheat and gram not very favourable.
Dharwar ...	...	No change in crops or health.
Kanara ...	...	One death from cholera; fever generally prevalent.
Kaládgi ...	...	No change in weather and crops; ague generally prevalent.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—continued. <i>Kattywar and Gackwar's Territory.</i>		
Rājkot ...	...	Weather rather cloudy; small-pox and fever continue in Hállár. Health good; cotton picking continues. <i>General Remarks.</i> —Weather cloudy and warm in Hyderabad, Rājkot, Ahmedabad and Panch Máhals; cold less general; <i>rabi</i> prospects middling in Satara and Belgaum.
Baroda ...	...
Bengal— Chittagong ...	Nil	Weather fine, hazy, getting warm; state and prospects of the crops are good; rice is getting dear; prices are generally from 10 to 13 seers per rupee, and in the south of the district from 16 to 18 seers; some dearth is anticipated.
Noakholly ...	Nil	Weather seasonable; the cold-weather crops are progressing favourably; public health is good.
Chittagong Hill Tracts...	Nil	Weather seasonable; the hillmen have begun to cut jungle for <i>joam-ing</i> ; mustard is being gathered; a poor outturn is anticipated.
Hill Tipperah ...	Nil	Weather rather warm for the season; no change in the state and prospects of the crops since last report.
Backergunge ...	Nil	All is well; in Dakhin Shabazpore the price of rice has suddenly risen to Rs. 2-12 to Rs. 3; large quantities are being exported to Calcutta and other districts; general health is good.
Furreedpore ...	0'03	Weather cloudy on the 1st and 2nd instant; <i>kalai</i> and <i>moong</i> have been reaped; the state of the <i>rabi</i> crops are fair.
Dacca ...	Nil	Weather warmer than it should be, and cloudy; state and prospects of the crops are good.
Mymensingh ...	Nil	Weather fine and warmer; state and prospects of the crops are satisfactory.
Tipperah ...	Nil	Weather fine; the cold-weather crops promise well, but mustard, of which about one half has been reaped, has been injured by insects in many places.
24-Pergunnahs ...	0'1	The first part of the week was warm, but latterly the weather was cold and cloudy; state and prospects of the crops are good; cholera and fever are abating.
Jessore ...	0'12	Weather fine; Friday (February 1st) was cloudy, and in the afternoon a drizzling rain fell; the winter crops are reported good throughout the district, except in Bagirhat; a little more rain would do good.
Nudda ...	0'09	The weather has been unseasonably hot, but rain has somewhat cooled the air; the crops have in most parts been stunted through drought, but on the whole the outturn is not likely to be bad; rice is very dear.
Moorshedabad ...	0'2	Weather cloudy during the week, fine and seasonable on the 2nd instant; the prospects of the <i>rabi</i> crops are generally favourable; cholera is still prevalent in Burwa, Bharatpore, Rampore Haut and Raghunáthganj.
Pubna ...	0'04	Weather cool and occasionally cloudy; the harvesting of <i>haldi</i> and sugarcane is still going on; the prospects of <i>amun dhan</i> appear to be good; fever has not as yet disappeared from the Pubna town.
Rajshahye ...	..	In the beginning of the week the weather was warm, after which there was a very slight fall of rain in almost all parts of the district; during the latter part it has been cold; the cutting of the winter rice is nearly finished; the prospects of the <i>rabi</i> crops are good; a few cases of cholera have been reported from Singra and Lalpore.
Bogra ...	0'16	Weather cloudy during the first part of the week, but now clear and seasonable; there was a small fall of rain; nearly the whole of the <i>amun</i> paddy and mustard have been gathered; the cutting of sugarcane has commenced; there is still some cholera in Adamdighi and Dhoopchanchia.
Dinagepore ...	Nil	The rain has been general; the land is being broken up for the <i>bhadoi</i> crops, and the fall of rain is very seasonable for them; it has injured the mangoes.
Rungpore ...	Slight rain in parts of the District.	The cold weather crops are doing well; ploughing for <i>aus</i> sowings has commenced.
Cooch Behar ...	0'09	Weather warmer than last week; the sky was cloudy for two or three days, but is now clear again; there was a slight shower of rain in some places on the 27th and in others on the 28th January; prospects of the tobacco and other cold-weather crops on the ground are fairly good, they would have been better if a little more rain had fallen; in some places within the jurisdiction of the Mekhaliganj Sub-division the mustard-seed crop is reported to have been injured by small insects; new rice is selling in the Cooch Behar Bazar at Rs. 3-3 per maund; this is a very high price for the season of the year, especially as the reaping of <i>kaimanti dhan</i> was finished only a few days ago; fever has almost disappeared, and there has been a change for the better in the state of public health.
Jalpáiguri ...	Nil	Weather seasonable; prospects of winter crops are good; land is being prepared for <i>bhadoi</i> rice.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—continued.		
Darjeeling ...	Nil	Weather very cold and misty; there are no crops of importance on the ground; the minor crops are doing well.
Midnapore ...	0.32	Weather growing rapidly warmer; prospects of the crops are fair.
Howrah ...	0.08	Weather getting warmer; the rice harvest is complete; the planting of <i>boro dhau</i> is progressing; sugarcane is being cut; the yield is good.
Hooghly ...	0.19	Weather cloudy, with drizzling rain on the 30th January and 1st February; warm in the first part of the week, but cool since the 30th January; pulses and winter crops are doing well; public health is normal; cattle disease has broken out in the Dhaneakhal station.
Burdwan ...	0.14	The prospects of the winter crops look favourable; the late rain has done good to cotton plants; cholera has not abated in the Culna, Bood-Bood, and Jehanabad sub-divisions.
Baukora ...	0.95	In the beginning of the week the weather grew warmer; in the last half it was cloudy and rainy; the crops are advancing well, the rain having revived them considerably.
Bearbhoom ...	0.29	Weather reasonable; state and prospects of the crops are good.
Sonthal Pergunnah ...	Slight showers in places.	(Clouds and drizzle and promise of rain off and on for the last fortnight, with showers in odd places; the <i>rabi</i> crops are good in most places, and are best in Godda and Rajmehal; with bad cultivation there is a great deal of very good mustard, and some flax and gram; in Godda wheat and barley are doing fairly; the rice crop was excellent everywhere.
Bhagalpur ...	General rain on the morning of the 28th ultimo.	Since the rain fell the weather has been cloudy, it has done much good; the prospects of the <i>rabi</i> crops are very favourable; exportation of food-grains continues, and prices are still rising; general health is good.
Monghyr ...	Nil	Weather cloudy, with east wind; state and prospects of the crops are good.
Purneah ...	Nil	Weather cold and cloudy; there has been heavy rain in some parts of the district, which will benefit the wheat; mustard is being reaped; the crop is fair.
Maldah ...	1.42	Heavy rain on the night of the 27th January; otherwise weather fair; state and prospects of the crops are satisfactory; fever is reported to be decidedly less.
Durbhunga ...	Nil	The <i>rabi</i> crops promise well all over the district, save in portions of the Tajpore sub-division, where they have suffered both from drought and from frost.
Mounseerpore ...	Nil	Weather mild and clear; the <i>rabi</i> crops have been greatly benefited by the late rain, and there is now every prospect of a good harvest.
Saran ...	0.62 93 at Gopalganj.	Weather cloudy during the first part of the week, latterly seasonably cool; west wind is prevailing; prospects of the crops continue fair; peas and gram are ripening; mustard is in seed; poppy is in flower; the Sub-divisional officer of Sewan has reported that the <i>rabi</i> will be somewhat less than an average crop.
Chumparun ...	Nil	Weather becoming warmer in the day time; the late rain has been of much benefit to the <i>rabi</i> crops, which now promise very well; importations of rice continue from Tirhoot; prices are easy.
Patna ...	Nil	Weather seasonably cold; prospects of the <i>rabi</i> crops continue good, but considerable damage has been done by caterpillars; health is good.
Gya ...	0.02	Weather cloudy at times; maximum thermometer in the shade 77°; insects are doing damage to some of the <i>rabi</i> crops in the Sudder and Jehanabad Sub-divisions, otherwise prospects are good, and are reported as unusually good in Nowada.
Shahabad ...	Nil	Weather cloudy and occasionally clear; the standing crops are looking healthier than before; more rain, however, will prove injurious to them; peas and other early sown crops are being reaped; peas and gram have been damaged by frost in certain parts of the Bhubooah sub-division.
Hazáribágh ...	0.17	Weather colder again; cloudy; the rain and damp weather have done some good to the <i>rabi</i> crops.
Lohardugga ...	0.48	There has been rain in three of the police station circles in the headquarters division, but none in Palamow; the prospects of the <i>rabi</i> crops are still as good as usual; public health is good.
Maubhoom ...	0.37	For the most part of the week the weather has been cloudy, and towards the end rain has fallen over a large part of the district; it may do good to the crops, but prices are high; common rice is selling at 16 seers for the rupee; cholera is still reported from Rámpur.
Singbhoom ...	0.60	Weather seasonable; nothing to report about the crops; the district is healthy.
Balasore ...	0.24	Weather fine at present, but threatens rain; the winter crops are good; in the north of the district fever still prevails; a few cases of cholera are reported.
Cuttack ...	0.14	Storm and rain on the 1st instant, otherwise weather fair, and no rain; the reaping of all the crops has nearly been finished; <i>dalua</i> rice is growing well, and will be benefited by the rain; public health is on the whole good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—continued.		
Pooree ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather warm for the season; <i>sarad</i> rice is being harvested; the crop is deficient; <i>dalu</i> rice is progressing well in low lands, but on uplands want of water is felt; <i>moong</i> , <i>kalai</i> , and tobacco promise well; the mango crop does not seem to be a good one; the <i>mandia</i> crop in the salt tracts is suffering severely for want of water; common rice is selling at 15½ to 21 seers per rupee; some rice was exported by sea last week. <i>General Remarks.</i> —Rain has fallen in all the districts of the Burdwan and Chota Nagpore Divisions, in most of the central districts, and in Cuttack, Balasore, Maldah, Sarun and Gya; it is much wanted in Pooree for the <i>dalu</i> rice and <i>mandia</i> crops; the <i>rabi</i> crops are generally good, but in parts of the Patna division they are reported to have been damaged by frost and insects; in the hill tracts of Chittagong and in Tipperah mustard has been injured by insects; the spring rice is being planted, and will be benefited by the rain, which will also facilitate the preparation of lands for the sowings of the early rice; exportation continues, and the price of rice is said to have generally risen.
N. W. P. and Oudh— (Feb. 6th).		
Benares (Feb. 5th) ...	...	Prospects favourable.
Allahabad ( " " ) ...	...	No change.
Jhānsi (" 6th) ...	Slight rain at Man,	Weather cloudy; rain likely to do harm; clear warm weather wanted
Mecrut ( " " ) ...	...	great mortality amongst cattle.
Bareilly ( " " ) ...	...	Prices still rising; prospects good.
Kumaun (" 4th) ...	...	Weather unsettled; more rain will do much damage.
Lucknow (" 6th) ...	...	No rain, but somewhat cloudy.
Sitapur (" 6th) ...	<i>Nil</i>	No change.
Fyzabad (" ") ...	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Rabi</i> prospects continue good.
Partabgarh (" 2nd) ...	0·9	Prospects good.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —Weather still changeable; fine weather wanted for ripening of the <i>rabi</i> , as more rain will do damage.
Punjab—(Feb. 5th) —		
Delhi ...	<i>Nil</i>	Agricultural prospects good; small-pox still prevalent in city.
Hissar ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather cool and cloudy; crops thriving, but fodder scarce; health generally good.
Unballa ...	<i>Nil</i>	Agricultural prospects and general health good.
Jullundur ...		
Amritsar ...		
Lahore ...		
Rawalpindi ...		
Mooltan ...		
Dera Ismail Khan ...		
Peshawar ...		
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —Prospects are good throughout the Province, but in some localities, chiefly bordering on Kashmir territory, distress is reported on account of the high price of grain.
Central Provinces— (Feb. 6th).		
Upper Godāvari (Feb. 2nd) ...	...	Close; <i>rabi</i> cutting commenced; small-pox prevalent; prices stationary.
Sambalpur ...	·35	Cloudy; close; harvest over; health good.
Bilāspur ...	1·15	Rain beneficial to <i>rabi</i> ; <i>kharif</i> threshing continues; fever prevalent; prices stationary.
Raipur ...	·35	Cloudy; cool; wheat favourable; pulses injured by continued cloudy weather and insects; health good; prices risen.
Bālaghat ...	2·16	Cloudy; <i>rabi</i> much damaged by hail-storm; health good; prices stationary.
Chhindwāra ...	1·24	Cloudy; some damage to <i>rabi</i> is anticipated; fever continues; prices rising.
Chānda ...	...	Cloudy; <i>kharif</i> threshing continues; <i>rabi</i> fair; health good; prices unchanged.
Betūl (Feb. 4th) ...	·39	Wheat injured in many places by blight; fever prevalent; prices rising.
Bhandāra (" 5th) ...	·92	Cloudy; <i>rabi</i> crops being injured by cloudy weather and insects; fever continues; prices rising.
Nāgpur (" 6th) ...	·66	<i>Rabi</i> crops more or less injured by rain and cloudy weather; small-pox continues; prices rising.
Wardha ...	·55	<i>Rabi</i> reaping commenced; cattle disease and small-pox continue.
Nimār ...	...	Mornings and evenings cool; prospects fair; small-pox and cattle disease continue; prices risen.
Hoshangabad ...	...	Cloudy; unusually hot; <i>rabi</i> partially damaged; few cases of cholera.
Narsinghpur ...	...	Cloudy with slight rain; <i>rabi</i> fair; health good; prices rising.
Jubbulpore ...	...	Cloudy; cool; <i>rabi</i> favourable; health good; prices rising.
Saugor ...	...	<i>Rabi</i> harvest prospects favourable; prices stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces— <i>continued.</i>		
Seoni ...	3.55	Rain with strong wind; wheat fallen down in consequence; <i>rabi</i> prospects gloomy; prices much risen.
Damoh ...	...	<i>Rabi</i> suffering from blight and frost; prices rising.
Mandla ...	1.0	<i>Rabi</i> good, especially wheat; prices rising owing to export towards Jubbulpore.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —Prospects are less promising, as cloudy weather and rain have injured the <i>rabi</i> crops.
British Burma. February (6th.)		
<i>Arakan Division</i> ...	...	Public health good; crops almost reaped; outturn favourable everywhere.
<i>Pegu Division.</i>		
Rangoon ...	...	Public health good; reaping continues; price of paddy rising.
Thonkwa ...	...	Health generally good; crops good; reaping completed.
Bassein ...	...	Reports of harvest generally favourable; health good; a few cases of cholera.
Henzada ...	...	Four deaths from cholera in Henzada town, 13 in Okpho township; reaping finished, outturn excellent.
Prome ...	...	Eight deaths from cholera in Prome, 9 in Padoung, 6 in Shwedoung, 1 in Mahathaman.
Thayetmyo ...	...	Public health good.
<i>Tenasserim Division</i> ...	...	Harvest completed; price of paddy Rs. 80 to Rs. 90 per hundred baskets in Moulmein; slight small-pox in Moulmein, otherwise public health fair.
Assam—		
Gauhati (Feb. 6th)	<i>Nil</i>	Weather seasonable; no crops to report upon; public health good.
Sylhet (" ")	<i>Nil</i>	Spring rice crops doing well; oil-seeds and miscellaneous crops nearly ripe; some sickness in places; tea requires rain, especially newly planted seedlings.
Mysore and Coorg— (Feb. 6th)		
	...	No change in prospects; later sown crops doing well; for week ending the 26th January, on civil relief works, 4,664, on professional department works, 37,961 and gratuitously relieved, 4,128.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Amráoti (Feb. 6th)	...	<i>Rabi</i> crops are ready for cutting.
Central India— (Feb. 5th)		
Gwalior ...	} <i>Nil</i>	Weather warm and cloudy; prospects fair; water scarce.
Neemuch ...		
Rutlam ...		
Satna ...		
	0.3	
Rajputana—		
Jodhpore (Feb. 5th)	...	Weather cool; crops in good condition.
Deoli (" 4th)	} <i>Nil</i>	} Health good; crops doing well.
Kotah (" ")		
Shahpoora (" ")		
Tonk (" ")		
Ajmere (" 6th)	Slight sprinkle on 5th.	Frost and want of rain doing harm.
Ulwur (" ")	Light rain in 4 tahsils.	<i>Rabi</i> prospects fair; cattle dying; much distress.

G. H. M. BATTEN,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

	£	Rs.	Average rate.	Loss compared with outturn at an exchange of 2s. the rupee.
			s. d.	
Estimated for the whole year	12,250,000	13,85,00,000	1 9-23	1,60,00,000
In the month of January	1,137,410	1,32,45,000	1 8-61	18,70,900
To the end of the month of January	7,664,455	8,84,12,939	1 8-80	1,17,68,389

Estimated expenditure in excess of the cost at 2s. the rupee in raising } £ 7,664,455 { @ 1s. 9-23d. Rs. 1,00,10,716
 Actual expenditure in excess of the cost at 2s. the rupee in raising } " 1s. 8-80d. " 1,17,68,389
 Expenditure in excess of estimate Rs. 17,57,673

The 31st January 1878.

No. 690.—The Governor General in Council directs the publication of the following Addenda and Corrigenda to the Codes of the Financial Department:—

CIVIL PENSION CODE.

SECTION 15 (PAGE 6).

Cancel Rule 4 under this Section.

SUPPLEMENT A.

SECTION 3 (PAGE 100).

Insert the following Note below entry No. 7 opposite to "Madras Establishment":—

[NOTE.—House-rent to Assistant and Head Assistant Collectors in Madras is not a local allowance for the purposes of this Section.]

SUPPLEMENT B.

SECTION 11 (PAGE 105).

Insert the following Note under this Section:—

[NOTE.—If a Puisne Judge be nominated to a Chief Justiceship by the Government of India or by a Local Government, as the case may be, until the pleasure of Her Majesty the Queen is known, he cannot count the period of such provisional employment as Chief Justice as service towards pension according to the rate of a Chief Justice's pension.]

CIVIL LEAVE CODE.

SECTION 34 (PAGE 131).

In rule 5, omit "Madras and" and substitute "Presidency" for "Presidencies."

Add the following to Rule 5:—

"In the Madras Presidency an Assistant or Head Assistant Collector on privilege leave may draw his house-rent unconditionally."

Add Rule 5A. as follows:—

"5 A. In the Madras Presidency, an officer on privilege leave may draw his tentage on the conditions prescribed in Rule 5; but if an officer already holding an office in a district is appointed to officiate for a superior officer in the same district absent on privilege leave, the absentee may draw his tentage, the officiating officer in such a case continuing to draw the tentage of his grade."

MINT AND CURRENCY.

The 31st January 1878.

No. 684.—Ordered that this Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information:—

READ again—

Financial Resolution by the Government of India, No. 124, dated 12th May 1876, regarding a revised scale of pay for officers of the Assay Department.

Read the under-mentioned correspondence with the Secretary of State for India, regarding the mode of selecting officers for employment in the Assay Department:—

To Secretary of State, No. 168, dated 25th May 1876.

From Secretary of State, No. 312, dated 10th August 1876.

To Secretary of State, No. 346, dated 26th September 1876.

From Secretary of State, No. 40, dated 6th February 1877, No. 102, dated 22nd March 1877, and No. 293, dated 13th September 1877.

RESOLUTION.—With the approval of the Secretary of State for India, the Governor General in Council is pleased to determine that the selection of officers for employment in the Assay Department shall be made in the following manner:—

I.—As declared in Resolution, No. 124, dated 12th May 1876, Commissioned or Covenanted officers only shall, as a general rule, be appointed substantively to the Assay Department.

II.—No officer shall be appointed substantively to the Assay Department without having passed an examination in practical and inorganic Chemistry at the Royal College of Chemistry and without a certificate from the Royal School of Mines of qualification in Metallurgy, specially with reference to the precious metals and their alloys, and of his ability to assay the precious metals and their alloys.

III.—Whenever a want of candidates eligible for admission to the Assay Department is foreseen, the Government will permit a selected officer to attend at the laboratory of the Assay Master at Bombay or Calcutta for a period not exceeding six months, in order to prepare himself for a prescribed examination. During this period of probation, the full salary of his office will be granted to the officer, on condition

that he passes the examination at the end of his probation. An officer who has passed the prescribed examination, may be employed in the Assay Department, temporarily, for a period not exceeding twelve months, without having passed the examination and without the certificates of qualification described in Clause II. Save with the special sanction of the Secretary of State for India, no officer may be retained in the Department for a period exceeding twelve months without passing the said examination and obtaining the said certificate.

SEPARATE REVENUE—OPIUM.

The 2nd February 1878.

No. 705.—In exercise of the powers vested in him by Section 1 of the Opium Act, 1878, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the aforesaid Act shall come into force in the Territories administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Chief Commissioner of Oudh with effect from this date.

C. BERNARD,

Addl. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 1st February 1878.

PENSIONS.

No. 96.—NATIVE ARMY—

The Right Honourable the Governor General in Council has much gratification in announcing that, upon the recommendation of the Government of India, Her Majesty's Government has been pleased to sanction the following measures with a view to placing the pension rules of the Native Armies of India upon an improved footing, *viz.* :—

I. By the grant of the superior rate of pension, heretofore given after 40 years' service, on the completion of a period of 32 years' service.

II. By the grant of higher rates of pension,

Subadar-Major...	Ordry. Superior.	both ordin-
Rensaldar-Major	Ks. Rs.	ary and supe-
Subadar	30 50	rior, to Na-
Rensaldar		tive Commis-
Woodie Major &		sioned Offi-
Rensaldar		cers as noted
Jemadar	15 25	
in the margin.		

2. The improved pensions, both ordinary and superior, will be subject to the same conditions as have hitherto governed the grant of pensions.

3. The pensions of Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers, and the gratuities for men under seven years' service, will be granted at the same rates and on the same conditions as heretofore.

4. This Order is applicable to the regular Native corps of all three Presidencies, but not to local corps or corps under special pension regulations.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 97.—COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE—

With reference to G. G. Os. Nos. 1177 and 1178 of 1867, Colonel (Major-General) Charles Douglas, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, is admitted to the Colonel's allowance from the 3rd October 1877, *vice* Lieutenant-General George Twemlow, deceased.

No. 98.—The under-mentioned Officer of the Bengal Staff Corps having completed twelve years' service in the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, is admitted to the Colonel's allowance, with effect from the date specified, under the operation of G. G. O. No. 808 of 1866, paragraph 61, clause 5 :—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) John Cockburn Hood,—29th January 1878.

No. 99.—STAFF CORPS—

The under-mentioned Officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenant Robert Francis Gartside-Tipping, 51st Foot, Officiating Squadron Officer, 2nd Bengal Cavalry,—15th June 1876.

No. 100.—The under-mentioned Officers having completed twelve years' service, including four years in the Staff Corps, are promoted to the rank of Captain from the dates specified, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Lieutenant Alexander James Corse-Scott, Bengal Staff Corps,—26th January 1878.

Lieutenant Benjamin Chamney Graves, Bengal Staff Corps,—30th January 1878.

Lieutenant John Meredith Douglas Lewes, Bengal Staff Corps,—30th January 1878.

No. 101.—BREVET—

The under-mentioned Officer of the Staff Corps having completed five years' service as substantive Lieutenant-Colonel, is promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet from the date specified, under the operation of the Royal Warrant, dated 16th January 1861, Clause 2, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Kirwan Macquoid, Madras Staff Corps,—26th January 1878.

No. 102.—LONDON GAZETTE—

The following extract is published for general information :—

London Gazette dated the 28th December 1877,
page 7458.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL,

28th December 1877.

Brevet.

* * * *
Lieutenant-Colonel Theodore Walter Ross



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 7. CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1878.

{ Register
No. 33.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.—Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, Leave of Absence, General Orders, Rules and Regulations.

PART II.—Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, Administrator General, Paper Currency Dept., Presidency Pay Master, Money Order Department, Mint Master, Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, Supdt. of Government Printing, and other Government Officers; Postal, Telegraph, and Commissariat Notices.

PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and Corporations.

PART IV.—Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General:—

The Northern India License Act, 1878.
The North-Western Provinces, Local Rates Act, 1878.
The Oudh Local Rates Act, 1878.
The Panjab Local Rates Act, 1878.
The Indian Treasure Trove Act, 1878.

PART V.—Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22:—

Assimilation of powers (North-Western Provinces and Oudh) Bill.
Report of Select Committee and The Transfer of Property Bill (No. II), 1878.

SUPPLEMENT No. 7.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Port William, the 14th February 1878.

No. 7.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General, under the authority vested in him by 24 & 25 Vic., Chap. 67, Section 10, is pleased to nominate the Hon'ble F. R. Cockerell to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Port William, the 12th February 1878.

No. 177.—APPOINTMENT.—Mr. J. Jardine, of the Bombay Civil Service, to be Judicial Commissioner of British Burma.

The 15th February 1878.

No. 185.—Mr. G. C. Walker, of Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, reported to the Government of the Punjab his arrival at Delhi, to which station he had been posted, on the 6th ultimo.

No. 187.—Mr. E. B. Harris, of Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, reported to the Government of Bengal his arrival at Calcutta on the 14th December last.

MEDICAL.

The 15th February 1878.

No. 86.—The services of the under-mentioned Assistant Surgeons are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal:—

Assistant Surgeon Shashtivar Roy.
" " Man Mohun Das.
" " Amulya Chunder Champati.
" " Nitai Charan Haldar.

No. 88.—The services of Assistant Surgeon Muuna Lal are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

JUDICIAL.

The 11th February 1878.

No. 195.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to authorize the Chief Commissioner of Coorg to exercise the powers of a Local Government under Act VII of 1865.

The 15th February 1878.

No. 212.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 5 of Act XIV of 1874 (the Scheduled Districts Act), His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to extend Act 1 of 1877 (the Specific Relief Act) to the—

District of Hazaribagh.
,, of Lohardugga.

District of Munbhoon.

Pergunnah Dhalbhoon in Singhbhoon.

No. 215.—In modification of Home Department Notification No. 1634, dated 30th October 1877, extending the provisions of Act XV of 1877 (the Indian Limitation Act) to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, with effect from the 1st January 1878, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the operation of the said Act in these Districts shall be postponed until the 1st April 1878.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 15th February 1878.

No. 70.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the publication for general information of the following Letters Patent erecting the Bishoprick of Rangoon and appointing the Right Reverend Jonathan Holt Titcomb, D. D., to be Bishop of Rangoon:—

“Victoria by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen Defender of the Faith Empress of India **To all to whom** these presents shall come Greeting **Whereas** His late Majesty King George the Third Our Royal Grandfather did by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland bearing date the second day of May in the fifty-fourth year of His Reign erect found and constitute Our territories then under the Government of the East India Company to be a Bishop's See and to be called from thenceforth the Bishoprick of Calcutta and did by His same Letters Patent give and grant to Thomas Fanshawe Middleton the first Bishop of Calcutta and his successors full power and authority to perform all the functions peculiar and appropriate to the office of a Bishop within the limits of the said See and did give and grant to the aforesaid Bishop and his successors certain jurisdiction powers and authorities for the performance of his and their spiritual functions subject to certain limitations and reservations as on reference to the said Letters Patent will more fully appear **And whereas** His late Majesty King George the Fourth Our Royal Uncle by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland bearing date the twenty-seventh day of May in the fourth year of his reign did ordain and declare His Royal Will and Pleasure that from thenceforth the whole of his territories within the limits of the Charter of the United Company of Merchants in England trading to the East Indies should be and constitute the See and Diocese of Calcutta and did by the said Letters Patent give and grant to the then Bishop of Calcutta and his successors all and singular rights duties powers authorities functions and jurisdictions in and over all the said territories which he and they might lawfully exercise in and over the territories under the Government of the said United Company by virtue of the said hereinafore recited Letters Patent of the second day of May in the fifty-fourth year of the reign of His said late Majesty King George the Third subject always to the several limitations reservations and provisions therein mentioned and referred to **And whereas** His late Majesty King William the Fourth Our Royal Uncle did by His Letters Patent under the Great Seal of Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland bearing date the thirteenth day of June in the fifth year of his reign erect found make and constitute Our territories in the East Indies then within the limits of the Presidency of Madras theretofore forming part of the Diocese of Calcutta and Our territories within the Island of Ceylon to be a Bishop's See and to be called thenceforth the Bishoprick of Madras and did thereby nominate and appoint Daniel Cowie Doctor of Laws to be Bishop of the said See of Madras and did will and ordain that the said Bishop of the said See of Madras and his successors should be subject and subordinate to the See of Calcutta and to the Bishop thereof for the time being **And whereas** His late Majesty Our said Royal Uncle King William the Fourth did by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland bearing date the first day of October in the seventh year of his reign erect found ordain make and constitute Our territories in the East Indies then within the limits of the Presidency of Bombay theretofore within the Diocese of Calcutta to be a Bishop's See and to be called thenceforth the Bishoprick of Bombay and did thereby nominate and appoint Thomas Carr Doctor

in Divinity to be Bishop of the said See of Bombay and did thereby will and ordain that the said Bishop of the said See of Bombay and his successor should be subject and subordinate to the said See of Calcutta and to the Bishop thereof for the time being **And whereas** since the erection and foundation of the said Bishopricks of Madras and Bombay Our territories in the East Indies have been largely increased by conquest cession and otherwise and by reason thereof there is no now sufficient provision for the maintenance and support of a Church Establishment in divers parts of Our said territories **And whereas** it has been represented to Us that the Clergy and Laity of the Communion of the Church of England there residing are exposed in matters Spiritual and Ecclesiastical to grave detriment and inconvenience and that the evils aforesaid might be remedied by the erection of a Bishop's See in those parts or portions of Our territories in the East Indies known as British Burmah the Andaman and Nicobar Islands **And whereas** We having taken the promises into Our Royal consideration are persuaded that by erecting a Bishoprick as aforesaid We shall under the Blessing of Almighty God greatly advance the well being of Our Subjects in Communion with the Church of England within the said parts of Our said territories in India. **Now know Ye** that it is Our Royal Will and Pleasure to and that We do by these presents erect found ordain and constitute all those parts or portions of Our said territories known or called by the names of British Burmah the Andaman and Nicobar Islands respectively to be a Bishop's See or Diocese and to be called from henceforth the **Bishoprick of Rangoon** Saving nevertheless to Us and Our successors the power of altering from time to time the limits of the said Diocese and the Jurisdiction of the Bishops thereof And to the end that this Our intention may be carried into due effect We having great confidence in the learning morals probity and prudence of Our trusty and well beloved **Jonathan Holt Titcomb** Doctor in Divinity do by these presents nominate constitute and appoint him to be the **Bishop** of the said See of **Rangoon** and do order and ordain that he shall henceforth be called by the name style and title of Bishop of Rangoon **And** We do by these presents give and grant to the said Jonathan Holt Titcomb and his successors Bishops of Rangoon full power and authority to confer the orders of Deacon and Priest to confirm those that are baptized and come to the years of discretion and to do and perform all the other functions peculiar and appropriate to the office of a Bishop such Bishop and his successors having been first ordained and consecrated according to the form prescribed by the Liturgy of the Church of England and also by himself or themselves or by his or their Commissaries to be by him or them constituted and appointed to exercise spiritual jurisdiction in and throughout the said See and Diocese of Rangoon. **And** We do hereby grant and declare that the said Bishop of Rangoon and his successors may found and constitute one or more (but not exceeding two) Archdeaconries within the said Diocese of Rangoon and may appoint one or more (as the case may require) fit and proper persons being a Chaplain or Chaplains on one of Our Ecclesiastical Establishments in India of not less than two years' standing to be Archdeacon or Archdeacons of the said Archdeaconry or Archdeaconries **Provided Always** that such Archdeacon or Archdeacons shall exercise such Jurisdiction only as shall lawfully be committed to him or them by the said Bishop or his successors and the said Bishop and his successors may also from time to time nominate and appoint a fit and proper person to be Registrar of the said Diocese of Rangoon. **Moreover** We will and grant by these presents that the said Bishop be a Body Corporate And We do ordain make and constitute him to be a perpetual Corporation and to have perpetual succession and that he and his successors be for ever hereafter known by the name of Bishop of Rangoon and that he and his successors by the name aforesaid shall be able and capable in the law and have full power to purchase have take hold and enjoy such manors, messuages lands rents tenements annuities and hereditaments of what nature or kind so ever in fee and in perpetuity or for a term of life or years and also all manner of goods chattels and things personal whatsoever and that the said Bishop and his successors by and under the name or title aforesaid may prosecute claim plead and be impleaded defend and be defended answer and be answered in all manner of Courts of Us and Our successors and elsewhere in and upon all and singular causes actions suits writs and demands as well Spiritual and Temporal and in all other things causes and matters whatsoever and that he and his successors shall and may for ever hereafter have and use a Corporal Seal and the said Seal from time to time at his and their will and pleasure may break change alter or make new as to him or them shall seem expedient. **Moreover** We will and ordain by these presents that the said Bishop of the said See of Rangoon and his successors shall be subject and subordinate to the See of Calcutta and to the Bishop thereof for the time being in the same manner as any Bishop of any See within the

Province of Canterbury in Our realm of England is under the authority of the Archiepiscopal See of Canterbury and the Archbishop thereof **And** to the end that all the matters and things aforesaid may have their due effect We do hereby signify to The Most Reverend Father in God Archibald Campbell Lord Archbishop of Canterbury Primate of all England and Metropolitan that We have erected and founded the aforesaid Episcopal See of Rangoon and have named and preferred Our beloved Jonathan Holt Titcomb to the said Bishoprick and have appointed him the Bishop and Ordinary Pastor thereof requiring and by the faith and love whereby he is bound to Us commanding him the said Archbishop to consecrate the aforesaid Jonathan Holt Titcomb Bishop of Rangoon in manner accustomed and diligently to do and perform all other things appertaining to his office in this behalf with effect. **And** further to the end that all the other things aforesaid may be firmly holden and done We will and grant to the aforesaid Jonathan Holt Titcomb that he shall have Our Letters Patent under Our Great Seal of Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland duly made and sealed. **In Witness** whereof We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent **Witness** Ourself at Westminster the eighteenth day of December in the forty-first year of Our reign."

By Warrant under the Queen's Sign Manual,
C. ROMILLY.

No. 71.—The following despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India is published for general information :—

ECCLESIASTICAL.

No. 15.

INDIA OFFICE ;

London, 27th December 1877.

To—His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.

MY LORD,—I have to inform your Excellency in Council that the Right Reverend Thomas Valpy French, D.D., has been created by the Queen Bishop of Lahore, and that he has also been appointed to a vacant chaplaincy on the Bengal Establishment, drawing pay as a Senior Chaplain.

2. Her Majesty has also been pleased to appoint the Right Reverend Jonathan Holt Titcomb, D.D., Bishop of Rangoon, with respect to whom a similar course will be followed.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

(Sd). **SALISBURY.**

No. 73.—The Right Reverend Jonathan Holt Titcomb, D.D., Bishop of Rangoon, arrived in Calcutta on Monday, the 4th instant.

JAMES O'KINEALY,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.—FORESTS.

Calcutta, the 11th February 1878.

No. 164 F.—Mr. E. A. Down, Officiating Assistant Conservator of Forests of the 3rd Grade in the North-Western Provinces, and at present attached temporarily to the Forest Survey Branch, is transferred to the Punjab.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.

The 12th February 1878.

No. 5 of 1878.—The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information :—

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

BAY OF BENGAL—CHITTAGONG COAST.

(1).—*Colour of Beacons at the Entrance to Chittagong or Kornafuli River.*

With reference to Notice to Mariners, No. 23 of 1877, issued by this Department, stating that the beacons at the entrance to Chittagong or Kornafuli river were painted *white*, further information

has since been received announcing that the beacons have not been so painted, but allowed to remain as formerly, *vis.*, the tripod or inner beacon *black*, the mast *red*.

HINDOSTAN—WEST COAST—BOMBAY HARBOUR.

(2).—*Intended Alteration in Dolphin Rock Light.*

The Bombay Port Trustees have notified the following intended alteration in the light apparatus of the Dolphin rock light-house:—

From the 1st March 1878, the present light will be replaced by an improved *dioptric* light of the 5th order, and will appear *green* between the bearings of S. S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ E., and S. W. by W. $\frac{1}{4}$ W., and also from North to West.

Between the bearings from West to S. W. by W. $\frac{1}{4}$ W., the light will show *white* to indicate the anchorage for the English Mail steamers at night; and from S. S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ E., through East, to North, or towards Colaba, the light will be masked.

[*The bearings are magnetic and from seaward. Variation 1° easterly in 1878.*]

A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, *Comdr. (late I. N.),*
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.

MARINE SURVEY DEPARTMENT; }
CALCUTTA,
11th February 1878.

By order,

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

(2).—This Notice affects the following Admiralty Chart:—Bombay Harbour, No. 2621: also Admiralty list of lights, East Indies, &c., for 1877, page 10; Admiralty West Coast of Hindostan pilot, pages 132 and 136, and Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I., pages 377 and 379.

The 14th February 1878.

No. 6 of 1878.—The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information:—

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

INDIA—WEST COAST.

Intended Alteration of light at Malwan.

The Collector of Salt Revenue, Bombay, has given notice that on the 1st March 1878, the light at present exhibited from a post close to the white stone cross on the sandy beach at the port of Malwan will be discontinued.

In lieu thereof, a *green* light, at an elevation of 20 feet above the level of high-water, will be exhibited from the beach, 230 yards to the northward of the present position.

Also, that a *red* light will be exhibited from a boat moored to the south-east of the rock at the entrance, which is at present marked by a beacon.

DIRECTIONS.—A vessel running into the port should keep the *green* light just to the right, or open south, of the *red* light, passing close to southward of the *red* light, thereby avoiding the rock awash, the Malwan and Johnston Castle rocks, and should anchor with Vingoria rock light in line with the small fort bearing about S. $\frac{1}{4}$ W.

A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, *Comdr. (late I. N.),*
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.

MARINE SURVEY DEPARTMENT; }
CALCUTTA,
13th February 1878.

By order,

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

This Notice will affect the following Admiralty Charts:—West Coast of India, Achira river to Cape Ramau, No. 740; Sheet 1, Kutch Gulf to Viziadroog, No. 2736; Sheet 2, Viziadroog to Cochin

No. 2737 ; Indian Ocean, No. 7486 ; Indian Marine Survey Chart, No. 826 :—also, Admiralty West Coast of Hindostan Pilot, page 114 ; Light List for South Africa, China, &c., for 1877, page 10 ; Indian Marine Survey Light List No. 34a, and Taylor's Sailing Directory, vol. 1, page 390.

If this Notice is received on board ship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

MINERALS AND GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

The 9th February 1878.

No. 14.—Mr. R. Lydekker, Assistant of the 3rd Grade in the Geological Survey, is granted three months' privilege leave under the Rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 9th instant.

G. H. M. BATTEN,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

CROWN OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 15th February 1878.

No. 1. C. I.—The following Supplement to the *London Gazette* of Friday, the 4th of January 1878, is republished for general information :—

India Office, January 1, 1878.

The Queen has been graciously pleased, by an instrument under Her Royal Sign Manual, of which the following is a copy, to institute and create an Order of Distinction, to be styled and designated "The Imperial Order of the Crown of India," and to make certain Rules and Regulations as therein set forth.

VICTORIA, R. & I.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

To all to whom these presents shall come Greeting :—Whereas We have resolved to commemorate the assumption of Our Imperial title of Empress of India by the institution of an Order of Distinction to be enjoyed by the Princesses of Our Royal House and the Wives or other female relatives of Indian Princes and others to be by Us selected, upon whom We shall from time to time think fit to confer the same, agreeably to the rules and regulations hereinafter declared : Now, know ye, that for the purpose of carrying this, Our resolution, into effect, We have instituted, constituted, and created and by these presents for Us, Our heirs, and successors do institute, constitute, and create an Order of Distinction to be known and have for ever hereafter the name, style, and designation of "The Imperial Order of the Crown of India," and We are graciously pleased to make, ordain, and establish the following Rules and Ordinances for the government of the same, and which shall from henceforth be inviolably observed and kept :

Firstly. That the Order or Distinction shall be styled and designated "The Imperial Order of the Crown of India," and that the first day of January in every year shall henceforth be taken and deemed to be the anniversary of the institution of the said Order.

Secondly. That We, Our heirs and successors, Kings and Queens Regnant of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Emperors and Empresses of India, shall be Sovereigns of this Order.

Thirdly. That it shall be competent for the Sovereign of this Order to confer the decoration thereof upon such Princesses of Our Royal and Imperial House, being of more than eighteen years of age, as We, Our heirs and successors, shall think fit.

Fourthly. That it shall be competent for the Sovereign of this Order to confer the decoration thereof upon the Wives or other female relatives of such Princes in Our Indian Empire, and upon such other Indian Ladies as We, Our heirs and successors, shall from time to time think fit.

Fifthly. That it shall be competent for the Sovereign of this Order to confer the decoration thereof upon the wives or other female relatives of any of the persons who have held, now hold, or may hereafter hold the high offices of Viceroy and Governor-General of India, Governors of Madras or Bombay, or of Principal Secretary of State for India.

Sixthly. [*Description and Representation of Insignia.*]

Seventhly. That the said Order may be conferred by personal investiture, with the Insignia, upon such Princesses, and other members, as We, Our heirs and successors, may be pleased to admit thereto ; but it shall be lawful for Us, Our heirs and successors, to direct the transmission of the decoration of the Order to any member with a notification of her appointment under the Sign Manual of the Sovereign.

Eighthly. That the names of those upon whom We, Our heirs and successors may be pleased to confer this Order shall be entered upon a Register to be kept under the direction of Our Principal Secretary of State for India, in which the names of the Royal Princesses and other members admitted into the Order shall be enrolled, with the dates of their respective admissions, and a duplicate thereof shall also be kept in the Foreign Department of Our Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

Lastly. We reserve to Ourselves, Our heirs and successors full power of annulling, altering, abrogating, augmenting, interpreting, or dispensing with these regulations, or any portion thereof, by a notification under the Sign Manual of the Sovereign of the Order.

Given at Our Court at Osborne, under Our Sign Manual, this thirty-first day of December, in the forty-first year of Our Reign, and in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven.

By Her Majesty's Command.

Salisbury.

The Queen has also been graciously pleased to confer the decoration of the said Imperial Order of the Crown of India upon—

Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales.

Her Imperial Highness the Crown Princess of Germany (Princess Royal of Great Britain and Ireland).

Her Royal Highness the Grand Duchess of Hesse (Princess Alice of Great Britain and Ireland).

Her Royal Highness Princess Christian of Schleswig - Holstein (Princess Helena of Great Britain and Ireland).

Her Royal Highness Princess Louis (Marchioness of Lorne).

Her Royal Highness Princess Beatrice.

Her Royal and Imperial Highness the Duchess of Edinburgh (Grand Duchess of Russia).

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge.

Her Royal Highness the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz (Princess Augusta of Cambridge).

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Teck (Princess Mary of Cambridge).

Her Highness the Maharani Dhuleep Singh.

Her Highness Nawab Shuhjehan Begum, Bhopal, G.C.S.I.

Her Highness Devaji Ammani Maharani Setavilas, of Mysore.

Her Highness Maharani Jumna Bai Saheba Gaekwar, of Baroda.

Her Highness Dilawar-un-Nissa Begum Saheba, of Hyderabad.

Her Highness Nawab Kudsia Begum, of Bhopal.

Her Highness Vijaya Mohana Muktamba Bai Ammani Raje Saheba, Princess of Tanjore.

Maharane Surnomoyee, of Cossimbazar.

Elizabeth Georgiana, Duchess of Argyll.

Georgina Caroline, Marchioness of Salisbury.

Henrietta Anne Theodosia, Marchioness of Ripon.

Lady Mary Temple-Nugent-Bryges-Chandos-Grenville.

Mary Louisa, Countess Dowager of Elgin and Kincardine.

Blanche Julia, Countess of Mayo.

Lady Susan Georgiana Bourke.

Mary, Viscountess Halifax.

Mary Catherine, Lady Hobart.

Lady Jane Emma Baring.

Anne Jane Charlotte, Baroness Napier.

Edith, Baroness Lytton.

Harriette Katherine, Baroness Lawrence.

Cecilia Frances, Lady Northcote.

Catherine, Lady Frere.

Mary Anne, Lady Temple.

Caroline Lucy, Lady Denison.

Katherine Jane, Lady Strachey.

C. U. AITCHISON,

*Secretary to the Govt. of India
in the Foreign Department.*

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—GENERAL.

Fort William, the 11th February 1878.

No. 391G.—Surgeon F. H. Pedroza, 20th Madras Native Infantry, is appointed to the medical charge of the Bundeledund Political Agency, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the forenoon of the 17th December 1877, *vice* Surgeon-Major T. G. Skardon.

The 13th February 1878.

No. 400G.—In consequence of the departure on furlough to England of Lieutenant-Colonel H. T. Duncan, C.S.I., Resident, 2nd Class, and Resident, Mandalay, the following promotions are made in the graded Political Service:—

Colonel W. H. Beynon, Resident, 3rd Class, and Political Agent, Jeypore, is appointed to officiate as Resident, 2nd Class, with effect from the date on which Lieutenant-Colonel Duncan gives over charge to Lieutenant-Colonel Tweedie.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. Tweedie, Political Agent, 1st Class, is appointed to officiate as Resident, 3rd Class, and is posted to Mandalay as Resident, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Duncan.

The 15th February 1878.

No. 426G.—ERRATUM.—In Notification of this Office, No. 3269G., dated 27th November 1877, regarding the period during which Mr. H. M. Durand held charge of the current duties of the office of the Agent to the Governor General for Rajpootana and Chief Commissioner of Ajmere during the absence of Mr. Lyall on special duty, for *4th October 1877* read *4th November 1877*.

C. U. AITCHISON,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

Fort William, the 11th February 1878.

No. 886.—Until further orders, Mr. F. deH. Larpent is appointed to officiate as Assistant to the Accountant General, Bombay, and Mr. C. J. Rivett-Carnac is appointed to officiate as Assistant to the Accountant General, Madras.

No. 899.—Mr. P. E. Claque is appointed to officiate until further orders as Assistant to the Deputy Accountant General, British Burma, from the 4th February 1878, or any later date from which Mr. A. H. Anthony proceeds on privilege leave.

PENSIONS, GRATUITIES, &c.

The 15th February 1878.

No. 986.—The Governor General in Council directs the publication of the following Addenda and Corrigenda to the Codes of the Financial Department:—

CIVIL PENSION CODE.

SECTION 56, RULE 1 (PAGE 29).

Insert the following as a note under this Rule:—

[NOTE.—An officer compelled to retire under this rule, part of whose service has been inferior, is entitled to pension or gratuity on the inferior scale on the same conditions as if he had been invalided under Section 65 (b).]

SECTION 66 (PAGE 3)

Insert the following after the first sentence:—
“(See note under Rule 1 of Section 56).”

SECTION 95, RULE 5 (PAGE 52).

Insert the following after “life” in the second sentence of this Rule:—

“Provided that the commuted pension shall never be less than Rs. 2 a month.”

SECTION 112 (PAGE 61).

Insert the following at the end of this Section :—
" (See Note under Rule I of Section 56).

CIVIL LEAVE CODE.

SECTION 24, RULE 8 (PAGE 126).

Insert the following note under this Rule :—

[NOTE.—Subsidiary leave to a Military Officer in civil employ, whether before or after furlough, should be granted by the Government of India, Madras or Bombay, in the Military Department, as the case may be, the duration of the leave only being determined by general or special orders of the Local Government under which the officer is employed.]

SECTION 37 (PAGE 141).

Add the following to Rule 1 A under this Section :—

"The report to the Secretary of State must reach the India Office, at the very latest, not less than three months before the end of the officer's leave."

C. BERNARD,

Addl. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 15th February 1878.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 142.—STAFF CORPS—

The under-mentioned Officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenant Stuart Brownlow Beatson, 1st Battalion, 17th Foot, Officiating Squadron Officer, 11th (Prince of Wales' Own) Bengal Lancers,—31st December 1876.

No. 143.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

3rd Punjab Cavalry.

Major A. Vivian, Squadron Commander and 2nd in Command, to officiate as Commandant, *vice* Colonel L. B. Jones, on furlough.

Major W. C. Anderson, Squadron Commander, to officiate as 2nd in Command, *vice* Major Vivian.

Lieutenant F. Mardall, Squadron Officer, to officiate as Squadron Commander.

No. 144.—NATIVE ARMY—

17th Bengal Cavalry.

Kote Duffadar Abdool Raihman Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Kudrutoolla Khan, deceased—4th January 1878.

5th Regiment of Native (Light) Infantry.

Havildar Nehal Singh to be Subadar, *vice* Durreao Singh, "Sirdar Bahadur," invalided—22nd January 1878.

3rd Goorkha (The Kemaon) Regiment.

Subadar Sibboo Sing Nagee, "Bahadur," to be Subadar Major, *vice* Taij Bahadur Khawas, "Sirdar Bahadur," invalided—8th December 1877.

Jemadar Chamoo Khuttree to be Subadar, *vice* Taij Bahadur Khawas, "Sirdar Bahadur," invalided; Jemadar Kasseeram Goorung to

be Subadar, *vice* Purbutt Sing Dhamee, invalided; Color Havildar Ahnunt Sahie to be Jemadar, *vice* Subbut Sing Birht, invalided; Color Havildar Ingutbeer Goorung to be Jemadar, *vice* Chamoo Khuttree, promoted; Color Havildar Puddum Sing Nagee to be Jemadar, *vice* Kasseeram Goorung, promoted—1st November 1877.

EQUIPMENT TABLES.

No. 145.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 1065 of 1877, the following corrections will be made in the Table of Equipment of a Mountain Battery armed with 7-pr. R. M. L. Guns, 200 lbs. :—

To be struck out.

Page 12—

Miscellaneous—

Wine, spirits of, mythylated.

Ordnance—

Gunpowder, mealed.

Match, quick.

Page 13—

Boxes, tin, quick match.

Page 14—

Pockets, leather, for quick match.

To be added.

Page 12—

Miscellaneous—

Thread, silk, sewing fine ... } 30 pieces per cylinder tin for gun cotton priming.

Ordnance.
Ammunition, gun cotton, feet ...

Page 13—

Cylinders, tin, gun cotton priming

Page 16—

For "tubes, friction, copper, service," read *tubes, friction, copper, 7-pr. M. L. Guns.*

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 146.—The under-mentioned Officers are granted furlough to Europe, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Charles St. George Brownlow, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Judge Advocate, Sirhind and Lahore Circle,—private affairs, for one year, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) John Matthew Cripps, Bengal Staff Corps,—private affairs, for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Melvill, Cavalry, Squadron Commander, 19th Bengal Lancers,—private affairs, for one year, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Surgeon-Major Charles Julian Jackson,—private affairs, for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Surgeon-Major Henry Thom, M. D., Medical Officer, 3rd Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force,—private affairs, for two years, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

Major Fitzherbert Coddington, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Superintendent, 3rd Grade, Revenue Survey of India,—urgent private affairs, for six months, under Rule XI of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain Dawsonne Melancthon Strong, General List, Infantry, Squadron Commander, 10th Bengal Lancers,—private affairs, for one year, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain James Barry Slater, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 2nd Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force,—for two years—one year and two days on private affairs under Rules IX and XV, and the remaining period on medical certificate, under Rule XIV, Clause II, of the Regulations of 1868, with effect from the 28th January 1878, the date of his departure from Bombay per Steamer *Teheran*.

Captain William Arthur Roberts, Royal Artillery, Remount Agent at the Presidency,—private affairs, for four months, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 813 of 1876.

Captain Thomas Howard, Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Public Works Department,—private affairs, for one year, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain Russell Richard Pulford, Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, Public Works Department,—private affairs, for eighteen months, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain James Agnew McNeale, General List, Infantry, Squadron Commander, 8th Bengal Cavalry,—private affairs, for one year four months and nine days, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant Edward Lloyd, Bengal Staff Corps, Squadron Officer, 4th Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force,—private affairs, for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant Warren Hastings Frith, Royal Artillery, 2nd Subaltern, No. 3 (Peshawar) Mountain Battery, Punjab Frontier Force,—medical certificate, for one year, under Rule IX, Note 1, of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant John Fraser Dingwall Fordyce, Bengal Staff Corps, Squadron Officer, 8th Bengal Cavalry,—private affairs, for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant Arthur McLeod Mills, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 10th Regiment of Native Infantry,—private affairs, for two years, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 147.—Captain James Raphael O'Brien Salmon, Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps, is granted leave of absence to proceed to England for two years on medical certificate from the 11th February 1878.

No. 148.—Captain David Bennie, East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, is granted leave of absence to proceed to England for eighteen months from the 1st April 1878.

No. 149.—The following extract from List No. 3, dated the 18th January 1878, received from

the India Office, is published for general information:—

Permitted to return.

Major R. D. Osborne, S.C.
Lieutenant V. G. L. Eyre, S.C.
Colonel F. W. Peile, R.E.

Granted extensions of Leave.

Colonel G. A. St. P. Fooks, S.C.,—three months medical certificate.
Major-General W. W. H. Greathed, R.E.,—six months, medical certificate.
Captain J. M. Tulloch, S.C.,—two months, medical certificate.

No. 150.—REPORTS OF ARRIVAL—

Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. Hoggan, Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 25th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry,—Bombay, 5th February 1878.

Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) W. Tweedie, Bengal Staff Corps, Political Agent, 1st Class, 1st Assistant to the Resident and Assistant to the General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thuggee and Dacoitee, Agent to the Governor General at Moorsheedabad,—Bombay, 6th February 1878.

Major G. R. Grylls, Bengal Staff Corps,—Fort William, 7th December 1877.

Captain C. L. Woodruffe, Bengal Staff Corps,—Fort William, 21st November 1877.

Captain R. S. Robinson, Royal Artillery, Deputy Assay Master, Calcutta Mint,—Fort William, 1st February 1878.

Captain A. J. T. Welchman, General List, Infantry, Squadron Officer, 7th Bengal Cavalry,—Bombay, 5th February 1878.

Captain W. V. Ellis, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 25th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry,—Bombay, 6th February 1878.

Captain M. A. Alves, Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Public Works Department,—Bombay, 6th February 1878.

Captain T. Shepherd, Bengal Staff Corps, Squadron Commander, 4th Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force,—Bombay, 6th February 1878.

Assistant Commissary and Honorary Captain P. Rubie, Army Commissariat Department,—Fort William, 7th February 1878.

PENSIONS.

No. 151.—The permission granted to the under-mentioned out-pensioners of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea to draw their pension in India in G. G. O. Nos. 553 of 1871 and 320 of 1876, is cancelled, they having re-elected to reside in England:—

Edward Howard, late of the Royal Artillery.
Thomas Jarvis, late of the 109th Foot.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 152.—Third Class Hospital Assistant Shaik Khorsud Ally, admitted by G. G. O. No. 606 of 1866, is permitted to resign the service.

H. K. BURNE, Colonel,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.*Fort William, the 15th February 1878.***APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.**

No. 5.—Mr. W. Chandler, Supernumerary 4th Grade Officer of the Indian Government Hulk *Kool*, is appointed to the Indian Government Ship *Irrawaddy* as 4th Grade Officer, *vice* Mr. A. L. Jennings, resigned, with effect from the date on which he may assume charge of his duties.

Mr. B. G. Francis to be a temporary 3rd Class Engineer in Her Majesty's Indian Marine, and posted to the Indian Government Ship *Irrawaddy* for temporary service, from date of joining.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 6.—Mr. Arthur Lewis Jennings, 2nd Grade Officer of the Indian Government Ship *Irrawaddy*, is permitted to resign his appointment.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.**NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.***Fort William, the 4th February 1878.*

No. 62.—Mr. F. N. Newton, Travelling Inspector of Accounts, Punjab Northern State Railway, is transferred in the same capacity to the Indus Valley State Railway.

Baboo Benwarce Lall Bose, Accountant, 3rd Grade, is appointed Travelling Inspector of Accounts, 2nd Grade (ranking with Accountant, 3rd Grade), and posted to the Punjab Northern State Railway.

Baboo Hurry Mohun Bose is appointed an Accountant, 3rd Grade, on probation, and posted to the Punjab Northern State Railway.

The 12th February 1878.

No. 70.—Mr. W. Hall, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is transferred to the Pension Establishment, with effect from 1st October 1877.

No. 71.—The following changes are ordered in the superior Accounts Establishment of the Public Works Department:—

Mr. A. Wilson, Assistant Examiner, 1st Grade (temporary rank), is re-transferred from Madras to Bengal.

Mr. H. J. R. De Salis, Assistant Examiner, 2nd Grade, is, on return from furlough, posted to Madras for employment on Famine Relief Works Accounts.

Mr. J. W. A. McNair, Assistant Examiner, 2nd Grade, Northern Bengal State Railway, is transferred to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

No. 72.—Mr. J. P. Armstrong, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, is re-transferred from Madras Famine Relief Works to Bengal Irrigation Branch.

The 13th February 1878.

No. 73.—Sergeant-Major J. H. Fitzgerald Queen's Own Sappers and Miners, Overseer, 1st Grade, temporarily employed on Madras Famine Relief Works, will revert to military duty on being relieved of his present duties.

The 15th February 1878.

No. 75.—Lieutenant W. T. Shone, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade (temporary rank), Punjab Irrigation Branch, is transferred to the Military, Works Branch.

Lieutenant G. K. Scott-Moncrieff, R.E., is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, and posted to the Punjab Irrigation Branch.

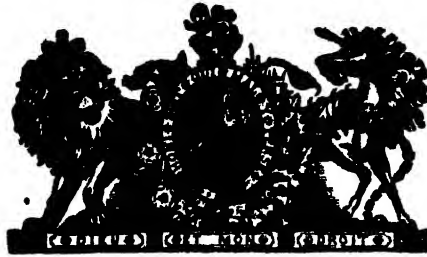
No. 76.—Mr. E. Culliford, Supervisor, 1st Grade, is retransferred from Madras Famine Works to the Central Provinces.

No. 77.—Consequent on the return from furlough of Major A. J. Filgate, R.E., Examiner, 2nd Class, 1st Grade, Major C. M. Moberly, M.S.C., will revert to his substantive rank of Examiner, 2nd Class, 2nd Grade, with effect from 29th January 1878.

TELEGRAPH.*The 13th February 1878.*

No. 74.—Mr. C. H. Reynolds, Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent, 3rd Grade, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. J. C. Douglas, Officiating Superintendent, 3rd Grade, or until further orders.

W. A. CROMMELIN, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1878. (Register
No. 33.)

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 6th February 1878.

Office closed during the month of January 1878:—

Name of Station.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
Dholepore	... Central India	... 10th.	

The 9th February 1878.

No. 26.—Mr. J. C. Douglas, an Officiating Superintendent of the 3rd Grade, is allowed privilege leave for 14 days, under Section 32 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the afternoon of the 4th February 1878.

The 14th February 1878.

No. 27.—Mr. T. Blissett, a Superintendent of the 2nd Grade, is allowed privilege leave for three months under Section 32 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 14th February 1878.

R. MURRAY, Colonel,
Offg. Dir. Genl. of Tels. in India.

REVENUE SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 11th February 1878.

No. 3.—Lieutenant G. W. Martin, Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, 2nd Grade, reported his return from the furlough granted him in G. G. O. No. 1099, dated 5th November 1875, on the forenoon of the 5th instant.

J. T. WALKER, Colonel, R.E.,
Surveyor General of India.

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 13th February 1878.

No. 4.—Mr. W. H. Lilley, Officiating Assistant Surveyor, 2nd Grade, attached to No. 5 Bhopal and Malwa Topographical Survey, is granted leave on medical certificate for five months under Supplement F, Section 3 of the Civil Leave Code, from the forenoon of the 4th December 1877.

J. T. WALKER, Colonel, R.E.,
Surveyor-General of India.

GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 11th February 1878.

No. 3.—Six months' leave without pay is granted, under Section 9, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, to Mr. H. Corkery, Assistant Surveyor, 4th Grade, with effect from the date on which he may be allowed to avail himself of the same.

J. T. WALKER, Colonel, R.E.,
*Surveyor General, and Supdt.,
G. T. Survey of India.*

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

The Tagore Professor of Law will lecture on Marriage and Stridhan at 9 A. M. on Saturday, the 2nd of March 1878, and on succeeding Saturdays, at the Presidency College.

CHARLES H. TAWNEY,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 14th February 1878.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The under-mentioned Students have passed the Examinations for Honours in Arts :—

ENGLISH.

SECOND DIVISION.

In order of Merit.

Nág, Haradhan	... Presidency College.
Lalchand	Lahore College.
Mitra, Purnachandra	Krishnaghur College.
De, Advaitaprasad	Cathedral Mission College.
Mukhopadhyay, Brajagopal	Presidency College.

THIRD DIVISION.

In order of Merit.

Nág, Syamakanta	... Presidency College.
Sinha, Pramathakrishna	... Ditto.

SANSKRIT.

SECOND DIVISION.

Chattopadhyay, Sripati	... Sanskrit College.
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HISTORY.

FIRST DIVISION.

Kennedy, Pringle	... Teacher.
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MATHEMATICS.

SECOND DIVISION.

In order of Merit.

Sarkar, Chandrasekhar	... Presidency College.
Bagchi, Brojagopal	... Ditto.
Chakravarti, Byomkes	... Ditto.

THIRD DIVISION.

Datta, Ramlal	... Presidency College.
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PHILOSOPHY.

SECOND DIVISION.

Ray, Navadwipachandra	... Free Church Institution.
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PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

FIRST DIVISION.

Mukhopadhyay, Haranchandra	... Presidency College.
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SECOND DIVISION.

In order of Merit.

Guruprasad	... Muir Central College.
Mukhopadhyay, Asutosh	... Hugli College.
Gyaprasad	... Muir Central College.
Bandyopadhyay, Bisveswar	... Hugli College.

THIRD DIVISION.

Pragdas	... Muir Central College.
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The under-mentioned students have passed the Examination for the Degree of M. A.

In alphabetical order.

Baral, Nilmani	Presidency College.
Basu, Girischandra	Teacher.
Chattopadhyay, Matilál	Presidency College.
Datta, Mohinimohan	Teacher.
Ghosh, Chandidás	Presidency College.
Misra, Umasankar	Benares College.
Mitra, Amvikacharan	Hugli College.
Mukhopadhyay, Amarchandra	Do.

SENATE HOUSE
The 15th February 1878. }

CHARLES H. TAWNEY,
Registrar.

**AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR
CENTRAL INDIA, P. W. D.**

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Indore, the 4th February 1878.

No. 68.—Mr. H. E. Grant, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, returned on the afternoon of the 23rd ultimo from one month's privilege leave granted in Notification No. 62 of the 22nd December last.

No. 69.—Mr. J. Williams, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, availed himself of the twenty-one days' privilege leave granted in Notification No. 60 of the 8th December last, on the afternoon of the 25th idem, and returned on the forenoon of the 15th ultimo.

No. 70.—Gunesh Bulall Fanshe, Overseer, 3rd Grade, returned, on the forenoon of the 19th December last, from one and half month's privilege leave granted in Notification No. 63 of the 22nd idem.

No. 71.—Mr. G. A. Anderson, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, was relieved of his duties in the Mhow Division on the 16th ultimo, with reference to Government Notification No. 415 of the 22nd September last, transferring him to the Neemuch State Railway.

By Order,

A. CADELL, Colonel, R.E.,

*Secy. to Agent, Govr. Genl.,
for Central India.*

**PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—
Military Works.**

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 30th January 1878.

No. 12.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 18, dated 15th January 1878, Mr. W. Ball, Accountant, 3rd Grade, was relieved of his duties in the Office of Examiner of Accounts, Military Works, on the afternoon of the same date.

The 1st February 1878.

No. 13.—Mr. W. Delahay, Supervisor, on return from Famine Works, is posted to the Presidency Command, Military Works.

The 5th February 1878.

No. 16.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 520, dated 8th December 1877, Lieutenant-General Sir A. Taylor, R.E., K.C.B., Officiating Inspector General, Military Works, availed himself of the privilege leave granted to him on the afternoon of the 20th January 1878.

The 6th February 1878.

No. 17.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 33, dated 18th January 1878, the following Officers, on return from Famine Works, are posted to the Commands noted against their names:—

Mr. M. Birkbeck, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary), to Meerut Command, Military Works.

Mr. F. G. Fox, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, to Rawul Pindi Command, Military Works.

No. 18.—In continuation of Inspector General's Notification No. 16, dated 5th February 1878, Colonel L. Russell, R.E., assumed charge of the Office of Inspector General of Military Works on the 21st January 1878, before noon.

L. RUSSELL, Colonel, R.E.,
Offg. Insp. Genl. of Mily. Works.

Lahore Command.

Lahore, the February 1878.

No. 4.—Sub-Conductor A. Algar, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, attached to the Lahore Division, Military Works, having returned on the 29th January 1878 from privilege leave for three months granted him in Lahore Command Notification No. 26, dated 22nd October 1877, the unexpired portion of his leave from 29th January to 27th February, both days inclusive, is hereby cancelled.

The 9th February 1878.

No. 5.—Mr. M. R. Lackersteen, C.E., Executive Engineer, Lahore Division, Military Works, is granted three months' privilege leave from the 5th February 1878, or from any subsequent date that he may avail himself of it.

D. WARD, Major, R.E.,
*Offg. Supdg. Engr., Lahore Command,
Military Works.*

Meerut Command.

Meerut, the 6th February 1878.

No. 6.—Privilege leave for thirty-four days is granted to Captain A. E. Ward, Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Engineer, Chakrata Division, with effect from the 4th March 1878.

The 11th February 1878.

No. 9.—Barrack Sergeant J. Clarke is transferred from the Meerut to the Chakrata Division, Military Works.

Æ. PERKINS, Lieut.-Col., R.E.,
*Supdg. Engr., Meerut Command,
Military Works.*

Presidency Command.

Calcutta, the 6th February 1878.

No. 2.—With reference to Inspector General Military Works Notification No. 10 of 28th January 1878, Sergeant F. Cameron, R. E., is posted to the Fort William Division, which he joined on the forenoon of 14th December 1877.

No. 3.—Privilege leave for 21 days is granted to 1st Grade Overseer Baboo Shumboo Chunder Pal, attached to the Darjeeling Division, Military Works, from 11th of January, or such subsequent date as he availed himself of it.

WILLIAM B. HOLMES, Major, R.E.,
*Supdg. Engr., Presdy. Command,
Military Works.*

Rawul Pindi Command.

Rawul Pindi, the 4th February 1878.

No. 348.—Matta-pershad, Accountant, 4th Grade, Rawul Pindi Fort Division, availed himself of the privilege leave granted him per Notification No. 3074 of the 21st December last, on the fore-

noon of the 2nd ultimo. He returned from the same on the 2nd instant.

D. LIMOND, Lieut.-Col., R.E.,
Supd. Engr., Rawal Pindi Command,
Military Works.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS, Central System.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Agra, the 11th February 1878.

No. 8.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 24 of the 17th January 1878, Lieutenant H. S. F. Haynes, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is posted to the Rajputana Railway.

W. C. FURNIVALL,
Offg. Director.

North-Eastern System.

Darjeeling, the 4th February 1878.

No. 16.—Corrigenda to Notification No. 8 of the 16th January 1878:—

For "Mr. J. Barrow" read "Mr. J. Barron."

No. 17.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 28 of the 17th January 1878, Lieutenant H. G. Kunhardt, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, and Lieutenant H. L. Wells, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, were relieved of their respective duties on the Tirhoot and Northern Bengal State Railways, on the 5th April and 18th November 1877, for transfer to Beloochistan.

The 12th February 1878.

No. 18.—Mr. J. A. Anderson, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, arrived at Bombay on the 17th January 1878, and re-joined the Northern Bengal State Railway on the forenoon of the 23rd idem, on return from the special leave granted him in Notification No. 2 of the 25th June 1877. Mr. Anderson is granted subsidiary leave from date of arrival at Bombay to date of re-joining his appointment on the Northern Bengal State Railway.

No. 19.—Baboo Ram Chunder Mitter, Overseer, 3rd Grade, Northern Bengal State Railway, returned, on the forenoon of the 25th January 1878, from the privilege leave granted him in Notification No. 7 of the 16th idem.

No. 20.—Mr. A. D'Ortez, Overseer, 1st Grade, Northern Bengal State Railway, returned, on the forenoon of the 24th January 1878, from the privilege leave granted in Notification No. 15 of 1878.

F. S. STANTON, Lieut.-Col., R.E.,
Offg. Director.

Western System.

Rawal Pindi, the 4th February 1878.

No. 10.—Mr. E. B. Medley, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Indus Valley State Railway, is granted 16 months' furlough to England, from such date as he may be able to avail himself of the same, under Section 12, provisos 1, 2 and 3, of the Civil Leave Code.

The 6th February 1878.

No. 11.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 51 of the 1st instant, Mr. C. J. Shaw, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, is posted to the Punjab Northern State Railway (Capital).

The 8th February 1878.

No. 12.—Mr. E. F. Jacob, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Indus Valley State Railway, is transferred to the Punjab Northern State Railway (Capital).

No. 13.—Mr. J. T. Fernandez, Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, Indus Valley State Railway, is transferred to the Punjab Northern State Railway (Capital).

No. 14.—Baboo Siva Ditta Pande, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, is transferred from the Indus Valley to the Punjab Northern State Railway (Capital).

No. 15.—Mr. D. Morris, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Indus Valley State Railway, is appointed to hold charge of the Sehwan Division, from the forenoon of the 8th ultimo, during the absence on leave of Mr. C. H. Graham, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade (temporary rank).

ALEX. GRANT,
Director of State Railways,
Officiating in the Western System.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 7th February 1878.

No. 26.—Mr. J. B. Chalmers, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary rank, is transferred from the late Reti Division to the Larkana Division.

The 8th February 1878.

No. 27.—The following transfer has been made by the Superintending Engineer, Upper Scinde District:—

Mr. W. Handy, Supervisor, 1st Grade, from the Ghotki to the Larkana Division.

M. RAYNE,
Engineer-in-Chief.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Rawalpindi, the 9th February 1878.

No. 9.—With reference to Director of State Railways, Western System, Notification No. 11, dated 6th February 1878, Mr. C. J. Shaw, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, reported his arrival at Rawalpindi on the forenoon of the 29th January 1878, and from that date is placed in charge of the "Indus Survey Division."

No. 10.—With reference to Director of State Railways, Western System, Notification No. 4, dated 18th January 1878, Mr. A. J. Haslam, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, joined this Railway on the forenoon of the 5th December 1877.

No. 11.—Mr. A. J. Haslam, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is posted to the Indus Survey Division, with effect from the forenoon of the 4th February 1878.

No. 12.—Lalla Jamna Dass, Accountant, 4th Grade, Ravi Division, is allowed privilege leave for thirty days, with effect from the afternoon of the 29th January 1878. This cancels Notification No. 5 of 19th January 1878.

No. 13.—Mr. G. F. Berrill, Sub-Engineer, 2nd Grade, Jhelum Division, is allowed one month's privilege leave, with effect from the forenoon of the 28th January 1878.

J. BONUS, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, the 11th February 1878.

No. 4.—With reference to the Manager's Notification No. 3, dated the 4th instant, the following Assistant Engineers from the Royal Indian Engineering College have been posted as under:—

Mr. W. E. Newham, Delhi Division.
„ W. Home, Agra Division.

WM. J. GALWEY,
Acting Manager.

SINDIA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, the 9th February 1878.

No. 2.—Sergeant P. Collins, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, attached to the 1st Division of this line, is

granted privilege leave for six weeks, with effect from the 7th instant, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

HORACE BELL,
Engineer-in-Chief.

WESTERN RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Ajmere, the 29th January 1878.

No. 392.—With reference to Military Department Notification No. 91, dated 25th January 1878, Captain R. J. Bond, R.E., Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, joined this Railway on the afternoon of the 12th September 1877.

No. 393.—With reference to Director of State Railways', Central System, Notification No. 28, dated 26th October 1877, Captain R. J. Bond, R.E., Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, reported his departure from Ajmere on the afternoon of the 8th November 1877.

No. 394.—With reference to Director of State Railways', Central System, Notification No. 3 of the 17th January 1878, Mr. G. A. Savielle, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, reported his arrival at Ajmere on the forenoon of the 10th December 1877.

JAMES COLLET,
Engineer-in-Chief.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
124	... B 55—44645	... 50	... V. Coopoo Sawmy Iyer, M. A., Wardlaw Institution, Bellary
125	... B 54—02035	... 20	...
	B 55—24366	... 50	... } Ranga Shutty, Tellicherry.
	B 58—77139	... 100	...
	„ —77146	... 100	...
126	... B 50—74930	... 100	...
	„ —78188	... 100	...
	„ —78189	... 100	...
	„ —78190	... 100	...
	„ —78191	... 100	... } Grandi Pichaya of Yadavally, Atmakur Talook, Nellore District.
	„ —78192	... 100	...
	„ —86201	... 100	...
	B 44—78242	... 100	...

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
254	... B 52—78572	... 10	... A. Parcasawmy Moodelie, No. 72, Siugana Chetty's Street, Madras.
255	... B 53—51712	... 10	...
	B 54—59884	... 20	... } Arokia Ammaul, Yagatha Covil Street, Madras.
256	... B 38—09498	... 500	... Mana Sana Subramania Pillay, Merchant, Negapatam.
257	... B 53—19000	... 10	... A. Krishnaiyer, Revenue Inspector, Wandewash Talook.
258	... B 43—86549	... 50	...
	B 55—33493	... 50	... } P. Moothookistna Chetty, Madras, Cloth Merchant, near Junda.
	B 58—74209	... 100	... } Triplicane.
	„ —74270	... 100	...
259	... B 40—95399	... 5	... M. Kistnasamiar, Sub-Magistrate, Arcotum.

FOR ST. GEORGE, —Acctt. Genl.'s Office, }
The 4th February 1878. }

G. W. CLINE, LL.D.,
Asstt. to the Acctt. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept.

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
421	... L 99-25587	... 10	... } Mr. F. T. Atkins, Manager, Indian Railway Service Press, Jub-
	... L 25-48044	... 5	... } bulpore.
423	... L 92-83835	... 50	... Adam Hajee Abdul Hamid.
424	... O 27-48060	... 500	... } Captain G. W. Samson.
	... -43371	... 500	... }
	... O 33-00954	... 100	... }
425	... O 33-13548	... 100	... Babu Nursing Shaw.
426	... L 94-69550	... 100	... The District Superintendent of Police, Jessore.
427	... L 84-57027	... 100	... Moolchand Sorowjee.
428	... L 99-50030	... 10	... } Babu Hari Nath Mukerji.
	... O 13-16589	... 10	... }
429	... L 94-12143	... 100	... Mr. H. Rhaman.
430	... O 33-23874	... 100	... Babu Chunder Nath Mukerj
431	... L 92-58970	... 50	... Mr. W. L. Lackerstern.
434	... L 84-97027	... 100	... Moolchand Marwarce.
435	... L 29-84141	... 5	... Cassimooden.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
282	... L 23-64146 }	... 5	... Maneg Mull.
	... -64149 }		
283	... L 45-31245 }	... 20	... } Babu Okheyram Kundoo.
	... -31243 }		... }
	... A 65-60274 }	... 10	... }
	... -60268 }		
284	... L 40-78218 }	... 10	... Babu Mohavarut Dey.
	... L 39-67600 }		
285	... L 27-20108 }	... 5	... Ojoodhinprosad Bajpae.
	... L 28-01790 }		
286	... L 34-55866 }	... 10	... Ikabu Haran Chunder Bose.
	... -25538 }		
287	... L 91-61954 }	... 20	... Hocka Chand.
	... O 4-06752 }		
288	... L 10-27337 }	... 5	... Khelsee Das Tonsook Das.
	... -27338 }		
289	... L 60-00556 }	... 10	... The Officiating Chief Paymaster, East Indian Railway, Calcutta.
	... -09557 }		
441	... O 3-85265	... 20	... }
	... O 5-20528	... 10	... }
	... -15731	... 10	... }
	... O 7-19097	... 10	... } Baboo Chunder Nath Bhattacharjee.
	... -19050	... 10	... }
	... -19096	... 10	... }
442	... L 28-58902	... 5	... Baboo Ram Lochun Dutt.
443	... L 94-62070	... 100	... Mrs. M. Hamilton.
444	... L 93-47095	... 50	... Baboo Hurrokomal Tollapattro.
445	... L 80-38476	... 20	... Mr. William Kamage.
446	... O 28-53877	... 1000	... }
	... -53878	... 1000	... }
	... -53879	... 1000	... }
	... L 94-79858	... 100	... } The Superintendent, Central Prison, Agra.
	... O 4-21195	... 20	... }
	... O 20-99688	... 20	... }
447	... O 6-51550	... 10	... Baboo Jodu Nath Mozoomdar.
448	... O 27-47630	... 500	... Baboo Hurry Narai Dey.
449	... O 13-56577	... 10	... Baboo Chunder Nath Mukerjee.
450	... L 91-57229	... 20	... Baboo Khetter Mohun Dey.
451	... O 11-48806	... 10	... Baboo Jodu Nath Ghose.
452	... O 11-38473	... 10	... Baboo Soorjeeoomar Banerjee.
453	... O 7-76288	... 10	... Baboo Ran Mohun Jannah.
454	... O 28-22134 }	... 1,000 each	... Baboo Tarasunker Bhattacharjee.
	... -24580 }		
455	... L 90-72019	... 20	... }
	... L 25-12875	... 5	... } Baboo Kristoprosono Mitter.
456	... O 6-62356	... 10	... Mr. C. E. Livesay.
457	... L 92-55096	... 50	... Mr. W. R. Bion.
458	... L 91-63781 }	... 20 each	... Abdul Nijem.
	... -63785 }		
459	... O 10-12391 }	... 10 each	... Mr. G. Georgie.
	... -12392 }		
	... -12393 }		
460	... L 28-94918	... 5	... Mr. R. H. Smidt.
461	... L 85-40760	... 1,000	... }
	... L 52-63635	... 500	... } Monohur Jall and Gollaljee.
462	... L 20-57129 }		
	... L 17-98807 }	... 5 each	... Babu Soobul Dass Mullick.
	... L 24-02982 }		
463	... L 98-20304	... 10	... Babu Ramkali Mukerjee.
464	... O 20-71125	... 20	... Mr. R. Thornton.

Nagpur Circle.**MUTILATED NOTE.**

Register No.	No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1877-78.		Rs.	
H26	... F 13-27961	... 5	... C. Rangaya, Treasury Officer, Chanda.
NAGPUR.—Paper Currency Office; } The 7th February 1878.			H. G. COWIE, Depty. Commissioner, Paper Currency, C. P.

Calicut Circle.**NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.**

No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant
J 4-81931	... 50	} Commissioner, for Runga Chetty, Tellicherry.
" -83933	... 50	
" -83940	... 50	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

	Rs.	
J 5-72195	... 20	... Messrs. G. W. DeBaux & Co., Chemists, Bangalore.
J 7-70772	... 5	... Miss H. M. Wolff, of Tanjore.
J 6-87054	... 10	... Acting Postmaster General, for Mrs. Colonel George, Bangalore.
J 4-81182	... 50	... Mookunda Perumal Chetty, son of Soobar Chetty, Madura.
J 4-81473 } wrongly	} 50	} Messrs. Nulliah Naidoo & Co., Thread-needle Street, Bangalore.
" -81475 } joined		
J 6-97324 } ditto	} 10	} Gungajee Row, Cigar Merchant, Hyderabad.
" -97189 } ditto		
J 5-74886 } ditto	} 20	} Valia Parambath Veeran, Calicut.
B 54-19115 } ditto		

• CALICUT.—Paper Currency Office; }
The 5th February 1878.

J. C. WINSOM,
Depty. Collector, in charge of Paper Currency

Lahore Circle.**NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.**

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant
		Rs.	
14	... E 13-22776	... 100	... Bala Bux, Jeypore.
15	... E 15-18810	... 50	... E. Bland, Esq., Lahore.
16	... E 10-86142	... 10	.
"	... -91222	... 10	.
"	... -77808	... 10	.
"	... -74497	... 10	... } Baboo Siddashar Bysack, Accountant, P. W. Dept., Umballa.
"	... -39812	... 10	.
"	... -82929	... 10	.
"	... -60486	... 10	.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

	Rs.	
2	... E 10-88559	... 10
11	... E 10-17556	... 10
"	... -69878	... 10

LAHORE.—Paper Currency Office; }
The 9th February 1878.

W. T. PIERCY,
Asstt. to Acctt. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

Bombay Circle.**NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.**

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant
1878.		Rs.	
H14	... M 19-02940	... 10	} Talabali Hafiz Mahomed Sádick, Khaduck, Bombay.
	... M 29-37272	... 10	
	... M 6-75528	... 5	
H15	... M 21-08183	... 10	... Dossabhoj Hormasjee Banskaw, Dhobi Talao, Bombay.
M11	... C 99-90136 }	... 20	... Captain Sidney Waudby, 19th N. L., Kurrachee.
	... -90137 }		
M12	... M 22-76461 }	... 20	... Mr. Kawasjee Nusserwánji Kángá, No. 34, Girgam Road, Bombay.
	... -76462 }		

BOMBAY.—Paper Currency Dept.; }
The 19th February 1878.

W. WELLS,
Assistant Commissioner.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 12th February 1878.

[illegible]

BANK OF BENGAL. } W. WESTLAND,
Calcutta, 14th Feb. 1878. } Offg. Chief Acctt. & Depy. Secretary.

By order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK.
Offg. Secy. & Treasurer.

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY.

Statement of the amount of Cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India.

The 14th February 1878 ... Rs. 1,68,91,658-2-7

W. WATERFIELD,
Treasurer to the Govt. of India.

Calcutta,)
15th Feb. 1878.)

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDER- ED, ESTI- MATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED FOR REFERENCE		BALANCE OF BULLION		
		On General Treasury.	On the Currency Depart- ment.	Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1-78.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Feb. 1	19,030	...	17,773	89,397	76,17,787	86,44,514
" 5	19,691	2,06,924	2,27,164	84,408	72,61,663	81,19,544
" 6	7,961	...	...	86,959	72,62,997	97,14,094
" 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 9	1,15,379	1,95,247	...	2,30,064	70,62,943	97,14,094

CALCUTTA MINT,)
The 11th Feb. 1878.)

J. F. TENNANT,
Offg Mint Master.

Report of a Deserter from the 2nd Battalion (The Royal Scots), 1st Regiment of Foot, dated at Jubbulpore, this 11th day of February 1878.

Number, Rank, and Name.— No. 308, Private John Greenlaw.	At what Place Enlisted,— Edinburgh.
Age,—23 years 6 months.	Parish and County in which Born,—Fordyce, Port Say, Banff.
Size,—5 feet 6½ inches.	
Color of—	Marks,—Nil.
Complexion, fair; hair, fair; eyes, blue.	Trade,—Iron Turner.
Date of Desertion.—9th February 1878.	Coat or Jacket.—Not known.
Place of Desertion,—Jubbulpore.	Waistcoat,—Not known.
Date of Enlistment,—15th October 1874.	Breeches or Trowsers,—Not known.
	REMARKS,—Nil.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 28th January 1878.

The Passenger and Mail Cart Service between Caragola and Siligoree, hitherto kept up by the Postal Department, will, in consequence of the opening of the Northern Bengal State Railway, be discontinued from the 1st February 1878.

J. MACFARLAN,
Offg. Post Master General of Bengal.

The 14th February 1878.

In consequence of the alteration in the time of departure of the Northern Bengal (State) Railway from 15th instant, the mails for Assam, Darjeeling, Julpigorie, Pubna, Serajgunge, Mymensingh, Nattore, Beaulah, Bogra, Dinagepore, and Rungpore Districts will be closed at this Office from the above date at 6 P.M., in place of 9 A.M., as at present.

The 15th February 1878.

Mails for Ceylon, Straits, Hong-Kong, United States of America, and the Colonies of Queensland, New South Wales, and Victoria, *via* Torres Straits (letters, &c., for the latter colony must be specially superscribed), for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Saturday, the 13th February 1878, at 6 p. m.

Mails for the Straits and Hong-Kong, for transmission per Steamers *Venice* and *Japan*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Saturday, the 16th February 1874, at 6 p. m.

Mails for Rangoon and Moulinein, for transmission per Steamer *Madura*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 17th February 1878, at 6 p. m.

Mails for Aleutik and Kuskokwusee for Aug.

General Post Office on Sunday, the 17th February 1878, at 6 P. M.

Mails for Persian Gulf, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Monday, the 18th February 1878, at 6 P. M.

Mails for Port Blair and Camorta, for transmission per Steamer *Satara*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Tuesday, the 19th February 1878, at 6 P. M.

Mails for Madras, Ceylon, and the Intermediate Ports, for transmission per Steamer *Ethiopia*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 20th February 1878, at 6 P. M.

Mails for Madras and Ceylon, for transmission per P. and O. Steamer *Hydaspes*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 20th February 1878, at 6 P. M.

The next Overland Mail *via* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Friday, the 22nd February 1878.

2. Book-post and pattern packets must be posted on the 21st February 1878.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 6 P. M. precisely, after which hour overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 6-30 P. M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover up to 7 P. M.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 15th February 1878.

Addington, R. W.	Jackson, T. A.
Alexander, Miss.	Jeuner, Captain.
Andrew, Arthur.	Jordan, J. C.
Bailey, H.	Knapp, C.
Banerjee, Joseph Chandra.	Macbelind, J.
Basu, Mr.	MacIntyre, A.
Behary Lal Ghose & Co.	MacIver, J.
Bews, Capt. J.	McLrotto, Robert.
Bottman, Mrs.	Marrison, C.
Bowser, George.	Mason, Billy.
Box, Mrs.	Mills, R. H.
Boydson Mr.	Mitter, Mrs. M.
Braham & Co., Messrs.	Murrison, James S.
Brown, Mrs.	Norman, Horace.
Brown, R.	Obrian, A.
Burton, W. C.	Onraett, Miss.
Caitano, Mariano.	Palmer, General Henry.
Campo, Mrs.	Parkinson, Miss Agness.
Connara, J.	Pelit, Monsieur Chas.
Cooksey, W. R.	Philippe, Mrs. S. R. H.
Cotton, Mrs. C. V. S.	Pinto, J. S.
Cowasjee Eduljee, Dr.	Plaseco, Mrs. Joana.
D'Cruze, J.	Renand, Monsieur D. M.
DeCristoforis, Signor Tius.	Rittor & Co.
DePenning, Mrs. P.	Rosenburg, W.
Domballé, C.	Roy, H.
Doyle, John.	Savi, Mrs.
Dundas, Dr.	Samuel, H. A.
Edwards, J.	Scott, Mrs. H. G.
Elmore & Co., Messrs.	Smith, F. D.
John S.	Smith, R.
Ferguson, Mr.	Syechenyi lecomte Bela.
Fernandes, Diogo.	Wakerell, C. M.
Gomes, Mrs. C.	Wilson, Mrs.
Hales, John, Messrs. & Co.	Wilson, C. M.
Heligame, Lieutenant.	Worthington, O. C.
Hibgame, B. A.	Younghusband, G.
Irvine, Mrs.	

Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."

Adie, A. E.	Bruce, Esq.
Airack, Frederick.	Budree Dass.
Bance, J. M.	Bull, Alex.
Bennertz, B. H.	Bussittil, C.
Bennett, T. O.	Callings, C. E.
Boe, Ashjohn.	Carter, R.

Cashie, B. B.	Leapold, T.
Chescoe, Charles.	Leonard, Thomas.
Collins, Francis B.	Lewis, Mrs. E. M.
Croghan, W. J.	Littlewood, J. H.
D'Silva, G. P.	Lochner, R.
D'Sulin, Madame.	Lock, Pat.
Dahlke, H. F.	Lonsdale, John.
Denholm, J. C.	Lucas, Mrs.
Dickens, D.	Lynn, J. Simmons.
Doherty, Mrs. H. A.	M. J. B.
Doherty, J.	Macdonald, C. F. J.
Donovan, D.	Manverse, Capt. W. B.
Douglas, S. J.	Mapletapt, Mrs. T.
E. F. W.	Marden, Fred.
Edwards, L.	Matson, E.
Ewbaur, A.	Meyer, Herman.
Faulkes, E.	Mirza Abdool Hosein.
Fazulbhoy, Viaram.	Muggeridge, E.
Fellames, Mrs.	Oriovits, Tasef.
Ferguson, C. B.	Ozilia, P.
Finch, Fredt.	Pearce, Capt.
Fraser, Thos.	Picknell, M.
Ford, D.	Pinkney, A.
Frazier, E. R.	• Powell, H. J.
Gleeson, J. G.	Reid, Mrs. F.
Guldweben, Geo.	Ringwood, C. H.
Guthrie, A.	Roman, Jacob.
Hackett, Mr.	Rose, Mrs. Grace.
Hardell, J. R.	Rough, Capt. D.
Hughes, J. W.	Rowcliff, R. H.
Hamilton, V.	Sarkar, Tara Dass.
Huguenot, M.	Stewart, Frank.
Humfrey, Capt. B. J. P.	Sevenoaks, Chas.
Jackson, Capt. G. A.	Sweeting, A. C.
Johnston, Mrs.	Tarnowski, Ladistos.
Jones, Mrs. A.	Taylor, J. S.
Jordon, Mrs.	Taylor, Revd. J. H.
Keller, Sigr. Ignazio.	Thomson, A.
Lamb, H. W.	Towell, A.
Lane, C.	Webb, Captain H. E.
Larcom, Arthur.	Whelan, John.
Law, George.	Woods, Capt. James W.

Newspapers.

Byers, M. B.	Hacket, J.
Castello, P.	Hunter, George.
Dortez, D.	Jeffrey, William.
Finch, F.	Murrison, G. S.
Ford, Daniel.	Sevenoaks, Charles.

Registered Letters.

Bull, Alex.	Rosenburg, W.
Monsieur La Comte D.	
Tarnowski.	

E. C. GEORGE,
Post Master of Calcutta.

NOTICE.

ODDH FOREST DEPARTMENT.

BYRAMGHAT DEPÔT.

On the Oudd and Rohilkhand Railway.

From this date the prices of Sál beams and scantlings supplied from this Depôt will be as follows:—

BEAMS—

21 feet length @	Rs. 2 10 0	per cubic foot.
22 " @	" 2 12 0	"
23 " @	" 2 14 0	"
24 " @	" 3 0 0	"

Above the lengths given two annas per foot run will be charged. Any inches over the foot will be charged as a foot.

SCANTLINGS—

from 12 to 20 feet @	Rs. 2 8 0	per cubic foot.
under 12 & over 7 " @	" 2 4 0	"
under 7 " @	" 2 0 0	"

The above prices are for ordinary building purposes.

For *planking, sleepers, &c.*, special rates will be fixed by agreement.

The Department will still take orders for buildings all over @ Rs. 2-4-0 per cubic foot, provided the scantlings are taken in fair proportion.

SECOND AND THIRD CLASS TIMBER will be sold, and price fixed by agreement.

AUCTION SALES will be held from time to time to clear off stock.

For further particulars apply to the Officer in charge.

By order of the Conservator, Oudh Forests,

SIMPSON HILLIER,

Assistant Conservator of Forests.

The 1st June 1877.

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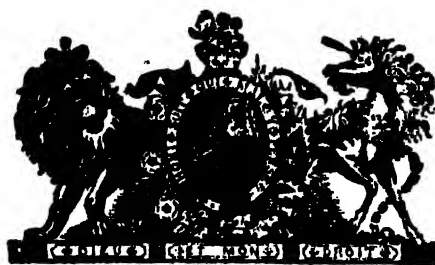
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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1878. { Register
No. 33.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT, 1868, AND OF THE PUNJAB BANK, LIMITED.

The creditors of the above-named Company are required, on or before the 15th day of April 1878, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims and the names and addresses of their attorneys or pleaders, if any, to the Alliance Bank of Simla, Limited, Lahore, the Official Liquidator of the said Company; and if so required by notice in writing from the said Official Liquidator, are by their attorneys or pleaders to come in and prove their said debts or claims, at the Court of the Judicial Assistant, Lahore, at such time as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

The 1st day of May 1878 at 1 o'clock P.M., at Lahore, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the debts and claims.

Dated this 19th day of January 1878.

F. BULLOCK,
Judicial Assistant, Lahore.

In re Dr. EDWARD BROWN, deceased.

Pursuant to the 320th Section of the Indian Succession Act, notice is hereby given that all creditors and other persons having any debt or claim upon or affecting the Estate of Dr. Edward Brown, late Superintendent of the Government Tobacco Farm at Myouk Toung, in the Arakan Hill Tracts, British Burma, who died on the 10th day of December 1877, and whose Will was proved in the District Court of Akyab on the 7th day of February 1878 by John Budge, of Main Road, Akyab, one of the Executors named in the said Will, are required to send in the particulars of their debts, claims, and demands to the undersigned, Edward Paul, Advocate, Akyab, on or before the 15th day of March 1878, at the expiration of which time the said Executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said testator among the persons entitled thereto, having regard to the

debts, claims, and demands only of which he shall then have had notice; and the said Executor will not be liable for the assets so distributed or any part thereof to any person or persons of whose debts, claims, or demands he shall not then have had notice; and all persons indebted to the Estate of the said deceased are requested forthwith to pay the amount of their debts respectively to the said Executor.

Dated the 9th day of February 1878.

EDWARD PAUL,
Advocate to the said Executor,
Akyab.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost

I.—Two Government Promissory Notes,

(a).—No. 057055 of 16th January 1872, of Rs. 3,000.

(b).—No. 25359 of 16th January 1872, of Rs. 5,000.

of the $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Loan.

The interest on the former loan note of Rs. 3,000 was last drawn up to the 16th July 1877 by Bhawanji Kushalchand, and on the latter of Rs. 5,000, the interest has been drawn up to the 16th July 1877 by Maharaja Dhiraj Maharaja Maunsangji.

The above two Government Promissory Notes stand in the name of Davidas Pranjivandas, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon, have been stopped at the Public Debt Offices at the Banks of Bengal, Madras and Bombay respectively, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate notes in favor of the proprietor above named.

DAVIDAS PRANJIVANDAS.

BOMBAY,
64, KALBADVI ROAD, }
The 4th February 1878.

Lost

- II (a).—*One* share of the Hindustan Spinning and Weaving Company, No. 605.
- (b).—*One* share of New Colaba Company Limited, No. 2381.
- (c).—*Three* shares of the New Coorla Spinning and Weaving Company, Nos. 653, 654 and 655.
- (d).—*One* share in the Colaba Spinning and Weaving Company, No. 720, standing in the name of Manmohan Pragji.

 Standing in my name
(Pranjiwandasi)

The above documents were lost near the Kaladevi Road, on the 28th January 1878, at 6½ P.M. Whoever will bring the above to the undersigned will be handsomely rewarded.

PRANJIWANDASI MOTILAL DAMANWALA.

BOMBAY,
14, KALHADEVI ROAD,
16 4th February 1878. }

Lost or Stolen

Government Promissory Note No. 035874, dated 1st February 1842-43, for Rs. 1,000, of the 4 per cent. Loan, standing in the name of Sreemutty Bhoobunnessory Dabee, widow of the late Baboo Troyluckonath Mookerjee of Godulparah, the French Settlement. The Promissory Note question had been stolen along with certain gold and silver articles of the value of Rs. 6,000—100, also belonging to her, and which Promissory Note and gold and silver articles were kept in a wooden box in the Godulparah house. The payment of interest and transfer of the said Pro-

missory Note have been stopped in the Public Debt Office.

JOYKISSEN GANGOOLY,

Attorney for Sreemutty Bhoobunnessory Dabee.

Lost or Stolen

Government Promissory Note No. 056608, dated 1st February 1842-43, for Rs. 1,000, of the 4 per cent. Loan, belonging to Sreemutty Degumbory Dabee, widow of Baboo Gora Chand Roy, late of Garooleah in the District of 24-Pergunnahs, and which Promissory Note was kept by her with her daughter Sreemutty Bhoobunnessory Dabee, widow of Baboo Troyluckonath Mookerjee, late of Godulparah, in the French Settlement. The said Promissory Note has been stolen along with another Promissory Note for Rs. 1,000 and certain gold and silver articles belonging to the said Sreemutty Bhoobunnessory Dabee of the value of Rs. 6,000 or 7,000 from a wooden box kept in the said Godulparah house. The payment of interest and transfer of the Promissory Note in question have been stopped in the Public Debt Office in Calcutta.

JOYKISSEN GANGOOLY,

Attorney for Sreemutty Degumbory Dabee.

Stolen

The Government Promissory Note No. ~~0344504~~ ⁰³⁴⁴⁵⁰⁴, of the 4½ per cent. of 1872, for Rs. 1,100, originally standing in the name of Ram Taruck Mookerjee, and last endorsed to Kadumbini Debee. Payment stopped at the Public Debt Office.

JOGENDRO NATH CHATTERJEE,

Ootterparrah, Zillah Hooghly.



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India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1878. { Register
No. 32.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 9th February 1878, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT NO. II OF 1878.

An Act for the licensing of trades and dealings in the Panjáb, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

WHEREAS, in order to provide means for defraying the public expenditure from time to time incurred and to be incurred for the relief and prevention of famine in British India, it is necessary to effect a permanent increase of the revenue; and it is therefore expedient that persons carrying on trades and dealings in the territories and provinces respectively administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb, the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, should take out licenses and pay for the same; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Northern India License Act, 1878."

It extends to the territories under the administration of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb, the

Local extent.

Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, respectively; but nothing herein contained applies to persons earning their livelihood solely by agriculture.

This Act shall come into force in each of the said territories on such date as the Governor General in Council by notification in the *Gazette of India* directs in this behalf.

Commencement.

2. When this Act comes into force in the territories under the administration of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, Act No. VIII of 1877 (*for the licensing of certain trades and dealings in the North-Western Provinces*) shall be repealed.

3. In this Act "Collector" means the chief officer in charge of the revenue-administration of a district.

4. Every person who, on or after the first day of April 1878, falls under any of the heads specified in the schedule hereto annexed, and carries on (whether on behalf of himself or any other person) his trade or dealing in any district situate in the said territories, shall take out a license under this Act in such district, and shall pay for the same the annual fee mentioned in such schedule as payable by persons of the class and grade to which he belongs.

5. Such license shall be granted by the Collector of such district, and shall be signed by him, or by such officer as he may appoint in this behalf.

Particulars to be specified in the license.

6. Every such license shall specify—

- (a) the date of the grant thereof;
 - (b) the name, father's name, caste and trade or dealing of the licensee;
 - (c) the class and grade to which he belongs;
 - (d) the fee paid for the license;
 - (e) the term for which the license shall remain in force, and
 - (f) the place or places within such district where the licensee intends to carry on his trade or dealing during such term;
- and shall be received in evidence as *prima facie* proof of all matters contained therein.

7. Every such license shall have effect in such district only and shall continue in force from the day of the date thereof till the first day of January next after the date of the grant thereof.

8. Every person to whom any such license has been granted, and who desires to continue to carry on his trade or dealing in such district after the expiration of such license, shall take out a fresh license for that purpose for the following year, to expire on the day appointed in the last preceding section, and shall renew the same so long as he desires to continue to carry on such trade or dealing in such district.

9. As soon as may be after the first day of April 1878 and the first day of January in every subsequent year, the Collector shall prepare a list of the persons to be licensed under this Act in his district. Such list shall state—

- (a) the trade or dealing of each of the persons therein named;
- (b) the class and grade under which he is charged; and
- (c) the fee to be paid for his license.

Such list shall be in the language of the district, shall be filed in the office of the Collector, and shall be open to public inspection at all reasonable times without any payment.

10. The Collector shall, from time to time, determine under which of the classes and grades mentioned in the said schedule every person to whom a license may be granted by him as aforesaid shall be charged, and shall amend the said list accordingly.

The list or such part or parts thereof as the Collector thinks fit shall be published in the principal mohallas or ganjes of all towns, and in the chaurpal, or other public place, in all villages concerned, together with a notification that if any person falling under any of the heads specified in the said schedule, whether he is mentioned in such list or not, continues his trade or dealing in the said district, payment of the fee specified in the list as payable by him, or, when he is not mentioned in such list, of the fee mentioned in the said schedule as payable by persons of the class and grade to which he belongs, must be made by him in the year 1878 within thirty days of such publication, and in each succeeding year before the first day of February.

11. The Collector may, by a notice in writing, require the occupier of any house to forward to him a statement in writing signed by such occupier, of the names of all persons residing in such house at the date of the notice and of their respective callings.

12. Any person mentioned in the list referred to in sections nine and ten and objecting to the class or grade under which he is charged may, within thirty days after such publication, or within such further time as the Collector may in each case think fit, apply by petition to the Collector in

order to establish his right to have his name transferred to another class or grade, or altogether removed from the list.

13. The Collector shall fix a day for the hearing of the petition, and on the day so fixed, or on such subsequent day as he may from time to time direct, shall hear the same and pass such order thereon as he thinks fit:

Provided that if, in his judgment, the petitioner is able to shew that the fee which has been charged exceeds two per cent. upon his annual nett earnings, such excess shall, for the purpose of section twelve, be deemed a valid objection.

14. The Collector may, for the purposes of any proceeding under section thirteen, exercise any of the powers conferred by the Code of Civil Procedure on a Civil Court for the trial of suits:

Provided that the Collector shall not, in the course of any such proceeding, call for any evidence except at the instance of the petitioner, or in order to ascertain the correctness of facts alleged by him.

15. Subject to the control of the Local Government, the Commissioner of Revenue of the Division may, in his discretion, on the application of any person deeming himself aggrieved by an order passed by the Collector under section thirteen, call for the record of the case, and pass such order thereon as he thinks fit, and such order shall be final.

16. The Collector may in his discretion remit the whole or any part of the fee payable under this Act by any person who has carried on his trade or dealing for a portion of the year only.

17. A person or firm coming under more than one of the designations in the said schedule shall be chargeable only under one of the said designations at the discretion of the Collector; and in the case of a firm, payment by any one of the partners shall, for the purposes of this Act, be considered payment by the firm.

18. If, after expiry of the period mentioned in the notification published under section ten, for payment of the fee specified or referred to therein, any person (whether he is or is not mentioned in the said list) carries on his trade or dealing without having taken out a license as required by this Act, he shall be liable, by order of the Collector, to pay a fine not exceeding three times the amount payable by him in respect of such license, exclusive of the amount so payable; and on receipt of such payment the Collector shall grant him a license.

19. All sums due under section eighteen and all fees payable under this Act or the said Act No. VIII of 1877 shall be recoverable as if they were arrears of land-revenue.

But no fees or other sums due under this Act or the said Act No. VIII of 1877 shall be recoverable by any process whatsoever after the expiry of three months from the last day of the year in respect of which they are payable.

20. Every person holding a license under this Act shall produce and show such license when required so to do by an officer generally or specially empowered in writing by the Collector to make such requisition.

License to be produced on demand.

But no person shall be proceeded against for neglect or refusal to produce such license except at the instance of the Collector.

Prosecution to be at instance of Collector.

21. Courts of Wards and Receivers and managers appointed by any Court in British India, shall be chargeable under this Act in respect of any trade or dealing of which the income is officially in their possession or under their control.

Receivers and managers chargeable.

22. When any trustee, guardian, curator, committee or agent is charged under this Act in such capacity, or when any Court of Wards or Receiver or manager appointed by any Court so charged may, from time to time, out of the money coming to his or its possession as such trustee, guardian, curator, committee or agent, or as such Court of Wards, Receiver or manager, retain so much as is sufficient to pay the fee charged.

Every such person or Court is hereby indemnified for every retention and payment made in pursuance of this Act.

23. The nett amount of all fees and penalties paid or recovered under this Act, after deducting the expenses of collection, or such portion of such nett amount as the Governor General in Council from time to time directs, shall be applied, in such manner as the Governor General in Council thinks fit, for the purpose of increasing the revenues available for defraying expenditure incurred or to be incurred for the relief and prevention of famine in the territories administered by the Local Government, or, if the Governor General in Council so directs, in any other part of British India.

The residue (if any) of such nett amount shall be carried to the credit of the Local Government.

24. All or any of the powers and duties conferred and imposed by this Act on a Collector may, subject to the control and orders of the Collector of the District, be exercised and performed by an Assistant Collector or such other officer as the Local Government from time to time appoints in this behalf.

Powers of Collector under Act may be exercised by other officers.

25. Every person shall be legally bound to furnish information to any officer exercising any of the powers of a Collector under this Act when required by him to do so.

Obligation to furnish information to Collector.

26. The Local Government may, from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council,—

(a) exempt any portion of the territories administered by such Government, or any persons or class of persons in such territories, from the operation of this Act, and cancel such exemption;

(b) exempt from the operation of this Act any persons whose respective nett annual earnings are less than such sum as the Local Government may, from time to time, fix in this behalf, and cancel such exemption;

(c) make rules consistent with this Act, (1) for regulating the time and manner of collecting the fees charged under this Act, (2) for providing in any case or class of cases for serving notices on persons charged under this Act, (3) for determining the mode in which persons belonging to any class shall be distributed into grades, and (4) generally for the guidance of officers in matters connected with the enforcement of this Act.

THE SCHEDULE.

See section 4.

CLASS I.

	Fee payable by licensee.
Companies registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1866	...
Bankers	...
Professional money-lenders	...
Owners of cotton-screws	Rs.
Persons keeping shops for the sale of European goods	First grade 500
Hotel-keepers	Second grade 200
Wholesale-dealers	Third grade 150
Dealers in precious stones	Fourth grade 100
Sugar Manufacturers or Refiners	...
Indigo Manufacturers	...
Tea Manufacturers	...

CLASS II.

	Rs.
Cloth-sellers	...
Metal-vessel-sellers	...
Fuel-sellers (talwālas)	...
Chaudhris	...
Letters-out of conveyances and cattle	...
Contractors (thikadārs)	...
Printers and publishers	...
Manufacturers of lac	...
Commission-agents	...
Brokers	...
Bill-brokers	...
Pawn-brokers	...
Money-changers	...
Dealers in gold and silver lace	...
Druggists	...
Harness-makers	...
Dealers in metals, not being merely artizans	First grade 75
Grain-lenders	Second grade 50
Retail-dealers in grain	Third grade 25
Auctioneers	Fourth grade 10
Coach-builders	...
Tobacco-sellers	...
Dealers in horses, cattle or elephants	...
Timber-merchants	...
Woollen manufacturers	...
Silk ditto	...
Persons carrying on trades and dealings specified in class I whose annual earnings are not so large as to warrant their assessment in that class.	...

CLASS III.

Artisans, traders and dealers
not above specified ...

	Fee payable by licensee.		Rs.
Persons falling under any head mentioned in class I	First grade	5	
or class II, and whose an- nual earnings are not so	Second grade	2	
large as to warrant their assessment in either of those	Third grade	1	

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[First Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 9th February 1878, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. III OF 1878.

An Act to amend the law relating to the levy of rates on Land in the North-Western Provinces.

WHEREAS, in order to defray the expenditure incurred and to be incurred for the relief and prevention of famine, it is necessary to make a permanent increase in the annual revenues, and it is accordingly expedient to provide, in the territories administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, for the levy on land of rates in addition to those now applied to local purposes; and whereas it is therefore expedient to repeal the North-Western Provinces Local Rates Act, 1871, and Act No. VII of 1877, and to re-enact them with the amendments hereinafter appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows :

I.—Preliminary.

1. This Act may be called "The North-Western Provinces Local Rates Act, 1878."

It extends only to the territories administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces;

and it shall come into force on such date as the Governor General in Council, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, directs.

2. On and from such date, the North-Western Provinces Local Rates Act, of 1871 and VII of 1877. 1871, and Act No. VII of 1877 (to amend the law relating to assignments from the General Provincial Fund established under the North-Western Provinces Local Rates Act, 1871), shall be repealed. But all rates imposed, rules prescribed, allotments made, committees appointed, powers conferred and notifications published under the former Act, shall be deemed to have been respectively imposed, prescribed, made, appointed, conferred and published hereunder.

Interpretation-clause.

3. In this Act—

"Commissioner" means the chief officer in charge of the revenue-administration of a Division;

"Collector" means the chief officer in charge of the revenue-administration of a district;

"Land" means land used for agricultural purposes, or waste-land which is culturable;

"Tenant" means any person using or occupying land, and liable to pay or deliver rent therefor;

"Landlord" means the person responsible for the payment of the Government land-revenue, if any, assessed on an estate, and includes a muftidár, nazránádár or other person holding land, whereof the revenue has, either wholly or in part, been released, compounded for, redeemed or assigned;

"Estate" means all or any part of a village separately assessed to the land-revenue, or separately exempt from the payment thereof;

"Year" means the year commencing on the first day of April.

II.—Rates on Land in Districts of which the Settlement is liable to Revision.

4. Every estate situate in any district in which the term of the settlement of the land-revenue made under Regulation IX of 1833 has expired, shall be liable to the payment of such rate, not exceeding five per cent. on its annual value, as the Lieutenant-Governor from time to time imposes.

Such rate shall be paid by the landlord independently of, and in addition to, any land-revenue assessed on the estate:

Provided that, in estates in which, before the passing of this Act, provisional engagements have been taken from the landlord for the payment of the land-revenue and cesses in one consolidated sum, and in which it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor inexpedient to cancel such engagements, one-eleventh part of such sum shall be deducted on account of such cesses, and shall be treated in all respects as if it were a portion of a rate levied under the former part of this section.

Every estate situate in a district of which the land-revenue is liable to periodical revision, shall be liable, in addition to any rates levied under the foregoing portion of this section, to the payment of such further rate, not exceeding one per cent. on its annual value, as the Lieutenant-Governor from time to time imposes.

Such further rate shall be paid by the landlord independently of, and in addition to, any land-revenue assessed on the estate.

"Annual value" means as follows :—

(1). In cases in which the settlement of the land-revenue is liable to periodical revision, it means double the amount of the land-revenue for the time being assessed on an estate;

(2). In cases in which such settlement is not liable to such revision, or in which the land-revenue has been, wholly or in part, released, compounded for, redeemed or assigned, it means double the amount which, if the settlement were liable to such revision, would be assessable as land-revenue on the estate.

III.—Rates on Land in Estates of which the Land-revenue is not liable to periodical Revision.

5. Every estate situated in a district of which the land-revenue is not liable to periodical revision, shall be liable to the payment of such rate as the Lieutenant-Governor from time

to time imposes, not exceeding two annas for each acre under cultivation, or which has been cultivated within the three years next before the assessment of the rate.

The Lieutenant-Governor may from time to

Further rate. time impose upon any such estate, in addition to any rate imposed under the first clause of this section, a further rate of such amount, not exceeding half an anna for each acre as aforesaid, as he thinks fit.

6. The rate or further rate shall be paid by the landlord independently of, and in addition to, any land-revenue assessed on the estate, and in addition to the cess levied now on account of roads.

7. The Lieutenant-Governor shall from time to time, as occasion requires, make rules for ascertaining the area of the land assessable under section five.

8. The landlord may recover, from every tenant of land on which such rate or further rate has been assessed, and for the payment of which the landlord is liable, an amount equal to one-half of the rate or further rate assessed on the land held by such tenant.

9. The Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time make rules consistent with this Act for determining the cases in which a landlord shall be entitled to recover, from tenants holding at fixed or beneficial rates of rent, the whole or any portion of the rate or further rate assessed on the land held by such tenants.

IV.—Manner in which the Rates are to be expended.

10. The amount standing at the credit of the fund constituted under section nine of the said North-Western Provinces Local Rates Act, 1871, at the time this Act comes into force, and the proceeds of all rates imposed under this Act, shall be carried to the credit of a general provincial fund.

11.(a). From such fund the Lieutenant-Governor shall in each year appropriate, in such manner as the Governor General in Council may direct, such amount, not exceeding the proceeds of the further rates assessed in such year under sections four and five, as the Governor General in Council may direct, for the purpose of increasing the revenues available for defraying expenditure incurred or to be incurred for the relief and prevention of famine in the said territories, or, if the Governor General in Council so directs, in any other part of British India.

(b). The Lieutenant-Governor may, from time to time, assign from such fund such amount as he thinks fit, to be applied in payment of charges incurred or to be incurred on account of such canals and railways as he, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may declare to be works of general provincial utility :

Provided that the amounts so assigned in any year shall not exceed one-tenth of the proceeds of the rates assessed in such year under the first clause of section four and the first clause of section five.

(c). Subject to the appropriation directed by clause (a), the Lieutenant-Governor shall from time to time allot from such fund such amounts as he thinks fit, to be applied in each district for expenditure on all or any of the following purposes :—

(1.) The construction, repair and maintenance of roads and other means of communication ;

(2.) The maintenance of the Rural Police and District-post ;

(3.) The construction and repair of school-houses, the maintenance and inspection of schools, the training of teachers and the establishment of scholarships ;

(4.) The construction and repair of hospitals, dispensaries, lunatic asylums, markets, wells and tanks ; the payment of all charges connected with the purposes for which such buildings or works have been constructed, and any other local works likely to promote the public health, comfort or convenience :

Provided that the amounts so allotted in any year for any district shall not be less than nine-tenths of the proceeds of the rates assessed under the first clause of section four and the first clause of section five in such district in such year.

12. In the case of works which benefit more districts than one, the Local Government may determine what proportion of the expense of the work shall be borne by each of the districts benefited thereby, and such proportion shall be payable out of the allotments made as aforesaid to such districts respectively.

13. Any portion of such allotment remaining unexpended at the end of the year in which the allotment was made may, at the discretion of the Lieutenant-Governor, be reallocated for expenditure in the same district, or may be applied for the benefit of the North-Western Provinces, in such manner as the Lieutenant-Governor from time to time directs.

14. Accounts of the receipts in respect of all rates levied under this Act, and of the receipts and expenditure of such allotment, shall be kept in each district. Such accounts shall, at all reasonable times, be open to the inspection of the local Committee hereinafter mentioned. An abstract of such accounts shall be prepared annually in English and in the vernacular language of the district, and shall be open, at all reasonable times, to public inspection at suitable places within the district without the payment of any fee.

An abstract of such accounts shall also be published annually in the local Gazette.

15. The Local Government shall appoint, in each district, a Committee, consisting of not less than six persons, for the purpose of determining how the allotment mentioned in sec-

tion eleven shall be applied, and in the supervision and control of such allotment :

Provided that not less than one-half of the members of such Committee shall be persons not in the service of Government, and owning or occupying land in the district, or residing therein.

The Lieutenant-Governor shall, from time to time, prescribe the manner in which the members of such Committee shall be appointed or removed, and shall define the functions and authority of such Committee.

F.—Miscellaneous.

16. Suits for the recovery from co-sharers,

Suits under Act cognizable by Collector.

tenants or others, of any sum on account of any rate imposed under this Act, and

all suits on account of illegal exaction of such rate, or for the settlement of accounts, shall be cognizable by the Collector as if such suits had been included among the suits mentioned in section twenty-three of Act No. X of 1859 and in section one of Act No. XIV of 1863 ;

and appeals from decisions in such suits shall be cognizable in accordance with the provisions of Act No. X of 1859 and Act No. XIV of 1863.

17. In matters connected with the assessment

and collection of any sum leviable under this Act, an appeal shall lie to the Commissioner from the order of the Collector, provided

that such appeal be presented within thirty days from the date of the order.

The Commissioner's decision on such appeal shall be final ; but all such decisions may be reviewed by the Board of Revenue.

18. The Lieutenant-Governor may invest any

Power to invest subordinate officers with powers of Collector.

officer subordinate to a Collector with all or any of the powers of a Collector for the

purposes of this Act.

The orders passed by any officer so invested shall be subject to revision by the Collector of the district.

19. All sums due on account of any rate imposed under this Act shall be

Recovery of rates.

recoverable as if they were arrears of land-revenue due

on the land on account of which the rate is payable.

Supplementary powers of Local Government.

20. The Lieutenant-Governor may, by notification from time to time,

(a) prescribe by what instalments and at what times such rate shall be payable, and by whom it shall be assessed, collected and paid ;

(b) make rules consistent with this Act for the guidance of officers in matters connected with its enforcement ;

(c) exempt any portion of the territories under his government from the operation of this Act, or exempt any estate from liability to pay the whole or any part of any rate under this Act and cancel such exemptions ;

(d) direct fresh measurements and vary the assessment accordingly.

Every notification under this section shall be published in the local Gazette.

D. FITZPATRICK,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[First Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 9th February 1878, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. IV OF 1878.

An Act to amend the law relating to the levy of rates on land in Oudh.

WHEREAS, in order to defray the expenditure incurred and to be incurred for the relief and prevention of famine, it is necessary to

make a permanent increase to the annual revenues ; and it is accordingly expedient to provide, in the territories administered by the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, for the levy on land of rates in addition to those now applied to local purposes ;

and whereas it is also expedient to empower the said Chief Commissioner to provide for the payment of certain charges incurred or to be incurred on account of canals and railways ;

and whereas it is therefore expedient to repeal the Oudh Local Rates Act, and to re enact it with the amendments hereinafter appearing ;

It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. This Act may be called " The Oudh Local Rates Act, 1878 : "

Short title.

It extends only to the territories administered by the Chief Commissioner of Oudh ;

Local extent.

And it shall come into force on such date as the Governor General in Council by notification in the *Gazette of India* directs.

Commencement.

2. On and from such date, Act No. XVII of 1871 (to provide for the levy of rates on land in Oudh) shall be repealed. But all

rates imposed, committees appointed and notifications published under the said Act, shall be deemed to have been respectively imposed, appointed and published under this Act.

And all assignments made under section ten of the said Act shall be deemed to be allotments made under this Act.

Interpretation-clause.

3. In this Act—

" Land " means land assessed to the land-revenue, and includes land whereof the land-revenue has been wholly or in part released, compounded for, redeemed or assigned ;

" Landholder " means the person in receipt of the rent of any land, and responsible for the payment of the land-revenue, if any, assessed on the estate. It also includes a muafidar or other person holding land, the land-revenue of which has been wholly or in part released, compounded for, redeemed or assigned ;

" Estate " means all or any part of a village separately assessed to the land-revenue, or separately exempted from payment thereof ; and

" Annual value "

" Annual value " means—

(1) Where the settlement of the land-revenue is liable to periodical revision—double the amount of the land-revenue assessed on an estate ;

- (2) Where such settlement is not liable to periodical revision, or where the land-revenue or a portion thereof has been released, compounded for, redeemed or assigned—double the amount which, if the settlement were liable to periodical revision, would, but for such non-liability, release, composition, redemption or assignment, have been assessed as land-revenue on the estate:

“Year” means the year commencing on the first day of April.

4. The Chief Commissioner may impose on every estate a rate not exceeding two and a quarter per cent. on its annual value. Such rate shall be payable annually by the landholder, independently of, and in addition to, any land-revenue for the time being assessed on the estate and any local cesses now leviable therefrom.

5. All sums due on account of any rate imposed under this Act, shall be recoverable as if they were arrears of land-revenue due in respect of the land on account of which the rate is payable.

6. Every landholder may recover from his co-sharers or pattidars, if any, a share of any such rate bearing the same proportion to the whole rate that the annual value of the share of such co-sharer or pattidar, recorded at the time of the settlement, bears to the annual value of the whole estate.

7. Whenever any such rate is charged on a landholder on account of land in the use or occupation of an under-proprietor or permanent lessee, or of a tenant with right of occupancy, whose rent has been fixed or recorded by a competent Court, such landholder may realise from such under-proprietor, lessee or tenant a share of the rate bearing the same proportion to the whole rate that the share of such under-proprietor, lessee or tenant in the annual value of the land on which the rate is charged bears to half the annual value of such land.

8. Suits for the recovery from co-sharers, under-proprietors, permanent lessees or tenants as aforesaid, of any sum on account of any such rate, and all suits on account of illegal exaction of such rate, or for the settlement of accounts, shall be cognizable by the Courts of Revenue in Oudh;

and the provisions of the Oudh Rent Act (No. XIX of 1868), chapters VII, VIII and IX, as to similar classes of suits, shall apply to the suits mentioned in the former part of this section.

9. An appeal shall lie to the Commissioner from the order of any person authorized, under the power hereinafter conferred, to make assessments, in any matter connected with the assessment of any sum leviable under this Act: provided that such appeal be presented within thirty days from the date of the order.

The decision of the Commissioner on such appeal shall be final; but all such decisions may be reviewed by the Chief Commissioner.

10. The amount standing at the credit of the fund constituted under section nine of the said Act No. XVII of 1871 at the time this Act comes into force and the proceeds of all rates imposed under this Act shall be carried to the credit of a general provincial fund.

11. (a). From such fund the Chief Commissioner shall in each year appropriate, in such manner as the Governor General in Council from time to time directs, such amount, not exceeding four-ninths of the proceeds of the rate assessed in such year under this Act, as the Governor General in Council may direct, for the purpose of increasing the revenues available for defraying expenditure incurred or to be incurred for the relief and prevention of famine in the said territories, or, if the Governor General in Council so directs, in any other part of British India.

(b). The Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, assign from such fund such amount as he thinks fit, to be applied in payment of charges incurred or to be incurred on account of such canals and railways as he may declare to be works of general provincial utility:

Provided that the amounts so assigned in any year shall not exceed one-eighteenth of the proceeds of the rates assessed in such year.

(c). Subject to such appropriation, the Chief Commissioner shall from time to time allot from the said fund such amounts as he thinks fit, to be applied in each district for expenditure on all or any of the following purposes:—

(1.) The construction, repair and maintenance of roads and other means of communication;

(2.) The construction and repair of school-houses, the maintenance and inspection of schools, the training of teachers, and the establishment of scholarships;

(3.) The construction and repair of hospitals, dispensaries, lunatic asylums, markets, wells and tanks; the payment of all charges connected with the purposes for which such buildings or works have been constructed, and any other local works and undertakings of public utility likely to promote the public health, comfort or convenience:

Provided that the amounts so allotted in any year for any district shall not be less than one-half of the proceeds of the rate assessed in such district in such year.

12. Any portion of such allotment remaining unexpended at the end of the year in which the allotment was made may, at the discretion of the Chief Commissioner, be re-allotted for expenditure in the same district, or may be applied for the benefit of the Province of Oudh in such manner as the Chief Commissioner from time to time directs.

13. Accounts of the receipts in respect of all rates levied under this Act, and of the receipts and expenditure of the allotment made under section eleven, shall be kept in each district.

Such accounts shall, at all reasonable times, be open to the inspection of the local Committee hereinafter mentioned.

An abstract of such accounts shall be prepared annually in English and in the vernacular language of the district, and shall be open, at all reasonable times, to public inspection at suitable places within the district without the payment of any fee.

An abstract of such accounts shall also be published annually in the local Gazette.

14. The Chief Commissioner shall appoint, in

Appointment of Committee.

each district, a Committee, consisting of not less than six persons, for the purpose of assisting in determining how the amount allotted under section eleven shall be applied, and in the supervision and control of the expenditure of such amount:

Provided that not less than one-half of the members of such Committee shall be persons not in the service of Government, and owning or occupying land in the district, or residing therein.

The Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, prescribe the manner in which the members of such Committee shall be appointed or removed, and shall define the functions and authority of such Committee.

15. The Chief Commissioner may, by notification,

Power to make supplementary rules.

- (a) prescribe by what instalments and at what times any rate imposed under this Act shall be payable, and by whom it shall be assessed, collected and paid;
- (b) make rules consistent with this Act for the guidance of officers in matters connected with its enforcement;
- (c) exempt any portion of the territories under his administration from the operation of this Act and cancel such exemption.

Every notification under this section shall be published in the local Gazette.

D. FITZPATRICK,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[First Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 9th February 1878, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. V OF 1878.

An Act to amend the law relating to the levy of rates on land in the Panjáb.

WHEREAS, in order to defray the expenditure

Preamble.

incurred and to be incurred for the relief and prevention of famine, it is necessary to make a permanent increase to the annual revenues, and it is accordingly expedient to provide, in the territories administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb, for the levy on land of rates in addition to those now applied to local purposes; and whereas it is therefore expedient to repeal the Panjáb Local Rates Act, 1871, and to re-enact with the amendments hereinafter appearing; is hereby enacted as follows:—

- 1. This Act may be called "The Panjáb Local Rates Act, 1878."**

Short title.

It extends only to the territories for the time being administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb;

Local extent.

And it shall come into force on such date as the Governor General in Council by notification in the *Gazette of India* directs.

Commencement.

- 2. From such date the Panjáb Local Rates Act, 1871, shall be repealed.**

Repeal of Act XX of 1871.

But all rates imposed, sums credited to the Local Government, committees appointed and notifications published under the said Act, shall be deemed to have been respectively imposed, credited, appointed and published under this Act;

And all assignments made under the said Act shall be deemed to be allotments made under this Act.

Interpretation-clause.

3. In this Act—

'Land' means land assessed to the land-revenue, and includes land whereof the land-revenue has been, wholly or in part, released, compounded for, redeemed or assigned;

'Land.'

'Landholder' means any person responsible for the payment of the land-revenue, if any, assessed on land. It also includes a person holding land, the land-revenue of which has been, wholly or in part, released, compounded for, redeemed or assigned;

'Landholder.'

'Annual value.'

'Annual value' means—

(1) double the land-revenue for the time being assessed on any land, whether such assessment be leviable or not;

(2) and, where the land-revenue has been permanently assessed, or has been, wholly or in part, compounded for or redeemed—

double the amount which, but for such permanent assessment, composition or redemption, would have been leviable;

'Year.'

'Year' means the year commencing on the first day of April.

- 4. All land shall be liable to the payment of such rate as the Lieutenant-Governor from time to time directs, not exceeding eight**

Rate assessable.

pies for every rupee of its annual value.

Such rate shall be paid by the land-holder independently of, and in addition to, any land-revenue assessed on land for the land-revenue of which he is responsible, and any local cesses now leviable therefrom:

Provided that wherever the proprietors of any land pay the land-revenue in kind to any assignee of revenue or any village headman, such assignee of revenue or village headman shall be responsible for the payment of the said rate, instead of the proprietors, and no demand shall be made by any such assignee or village headman on any such proprietor in respect of the payment of any such rate.

- 5. Whenever a rate is charged on a landholder**

Power to recover a share of rate from tenant.

in respect of lands held by a tenant with a right of occupancy holding at a favourable rent, such landholder may realize from such tenant a share of the said rate.

as the excess of the annual value over the rent paid by such tenant bears to half the annual value.

6. The proceeds of all rates imposed under this Act shall be carried to the credit of the Local Government.

7. From the sums so credited, the Lieutenant-Governor shall in each year appropriate such amount, not exceeding one-fourth of the total proceeds of the rates assessed in such year, as the Governor General in Council may direct, for the purpose of increasing the revenues available for defraying the expenditure incurred or to be incurred for the relief and prevention of famine in the said territories; or, if the Governor General in Council so directs, in any other part of British India.

Subject to such appropriation, the Lieutenant-Governor shall from time to time allot from the said sums such amount as he thinks fit, to be applied in each district for expenditure on all or any of the following purposes:—

(1.) The construction, repair, and maintenance of roads and other means of communication;

(2.) The construction and repair of school-houses, the maintenance and inspection of schools, the training of teachers, and the establishment of scholarships;

(3.) The construction and repair of hospitals, dispensaries, lunatic asylums, wells and tanks, the payment of all charges connected with the purposes for which such buildings or works have been constructed, the planting and preservation of trees, and any other local works likely to promote the public health, comfort or convenience;

Provided that the amounts so allotted in any year for any district shall not in the aggregate be less than three-fourths of the proceeds of the rate assessed in such district in such year.

8. In the case of works which benefit more districts than one, the Lieutenant-Governor may determine what proportion of the expenses of the work shall be borne by each of the districts benefited thereby, and such proportion shall be payable out of the allotments made as aforesaid to such districts respectively.

9. Any portion of such allotment remaining unexpended at the end of the year in which the allotment was made may, at the discretion of the Lieutenant-Governor, be re-allotted for expenditure in the same district, or may be applied for the benefit of the Panjāb, to such one or more of the purposes mentioned in the second clause of section seven as the Lieutenant-Governor from time to time directs.

10. Accounts of the receipts in respect of all rates levied under this Act and of the allotments made under section seven shall be kept in each district.

Such accounts shall, at all reasonable times, be open to the inspection of the local committee hereinafter mentioned.

An abstract of such accounts shall be prepared annually in English and in the vernacular language of the district, and shall be open, at all reasonable times, to public inspection at suitable

places within the district without the payment of any fee.

An abstract of such accounts shall also be published annually in the local Gazette.

11. The Lieutenant-Governor shall appoint, in each district, a committee, consisting of not less than six persons, for the purpose of determining how the amount allotted under section seven shall be applied, and of supervising and controlling such amount:

Provided that not less than one-third of the members of such committee shall be persons not in the service of Government, and owning or occupying land in the district, or residing therein:

The Lieutenant-Governor shall from time to time prescribe the manner in which the members of such committee shall be appointed or removed, and shall define the functions and authority of such committee.

12. Suits for the recovery from co-sharers, tenants or others, of any sum on account of any rate imposed under this Act, and all suits on account of illegal exaction of such rate, or for the settlement of accounts, shall be cognizable by the Courts which, for the time being, have cognizance of suits for rent due on land.

13. In matters connected with the assessment and collection of any sum leviable under this Act, an appeal shall lie from the order of any person authorized under this Act to make assessments, to such person as the Lieutenant-Governor appoints:

Provided that such appeal shall be presented within thirty days from the date of such order.

The order of such person on such appeal shall be final.

14. All sums due on account of any rate imposed under this Act shall be recoverable as if they were arrears of land-revenue due on the land on account of which the rate is payable.

15. The Lieutenant-Governor may by notification from time to time—

(a) prescribe by what instalments and at what times such rate shall be payable, and by whom it shall be assessed, collected and paid;

(b) appoint the person or class of persons to whom the appeals referred to in section thirteen shall lie;

(c) make rules consistent with this Act for the guidance of officers in matters connected with its enforcement;

(d) exempt wholly or in part any portions of the territories under his government from the operation of this Act, or exempt any land from liability to pay the whole or any part of any rate under this Act, and cancel such exemption;

(e) direct fresh measurements and vary the assessment accordingly.

Every notification under this section shall be published in the local Gazette.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

(First Publication.)

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 13th February 1878, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. VI OF 1878.

An Act to amend the law relating to Treasure Trove.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to treasure-trove; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Preamble.

Preliminary.

1. This Act may be called "The Indian Treasure Trove Act, 1878 :"

Short title.

It extends to the whole of British India;

Extent.

And it shall come into force at once.

Commencement.

2. The enactments specified in the schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed to the extent mentioned in the third column of the same schedule.

Repeal of enactments.

3. In this Act—

"treasure" means anything of any value hidden in the soil, or in anything affixed thereto;

"Treasure."

"Collector" means (1) any revenue officer in independent charge of a district, and (2) any officer appointed by the Local Government to perform the functions of a Collector under this Act.

"Collector."

When any person is entitled, under any reservation in an instrument of transfer of any land or thing affixed thereto, to treasure in such land or thing, he shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be the owner of such land or thing.

Owner.

Procedure on finding Treasure.

4. Whenever any treasure exceeding in amount or value ten rupees is found, the finder shall, as soon as practicable, give to the Collector notice in writing—

Notice by finder of treasure.

(a) of the nature and amount or approximate value of such treasure;

(b) of the place in which it was found;

(c) of the date of the finding;

and either deposit the treasure in the nearest Government Treasury, or give the Collector such security as the Collector thinks fit, to produce the treasure at such time and place as he may from time to time require.

5. On receiving a notice under section four, the

Notification requiring claimants to appear.

Collector shall, after making such enquiry (if any) as he thinks fit, take the following

steps (namely) :—

(a) he shall publish a notification in such manner as the Local Government from time to time prescribes in this behalf, to the effect that, on a certain date (mentioning it), certain treasure (mentioning its nature, amount and approximate value) was found in a certain place (mentioning it); and requiring all persons claiming the treasure, or any part thereof, to appear personally or by agent before the Collector on a day and at a place therein mentioned, such day not being earlier than four

months, or later than six months, after the date of the publication of such notification;

(b) when the place in which the treasure appears to the Collector to have been found was at the date of the finding in the possession of some person other than the finder, the Collector shall also serve on such person a special notice in writing to the same effect.

6. Any person having any right to such treasure or any part thereof, as owner of the place in which it was found or otherwise, and not appearing as required by the notification issued under section five, shall forfeit such right.

7. On the day notified under section five, the Collector shall cause the treasure to be produced before him, and shall enquire into and determine by the Collector.

(a) the person by whom, the place in which, and the circumstances under which, such treasure was found; and

(b) as far as is possible the person by whom, and the circumstances under which, such treasure was hidden.

8. If, upon an enquiry made under section seven, the Collector sees reason to believe that the treasure was hidden within one hundred years before the date of the finding, by a person appearing as required by the said notification and claiming such treasure, or by some other person under whom such person claims, the Collector shall make an order adjourning the hearing of the case for such period as he deems sufficient, to allow of a suit being instituted in the Civil Court by the claimant, to establish his right.

9. If upon such enquiry the Collector sees no reason to believe that the treasure was so hidden; or

if, where a period is fixed under section eight, no suit is instituted as aforesaid within such period to the knowledge of the Collector; or

if such suit is instituted within such period, and the plaintiff's claim is finally rejected;

the Collector may declare the treasure to be ownerless.

Any person aggrieved by a declaration made under this section may appeal against the same within two months from the date thereof to the Chief Controlling Revenue Authority.

Subject to such appeal, every such declaration shall be final and conclusive.

10. When a declaration has been made in respect of any treasure under section nine, such treasure shall, in accordance with the provisions hereinafter contained, either be delivered to the finder thereof, or be divided between him and the owner of the place in which it has been found in manner hereinafter provided.

11. When a declaration has been made in respect of any treasure as aforesaid, and no person other than the finder of such treasure has appeared as required by the notification published under section five

When no other person claims as owner of place, treasure to be given to finder.

and claimed a share of the treasure as owner of the place in which it has been found, the Collector shall deliver such treasure to the finder thereof.

12. When a declaration has been made as afore-

When only one such person claims and his claim is not disputed, treasure to be divided, said in respect of any treasure, and only one person other than the finder of such treasure has so appeared and claimed, and the claim of such person is not disputed by the finder, the Collector shall proceed to divide the treasure between the finder and the person so claiming according to the following rule (namely) :—

If the finder and the person so claiming have not entered into any agreement then in force as to the disposal of the treasure, three-fourths of the treasure shall be allotted to such finder and the residue to such person. If such finder and such person have entered into any such agreement, the treasure shall be disposed of in accordance therewith :

Provided that the Collector may in any case, if he thinks fit, instead of dividing any treasure as directed by this section,

(a) allot to either party the whole or more than his share of such treasure, on such party paying to the Collector for the other party such sum of money as the Collector may fix as the equivalent of the share of such other party, or of the excess so allotted, as the case may be ; or

(b) sell such treasure or any portion thereof by public auction and divide the sale-proceeds between the parties according to the rule hereinbefore prescribed :

Provided also, that when the Collector has by his declaration under section nine rejected any claim made under this Act by any person other than the said finder or person claiming as owner of the place in which the treasure was found, such division shall not be made until after the expiration of two months without an appeal having been presented under section nine by the person whose claim has been so rejected, or, when an appeal has been so presented, after such appeal has been dismissed.

When the Collector has made a division under this section, he shall deliver to the parties the portions of such treasure, or the money in lieu thereof, to which they are respectively entitled under such division.

13. When a declaration has been made as afore-

In case of dispute as to ownership of place, proceedings to be stayed. said in respect of any treasure, and two or more persons have appeared, as aforesaid and each of them claimed as owner of the place where such treasure was found, or the right of any person who has so appeared and claimed is disputed by the finder of such treasure, the Collector shall retain such treasure and shall make an order staying his proceedings with a view to the matter being enquired into and determined by a Civil Court.

14. Any person who has so appeared and claimed

Settlement of such dispute. may, within one month from the date of such order, institute a suit in the Civil Court to obtain a decree declaring his right ; and in every such suit the finder of the treasure and all persons disputing such claim before the Collector shall be made defendants.

15. If any such suit is instituted and the plaintiff's claim is finally established therein, the Collector shall, subject to the provisions of section twelve, divide the treasure between him and the finder.

and division thereupon.

If no such suit is instituted as aforesaid, or if the claims of the plaintiffs in all such suits are finally rejected, the Collector shall deliver the treasure to the finder.

16. The Collector may, at any time after mak-

Power to acquire the treasure on behalf of Government. ing a declaration under section nine, and before delivering or dividing the treasure as hereinbefore provided, declare by writing under his hand his intention to acquire on behalf of the Government the treasure, or any specified portion thereof, by payment to the persons entitled thereto of a sum equal to the value of the materials of such treasure or portion, together with one-fifth of such value, and may place such sum in deposit in his treasury to the credit of such persons ; and thereupon such treasure or portion shall be deemed to be the property of Government, and the money so deposited shall be dealt with, as far as may be, as if it were such treasure or portion.

17. No decision passed or act done by the Col-

Decision of Collector final, and no suit to lie against him for acts done *bona fide*. lector under this Act shall be called in question by any Civil Court, and no suit or other proceeding shall lie against him for anything done in good faith in exercise of the powers hereby conferred.

18. A Collector making any enquiry under this

Collector to exercise powers of Civil Court. Act may exercise any power conferred by the Code of Civil Procedure on a Civil Court for the trial of suits.

19. The Local Government may, from time to

Power to make rules. time, make rules consistent with this Act, to regulate proceedings hereunder.

Such rules shall, on being published in the local Gazette, have the force of law.

Penalties.

20. If the finder of any treasure fails to give

Penalty on finder failing to give notice, &c. the notice, or does not either make the deposit or give the security, required by section four, or alters or attempts to alter such treasure so as to conceal its identity, the share of such treasure, or the money in lieu thereof to which he would otherwise be entitled, shall vest in Her Majesty,

and he shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both.

20. If the owner of the place in which any

Penalty on owner abetting offence under section 19. treasure is found abets, with-in the meaning of the Indian Penal Code, any offence under section nineteen, the share of such treasure, or the money in lieu thereof to which he would otherwise be entitled, shall vest in Her Majesty,

and he shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be punished with imprisonment which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both.

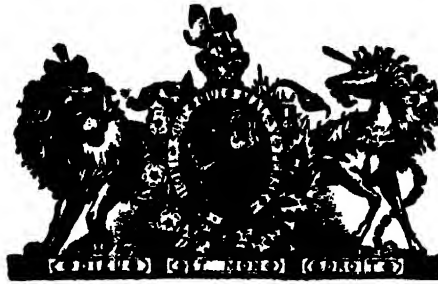
SCHEDULE.

Number and date of enactments.	Title or subject.	Extent of repeal.
Bengal Regulation V of 1817.	A Regulation for declaring the rights of Government and of individuals with respect to hidden treasure, and for prescribing the rules to be observed on the discovery of such treasure.	The whole.
Madras Regulation XI of 1832.	A Regulation for declaring the rights of Government and of individuals with respect to hidden treasure, and for prescribing the rules to be observed on discovery of such treasure.	The whole.
Act XII of 1838. Act IV of 1872...	Hidden Treasure (Madras). An Act for declaring which of certain rules, laws and regulations have the force of law in the Panjāb, and for other purposes.	The whole. So far as regards Bengal Regulation V of 1817.

SCHEDULE—continued.

Number and date of enactments.	Title or subject.	Extent of repeal.
Act XV of 1874...	Laws Local Extent.	The second schedule, so far as regards Madras Regulation XI of 1832 and Act XII of 1838. The fourth schedule, so far as regards Bengal Regulation V of 1817.
Act XVII of 1875	An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Courts in British Burma, and for other purposes.	So far as regards Bengal Regulation V of 1817.
Act XX of 1875	An Act to declare and amend the law in force in the Central Provinces.	Ditto
Act XVIII of 1876.	Oudh Laws Act.	Ditto.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1878. { Register
No. 33.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making
Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

(Third Publication.)

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 31st January 1878, and was referred to a Select Committee:—

No. 2 of 1878.

A Bill to assimilate certain powers of the Local Governments of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

WHEREAS the Lieutenant-Governorship of the North-Western Provinces and the Chief Commissionership of Oudh are now united under the administration of a single officer; and whereas it is expedient that, so long as such union continues, the powers of the Local Government of Oudh under the enactments hereinafter mentioned should resemble the powers of the Local Government of the North-Western Provinces under the same or like enactments; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. In the Oudh Rent Act, 1868, sections 29, 85, 87 and 91, the following words shall be omitted (namely): "with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council," "subject to any orders that may from time to time be issued by the Governor General in Council," "subject to any orders in this behalf that may from time to time be made by the Governor General of India in Council," and "with the sanction of the Governor General of India in Council."

2. For the first sentence of section 6 of the Prisons Act, 1870, the following shall be substituted (namely):—"An Inspector

General of Prisons shall be appointed in the North-Western Provinces, the Panjāb and Oudh by the Local Government, and in the Central Provinces and British Burma by the Governor General in Council."

3. In the Oudh Land-Revenue Act, 1876, section 4, the following words shall be omitted in both the places in which they occur (namely):—"subject to such rules as the Governor General in Council may from time to time prescribe in this behalf;" and in sections 7 and 9 of the same Act the following words shall be omitted (namely): "subject to such rules as the Governor General in Council from time to time prescribes in this behalf;" and in sections 14, 19, 20, 51, 183, 212 and 220 of the same Act, the following words shall be omitted (namely):—"with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council."

To section 43 of the same Act the following words shall be added (namely):—"provided that in the case of settlements of individual mahāls or parts of mahāls, undertaken at other times than at the general settlement and sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner, such confirmation shall not be necessary."

4. In the first clause of the Oudh Laws Act, 1875, section 39, the following words shall be omitted (namely): "with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council."

5. For the purpose of the Prisoners Act, 1871, sections 30 and 31, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh shall be deemed to be subject to the same Local Government.

6. This Act shall come into force on the passing thereof, and shall continue in force until the Governor General in Council, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, otherwise direct.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

Oudh having been placed under the control of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, it has become desirable, for administrative purposes, to assimilate certain powers of the Chief Commissioner in Oudh under the Rent Act, the Revenue Act and the Laws Act to the powers that, as Lieutenant-Governor, he exercises in the North-Western Provinces under Acts dealing with like subjects. This Bill has been framed to effect this assimilation, and no change whatever is contemplated in the distinctive features of the Oudh administration, and still less in any of the rights or privileges of any class or classes of persons in Oudh, which have been guaranteed by the Government of India either in Acts of the legislature or by established practice.

For the purpose of removing prisoners from one jail to another or to a lunatic asylum, it is convenient that, under present circumstances, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh should be treated as forming one Local Government. The Bill contains a provision to this effect.

The proposed law is intended to continue in force only so long as the union of the two Provinces under the same Head continues.

CALCUTTA;
The 16th January 1878. }

E. C. RAYLEY.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following Preliminary Report of a Select Committee, together with the Bill as settled by them, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 9th February 1878:—

We, the undersigned Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to define and amend the law relating to the Transfer of Property was referred, have the honour to report that we have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin.

2. In revising this important measure we have been guided by the three principles which the Government of India desires to regulate its policy of codification, namely, first, that as little change as possible should be made in the substance of the existing law, whether established by the Legislature or declared by judicial decisions; secondly, that no additions should be made to that law, which are not either necessary or clearly expedient; and, thirdly, that interference with contracts fairly made and usages long established is, *prima facie*, undesirable. We have also borne in mind the great deference due to the late Indian Law Commission, by which the bulk of the Bill was framed. With these preliminary remarks we proceed to describe and justify the alterations, omissions and additions which we have made.

Despatch from Secretary of State, No. 26, dated 7th July, 1870, and enclosure.
No. 39, dated 29th July, 1875.
Extract from a letter from the Registrar, High Court, Bombay, dated 14th July, 1877, and enclosure.
Note by the Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, dated 31st July, 1877.
" by H. G. Keene, Esq., District Judge, Agra, dated 31st July, 1877.
" by John Alone, Esq., Judge, Small Cause Court, Agra.
From C. Sanderson, Esq., Solicitor to the Port Commissioners, dated 1st August, 1877.
Note by A. Phillips, Esq., dated 19th September, 1877.
From Under Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 5058, dated 25th September, 1877, and enclosures.
" Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Assam, No. 2267, dated 1st October, 1877, and enclosure.
" Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Mysore, No. 6778-5, dated 18th October, 1877, and enclosures.
" Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, No. 2712, dated 20th November, 1877, and enclosures.
" Lakshmi Narayana Pandit, Pleader, High Court, North-Western Provinces, dated 2nd December, 1877, and enclosure.
" Officiating Secretary, Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 4644-219, dated 3rd December, 1877, and enclosures.
" Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, No. 2820, dated 28th November, 1877, and enclosure.
" Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 759A, dated 8th December, 1877, and enclosures.
" Ditto ditto, No. 761A, dated 11th December, 1877, and enclosure.
Memorandum by Pandit Srikishen, Pleader, Judicial Commissioner's Court, Oudh.
From Officiating Secretary to Government of Bengal, No. 4768, dated 12th December, 1877, and enclosures.
Second Note by the Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, dated 27th December, 1877.
From Secretary to Chief Commissioner, British Burma, No. 49-61, dated 12th January, 1878, and enclosures.
" Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, No. 41, dated 8th January, 1878, and enclosure.
" Secretary to Government, Panjáb, No. 232, dated 21st January, 1878, and enclosures.
" Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 557, dated 25th January, 1878, and enclosures.

CHAPTER I.—Preliminary.

3. We have here followed the Contract Act, section 1, by inserting a clause to save all enactments not expressly repealed, such, for instance, as the Acts limiting powers of guardians and managers to make sales and leases, and the provisions of the Panjáb Tenancy Act, section 32, which have been held to restrict to occupancy-tenants the right to sublet. We have also saved all incidents of contracts not inconsistent with the provisions of the Bill. Besides the Malabar mortgagee's option, which the Bill as introduced expressly preserved, there must be many other incidents of Native contracts with which it is desirable not to interfere. We have also saved the right to anything affixed to the soil by tenants under leases granted before the proposed Act comes into force.

CHAPTER II.—Assurances of Immovable Property.

4. We have struck out the section relating to easements, as it will more fitly come into the Bill relating to those rights, which is now in preparation.

5. Section 6 of the Bill as introduced would have often rendered persons liable to an obligation, or at least to be sued on an obligation, the existence of which was unknown to them. We think that this is obviously inexpedient, and have therefore made the section an embodiment of the well-known rule, that a contract between the respective owners of two neighbouring parcels of land, that one of them shall do or refrain from doing something on his parcel for the benefit of the other parcel, may be enforced in equity against all persons claiming the former parcel under him with notice of the contract.

6. We think that section 7 of the Bill, as introduced, should be omitted, as it would allow incidents of a novel kind to be devised and attached to property at the fancy or caprice of any owner. It would, moreover, allow the grantee's enjoyment of the property to be destroyed or materially lessened by the exercise of the right reserved.

7. We have also struck out section 9 of the Bill as introduced. The rules of construction therein referred to, besides being inapplicable in some respects to instruments executed *inter vivos*, are contained in the testamentary portion of the Succession Act, which does not apply to Muhammadans anywhere, and applies to Hindús only in the Presidency-towns and the Lower Provinces.

8. We have provided (section 7) rules as to the right of innocent grantees for valuable consideration without notice, of persons like the managers of the property of a minor or an undivided family, childless Hindú widows in possession of their deceased husband's property, and benámidárs and other ostensible owners, who have only a restricted power of alienation. Our rules on this head are in accordance with decisions of the Privy Council and the Calcutta High Court.

9. We have redrawn section 13 of the Bill as introduced, so as to save the rights of the creditors of the person paying the consideration for a benámi transaction, and as the section will apply to benámi leases as well as to benámi sales, we have transferred it to chapter II.

CHAPTER III.—*Sales.*

10. We have declared (section 10) the respective liabilities of an intending seller and an intending buyer to make disclosures of defects and advantages.

11. We have introduced into section 11 clauses as to the seller's duty to produce title-deeds for examination, to answer questions respecting the property and to discharge incumbrances; as to the buyer's right to abandon the contract when the seller materially alters the property; and as to the custody and production of title-deeds after completion. We have also declared when the property vests in the purchaser, and explained when the purchase is completed.

12. Clause (a) of section 11 of the Bill as introduced, would have rendered a vendor liable for damage sustained by the purchaser owing to the loss of his bargain, and it would have made a vendor, like a mortgagor, warrant his title as against all the world. We think that in this respect his liability should be restricted, as it is in England, to acts done by himself or those through whom he claims. Section 11, clause (j), has been framed accordingly.

13. Clauses (e) and (f) of the same section, as introduced, are corollaries from the doctrine of equitable ownership and appear to us to be inconsistent with section 12, which declares that a mere contract for sale shall not transfer the property. Why, for instance, should the buyer be made liable to bear loss arising from destruction of property which is not his own? We have therefore omitted these clauses. Under any circumstances they would have been of little use in a country where, as a rule, the making of the contract is immediately followed by the completion of the purchase.

14. We have provided (section 12) for cases where, before completion, the buyer becomes insolvent. This provision is modelled on the present English law, 32 & 33 Vic., c. 71, ss. 23, 24. We have also provided for the following matters:—

- (a) the liability to the seller of the buyer of a leasehold (section 13) ;
- (b) the liability to the seller of the buyer of an equity of redemption (section 14) ;
- (c) money received under a fire-policy by the seller for damage done after the date of the contract (section 15) ;
- (d) joint-purchases (section 17) ;
- (e) the rights arising where two estates are subject to a common charge and one of the estates is sold (section 18) ;
- (f) the exemption of *bond fide* buyers of trust-property from seeing to the application of the purchase-money (section 19) ;
- (g) the rights of the seller where there is default on the part of the buyer and the rights of the buyer where there is default on the part of the seller (section 20).

CHAPTER IV.—*Exchanges.*

15. In this chapter, which corresponds with chapter V of the Bill as introduced, we have made no substantial change except the insertion of a section (22), providing (in accordance with the Code Civil, Art. 1704) that if one of the parties prove that the other was not owner

of the thing given or agreed to be given to the former in exchange, the former cannot be compelled to deliver that which he has promised in counter-exchange; but when he has received the thing given to him in exchange, he may be compelled to return it.

16. We have also provided, in accordance with the same Code, Art. 1705, that the party deprived of the thing he has received in exchange by reason of invalidity of title caused by anything done by the other party or any person through whom the latter claims, may at his option sue for compensation or sue for the thing given by him.

CHAPTER V.—*Mortgages and Charges.*

17. We have made it clear that the mortgages here dealt with are only mortgages of immoveable property and sub-mortgages. Mortgages of policies, ships, machinery, furniture, cattle and other moveable property require to be separately treated.

18. We have inserted a section (26) requiring that every mortgage shall be created by an assurance signed by the mortgagor and attested by at least two witnesses. As mortgages by verbal agreement are now rarely if ever made, this will not substantially alter the present practice, and will obviously tend to prevent fraud and litigation.

19. The Bill as introduced permits the mortgagor to deposit the amount due only in the District Court. This might lead to much inconvenience, and we have modified section 28, clause (b), so as to allow the mortgagor to deposit in any Court in which he could have instituted a suit for redemption.

20. We have, in accordance with the present law, precluded (section 28) a person interested in part only of the mortgaged property from redeeming his own part only, and a person interested in part only of the mortgage-money from foreclosing his own part only.

21. We have given (section 29) the mortgagee the rights which he has under the covenants for title contained in an English mortgage-deed. When the mortgagee has a right to sue for the mortgage-money, these covenants are of no practical use during the continuance of the mortgage; but they become valuable after a foreclosure or sale.

22. We have declared (section 30) that, where the property is a lease for years and the mortgagee, while in possession, obtains a renewal, the mortgagor upon redemption shall have the benefit of the new lease.

23. We have imposed (section 32) on a mortgagor making a subsequent mortgage the duty of disclosing to the subsequent mortgagee the previous mortgages, and of giving notice to the prior mortgagees of the subsequent mortgage.

24. Although from the theoretical point of view there is much to be said in favour of discarding the distinctions between the various kinds of mortgages used in India, we think that the amount of simplicity gained would not justify the amount of disturbance created, and that, in practice, confusion and hardship would be caused if simple mortgages and mortgages by conditional sale were allowed (as they would be by the Bill as introduced) to take possession, or if simple and usufructuary mortgages were allowed to foreclose. Moreover, any such extension of the power to foreclose would enable large classes of speculators and money-lenders to defeat the intentions with which the Legislature framed the new Code of Civil Procedure, sections 320—322, by obtaining simple mortgages and then instituting foreclosure-suits. We have therefore introduced (section 34) a clause the effect of which will be to maintain the law as it stands in this respect.

25. We have also (section 34) prohibited mortgagees from interfering with the right of the public to the continued use of undertakings, such as canals and railways, in the maintenance of which the public are interested. The remedy of such mortgagees will be to obtain a receiver of the profits of the undertaking.

26. We have provided (section 36) for the case where the parties to a mortgage have omitted to stipulate expressly for interest.

27. We are of opinion that, in the absence of an express contract to the contrary, no mortgagee should be entitled as such to take possession, and we have inserted (section 37) a clause to this effect. We have, however, allowed the mortgagee to sue for a receiver after the expiration of one year from the time when the principal has become payable, or after interest has been in arrear for six months; and we have empowered the Court, in any suit for foreclosure or sale, to appoint a receiver pending the proceedings in the suit.

28. We think that the mortgagee should be allowed to sue for the mortgage-money in our cases only, namely, (1) where the mortgagor binds himself expressly to pay the loan, (2) where the mortgagor remains in possession and allows the property to be sold for arrears of revenue, (3) where the property is destroyed by diluvion, fire or other superior force, and (4) in the case of an usufructuary mortgage, where the mortgagor is unable to give or secure possession. We have inserted a section (38) to this effect.

29. We have considered the question as to whether we should validate powers of sale in mortgages of property situate in the Mufassal, and we have come to the same conclusion as the *Sadr Dīwānī Adālat* came to in 1842, namely, that it would not be safe to entrust Indian

money-lenders with powers so liable to abuse. We have therefore framed the section (39) corresponding with section 24 of the Bill as introduced, so as to invalidate such powers except where the lender is the Government, or the property is situate in the Presidency Towns or Rangoon.

30. We have limited (section 40) the right of a mortgagee in possession to insure to cases in which the property is insurable at ordinary rates. In the case of an inflammable property, the mortgagee might, under the Bill as introduced, impose an unfair burden on the mortgagor.

31. We have provided (section 41) for accessions to the mortgaged property.

32. We have framed the section (43) corresponding with section 17 of the Bill as introduced, so as to exempt mortgagees who, under a contract in writing, take the profits of the mortgaged property in lieu of interest, from keeping accounts of their receipts.

33. Where a mortgagor in possession fails to pay arrears of revenue and the estate is consequently sold, our Courts have ruled that the mortgagee has a charge on the surplus of the sale-proceeds after payment thereof of such arrears. We have in section 45 adopted this ruling.

34. The Bill as introduced had nothing to shew that Lord Denman's doctrine in *Pickard v. Sears* applies to mortgages. We have therefore inserted the following :—

“46. Where, through the fraud or gross neglect of a prior mortgagee, another person has been induced to advance money on the security of the mortgaged property, the prior mortgagee shall be postponed to the subsequent mortgagee.”

35. The Bill should, we think, embody the equitable principles that a creditor who can satisfy his debt out of several funds shall so exercise his right as not to take from another creditor the fund which forms his only security, and that a fund which is equally liable with another to pay a debt shall not escape because the creditor has been paid out of that other fund alone. We have therefore inserted sections (50, 51) as to what English lawyers call marshalling securities and contribution.

36. Though the matter is one rather of procedure than of substantive law, we have inserted a rule (section 52) as to the proper parties to suits for redemption, foreclosure or sale, which will save the right of subsequent incumbrancers to redeem, and, if a decree for sale is made, conclude them.

37. We have provided (sections 54 and 60) that in suits for foreclosure and redemption, upon good cause shewn, the time fixed by the Court for payment may be enlarged. We believe that this power (which is constantly exercised by Courts of equity) will be in accordance with the feelings of the people of many parts of India where, until recently, the power to redeem was held to last for ever, and even the long term of sixty years fixed by the Limitation Act is sometimes regarded as an unfair innovation.

38. We have designedly withheld power to open foreclosures.

39. We have enumerated the persons entitled to redeem as follows :—

“58. Besides the mortgagor, any of the following persons may institute a suit for redemption of the mortgaged property :—

(a) any person (other than the mortgagee) having any interest in or charge upon the property :

(b) any person having any interest in or charge upon the right to redeem the property :

(c) any surety for the payment of the mortgage-debt or any part thereof :

(d) the guardian of the property of a minor mortgagor :

(e) the committee or other legal curator of a lunatic or idiot mortgagor :

(f) the judgment-creditor of the mortgagor, when he has obtained execution :

(g) a creditor of the mortgagor who has in a suit for the administration of his estate obtained a decree for the sale of the mortgaged property.

Explanation.—An easement is not an interest within the meaning of clause (a).”

40. When property is mortgaged for successive debts to successive mortgagees, we have expressly authorised (section 62) any mesne mortgagee to institute a suit to redeem the prior mortgagees and to foreclose those that are posterior to himself. We have given in the third schedule a form of the decree passed in such a suit.

41. We think that as a person having a charge has a mere right of realization, he should not be allowed to foreclose, and should be only entitled, under the proposed Act, to institute a suit for the sale of the property charged. We have framed section 68 accordingly. We have introduced a section (69) providing for the merger of charges. But the section in its present form is not to be understood as representing our final opinion on the subject.

CHAPTER VI.—Leases.

42. We have prefixed to this chapter a section (70) declaring the respective duties of proposing lessors and lessees to make disclosures of defects and advantages.

43. As the law stands, both in England and, as a general rule, in India, there is no implied warranty on the letting of land or an unfurnished house that it is fit for cultivation or occupation; there is no implied obligation on the landlord to repair the premises, and, in

the absence of a contract to the contrary, the tenant is bound to keep and leave them in good repair; and the landlord does not warrant his title, but merely covenants that the tenant paying his rent and performing his covenants may peaceably enjoy the property during the term without interruption by the landlord or any one claiming through him. We think that the Bill should, in these respects, accord with the law as above stated, and we have therefore struck out, in section 44, of the Bill as introduced the latter half of clause (b) and the whole of clause (f), and substituted for clauses (c) and (d) a clause providing for quiet enjoyment by the lessee. But there is no doubt that, in certain parts of India and with regard to certain classes of houses, usages have become established with regard to repairs, with which it is undesirable to interfere. We have, therefore, made our provisions as to liability to repair subject to local usage.

44. Where part of the property leased is destroyed by superior force, we think that the lease should become void as to that part, that any rent or fine payable under the lease should proportionately abate, and that a proportionate part of any fine paid by the lessee should be returned. If the lessor reinstate the part destroyed, he and the lessee can come to a new agreement. We have altered clause (f) in accordance with these views.

45. We think that no lessee should, without the lessor's consent, erect any permanent structure on the property, except for agricultural purposes, and we have made provision to that effect in section 71, clause (m). Under the Bill as introduced the tenant might have erected unsightly buildings on his holding and thereby seriously injured the landlord's contiguous property.

46. We have struck out the words authorising a lessee to remove fixtures after the termination of his lease. They might have prevented the lessor from letting the property to another at the end of the term.

47. We have declared (section 71, clause r) that the power of transfer conferred on a lessee shall not be deemed to authorise an occupancy-ryot to assign his interest. This is the law in Bengal, in the absence of a special custom: the saving clause in section 2 will leave unaffected the right of occupancy-tenants in the Panjáb.

48. We have provided (section 73) for the insolvency of the lessee, and enabled the receiver of his property, with the leave of the Court, to disclaim the property leased. This provision, like the similar clause in chapter III, is founded on 32 & 33 Vic., c. 71, sections 23, 24.

49. We have declared (section 74), in accordance with the present law, that a tenancy begins on entry, and that a lessee before entry cannot sue for trespass.

50. We have stated (section 76) the various ways in which a lease may be determined: we have explained (section 77) the law as to the waiver of forfeiture or a notice to quit; and we have provided by the same section for relief against forfeiture for non-payment of rent. Power to grant such relief has long been exercised by Courts of equity on payment of arrears and the landlord's costs, and a like power was, by 23 & 24 Vic., c. 126, conferred on the Common-law Courts. Act X of 1859, section 78, and Bengal Act VIII of 1869, section 52, provide for stay of execution of a decree for ejectment on payment into Court within fifteen days from its date, and we propose to leave this procedure untouched.

CHAPTER VII.—*Settlements.*

51. Strong representations have been made to us that, in the case of European and East Indian married women, restraints on anticipation should continue to be allowed. We have therefore added a proviso to section 82 (corresponding with section 52 of the Bill as introduced) which will have the desired effect.

52. We think that section 83 in its present state requires further consideration. But in deference to the Indian Law Commissioners we have let the section stand as they framed it.

53. We think sections 85 and 86 (corresponding with sections 55 and 56 of the Bill as introduced) should not apply to Natives; and we have made a provision to this effect.

CHAPTER VIII.—*Discretion of the Courts to deal with settled Land.*

54. We think that the delicate jurisdiction which this chapter proposes to confer should be exerciseable only by the High Courts. We have altered the wording of section 88 accordingly.

55. We have recast section 90 (=section 68 of the Bill as introduced) so as to restrict the privilege of appearing, &c., to persons interested in the land and to persons permitted by the Court to appear.

CHAPTER IX.—*Gifts for Religious and Charitable Purposes.*

56. We have exempted Natives from the operation of this chapter, which would have interfered with their religious usages: we have confined it expressly to immoveable property; and we have provided that notice of the assurances contemplated shall be given to the Local Government.

CHAPTER X.—*Owners of Limited Interests.*

57. It is said that Hindú law allows the person increasing by his own exertions the value of an estate a larger share in the increase than he possesses in the corpus. We have therefore

saved (section 99) in such cases any benefit to which the person making the increase is entitled under his personal law.

58. We have in the section (100) relating to the discovery of the deaths of tenants for life, taken care that the Court shall not be authorised to compel the appearance in public of pardah-women.

CHAPTER XI.—*Powers.*

59. We have here added rules declaratory of the present law, as to the following matters:—

- (a) the revocation of appointments (section 107):
- (b) the delegation of powers (section 108):
- (c) the application of the doctrine of election to appointments (section 120):
- (d) gifts by implication to the objects of powers (section 125):
- (e) the priority of interests created under powers (section 127):
- (f) the extinguishment of powers (section 128).

CHAPTER XII.—*Property held by several Persons.*

60. We have, at the request of our honourable colleague Mahārājā Jotindra Mohan Tagore, declared (section 130) that nothing in the clause authorising the Court in a suit for partition, to direct a sale and distribute the proceeds, shall apply to the property of an undivided family. But we have reason to believe that, in the Hindū community of Calcutta much difference of opinion exists as to the expediency of making such declaration, and we invite the especial attention of the Local Governments to this matter.

61. We have provided (section 134) that the buyer or mortgagee of a share of undivided immoveable property takes subject to the right of the co-owners to enforce a partition, and that, when such partition is effected, his right extends only to the share allotted to his transferor.

CHAPTER XIII.—*Assignments of Things in Action.*

62. When the debtor receives notice of the assignment, we have provided (section 137) that he shall give effect thereto unless he resides, or the property is situate, in a foreign country, and the title of the person in whose favour the assignment is made is not complete according to the law of such country.

The First Schedule.

63. We have added to the enactments proposed for repeal, 4 Wm. & Mary, c. 16, as to clandestine mortgages, a matter provided for by section 32 of the amended Bill, Act XXXI of 1854, section 17, which is embodied in section 19 of the amended Bill, and Act I of 1877, section 13, which is inconsistent with section 12 of the same Bill. We have also, by repealing the words 'in writing' in the Specific Relief Act, sections 35 and 36, rendered those sections applicable to oral contracts.

The Second Schedule.

64. We have added forms of an exchange and an English mortgage, and for the form of lease contained in the Bill as introduced, we have substituted forms of a lease of a dwelling-house and a farm.

65. We have now enumerated the changes which we have made in the substance of the Bill. We have also made some in its wording and arrangement.

66. We recommend that the Bill as now amended be republished with this report in the *Gazette of India* and sent to the several Local Governments for consideration and for republication in the local Gazettes. In order to give ample time for the further discussion of so important a measure, we think that no steps should be taken to pass it into law until the Council re-assembles next November.

67. We desire, in conclusion, to express our obligations to the gentlemen who have favoured us with criticisms on the Bill. We are especially indebted to the Honourable Raymond West, a Judge of the High Court of Bombay; Mr. Grant, Officiating Judicial Commissioner of the Central Provinces; Pandit Lakshmi Nārāyana of Lucknow; Mr. J. W. Smyth, a Judge of the Panjab Chief Court, Muttusāmi Ayyar, c. i. e., Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Madras, and Srīnivāsa Rao, a Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Madras; and Mr. Stokes desires to acknowledge some valuable remarks privately communicated to him by Sir R. Garth.

WHITLEY STOKES.

E. C. BAYLEY.

A. J. ARBUTHNOT.

F. R. COCKERELL.

JOTINDRA MOHAN TAGORE.

G. H. P. EVANS.

G. C. PAUL.

No. II. THE TRANSFER OF PROPERTY BILL, 1878.

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No. II.

A Bill to define and amend the law relating to the Transfer of Property, and for other purposes.

WHEREAS it is expedient to define and amend the law relating to the transfer of property, to owners of limited interests, and to powers, property held by several persons and apportionment; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

1. This Act may be called "The Transfer of Property Act, 1878:"

Short title.

Extent.

It extends to the whole of British India;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force on the first day of January 1879.

2. On and from that day the enactments specified in the first schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed to the extent mentioned in the third column thereof. But nothing herein contained shall be deemed to affect—

(a) the provisions of any enactment not hereby repealed of certain expressly repealed: Acts, incidents, rights, liabilities, &c.

(b) any incidents of any contract which are not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act:

(c) any right or liability acquired or incurred before this Act comes into force, or any remedy in respect of any such right or liability:

(d) the right to anything affixed to the soil by the tenant under any lease granted before this Act comes into force:

(e) any right of pre-emption acquired after this Act comes into force:

(f) any sale in execution of a decree or order for arrears of rent or revenue:

And nothing contained in sections 85 and 86 and Chapter IX shall apply to Hindús, Muhamma-dans or Buddhists.

3. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

Interpretation-clause.

"assurance" means any non-testamentary instrument which purports or operates to create, transfer,

or otherwise dispose of, whether in present or in future, any right, title or interest, whether vested or contingent, to or in immoveable property:

the person so creating, transferring or otherwise disposing, is called a grant-

"grantor"

"grantee."

"grant."

operation effected by an assurance is called a grant:

"registered" means registered in British India under the law for the time being in force regulating the registration of documents:

"affixed to the soil" means—

(a) imbedded in the soil, as in the case of walls:

(b) permanently resting upon it, as in the case of buildings; or

(c) attached to what is so imbedded or so rests, as by means of nails, bolts, screws, cement, solder or other permanent fastening.

All words occurring in this Act and defined in the Indian Contract Act, 1872, shall have the meaning attributed to them respectively by that Act.

CHAPTER II.

OF ASSURANCES OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

4. Every person competent to contract may make an assurance of immoveable property: but subject to the law for the time being in force as to the circumstances and extent in and to which he may dispose of such property.

Persons competent to make assurances.

5. An assurance may be made in the form in the second schedule hereto annexed, or in any other form which expresses an intention thereby, and without any further act on the part of the grantor, to create, transfer or otherwise dispose of any right, title or interest to or in immoveable property.

Form of assurance

6. Unless a contrary intention appears by the assurance, it shall be deemed to pass to the grantee all the interest which the grantor is capable of passing in the object of the grant, and to comprise—

(a) standing trees and all other products of the soil;

(b) things affixed to the soil, and, in the case of machinery so affixed, the moveable parts thereof;

(c) in the case of a house, the locks, keys, bars, doors and windows.

7. The owner of immoveable property cannot give to another a title there-to higher or more free from

Title which grantor of immoveable property can give.

and when he has only a restricted power of alienating the property, he cannot give to another a title thereto valid as against third parties, except upon an alienation within the restriction:

Provided that where a grantor makes a grant as

Protection to innocent grantees for value. (a) the manager of the property of a minor or an undivided family, (b) a childless Hindú widow in possession of her deceased husband's property, or (c) a benámídar or other ostensible owner, the grantee's title shall not be impeached if the grant has been made for a consideration and the grantee has acted in good faith and used due care and diligence to ascertain that the grantor had power to make the grant.

8. A contract in writing between the respective owners of two neighbouring parcels of land, that one of them shall do or refrain from doing something on his parcel for the benefit of the other parcel, is binding on all persons claiming the former parcel under him with actual knowledge of the contract, and may be enforced by the owner of the latter parcel or his legal representative.

A contract in writing between the owner of certain land and any other person, that the former shall do or refrain from doing something on the land for the benefit of the public, is binding on all persons claiming the land under the former with actual knowledge of the contract, and may be enforced by the latter, or his legal representative, or by the Secretary of State for India in Council.

9. Where a grant of immoveable property for a consideration is made to one person, and the consideration is paid by another, no trust shall result in favour of the person by whom such payment is made; but the property shall vest in the grantee, subject only to the provisions next following.

Every such grant shall be presumed to be fraudulent as against the creditors, at that time, of the person paying the consideration; and where a fraudulent intent is not disproved, a trust shall result in favour of such creditors to the extent necessary to satisfy their just demands.

CHAPTER III.

OF SALES OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

10. A person proposing to sell immoveable property need not disclose defects therein which the buyer might with ordinary care discover: but the proposing seller must not conceal, or attempt to conceal, such defects, and he must disclose to the buyer all other defects therein of which the former is, and the latter is not, aware.

Where the proposing buyer stands, or has stood, as regards the property, in a fiduciary relation to the seller, he must disclose to the seller any fact which increases the value of the property itself, and of which the former has, during the existence of such relation, become aware. Save as aforesaid, a person proposing to buy immoveable property need not disclose any fact unknown to the seller which increases the value of the property itself: but the proposing buyer must disclose any such fact which increases the value of the seller's interest therein, and of which the former is, and the latter is not, aware.

Illustrations.

(a.) A proposes to sell a field to his neighbour B. A need not disclose the existence of an open foot-path over the field.

(b.) A proposes to sell a mine to B, who has the opportunity of examining it. A need not disclose the fact that he has himself worked the mine, but has abandoned the working as unprofitable.

(c.) A proposes to buy B's field. There is not, and never has been, any fiduciary relation between A and B. A need not disclose the fact that there are minerals under the field, though he knows that B is ignorant of it.

(d.) A proposes to buy from B his interest in certain property to which B is entitled on C's death. C, to the knowledge of A, but not of B, is actually dead or is about to die. A is bound to disclose this fact to B.

11. Unless a contrary intention appears from the contract or assurance, the Rights and liabilities of buyer and seller. buyer and the seller of immoveable property respectively have the rights, and are subject to the liabilities, mentioned in the ten rules next following, or such of them as are applicable to the property sold:

(a.) The seller must produce to the buyer, for examination, all documents of title relating to the property which are in his possession or power, and must inform the buyer of all facts not apparent thereon which affect the seller's power to fulfil his contract, and must answer to the best of his information all relevant questions put to him by the buyer in respect to the property or the title thereto.

(b.) When the buyer has been let into possession of the property before payment of the whole of the purchase-money, the seller has a charge upon the property for the amount of the purchase-money, or any part thereof, remaining unpaid, and for interest on such amount or part; but as soon as the assurance, if any, is registered, such charge shall cease except as against the buyer.

(c.) Unless the buyer has improperly declined to complete the purchase, he has, against the seller, a charge on the property, to the extent of the seller's interest therein, for the amount of any purchase-money properly paid by the buyer in anticipation of the completion of the purchase, and for interest on the amount of such payment; and, when the buyer properly declines to complete the purchase, also for the deposit (if any, and for his costs (if any) of a suit by himself or the seller to compel specific performance of the contract or to obtain a decree for its rescission.

(d.) If the seller alter the property in any particular which does not admit of compensation or reinstatement, the buyer may decline to complete the purchase.

(e.) When the buyer has been let into beneficial possession of the property before completion of the purchase, and the purchase is not completed owing to defects in the seller's title, the buyer is not liable to pay for his use of the property.

(f.) The seller must discharge all incumbrances on the property existing at the date of the contract. The buyer may retain out of the unpaid purchase-money the amount of such incumbrances and shall pay the amount so retained to the parties entitled thereto.

(g.) On payment or tender of the amount due in respect of the purchase-money, the seller is bound to execute a proper assurance of the property when the buyer tenders it to him for execution at a proper time and place.

(h.) On completion of the purchase, the property vests in the buyer, and the buyer is entitled

to all documents of title relating to the property which are in the seller's possession or power :

Provided that (1) where the seller retains any part of the property comprised in such documents, he is entitled to retain them all, and (2) where the whole of such property is sold to different buyers, the buyer of the lot of greatest value is entitled to such documents. But in case (1) the seller, and in case (2) the buyer, of the lot of greatest value, is bound, upon every reasonable request by the buyer, or by any of the other buyers, as the case may be, or by any person claiming under him, and at the cost of the person making the request, to produce the said documents and furnish such true copies thereof as he may require; and, in the meantime, the seller or the buyer, as the case may be, of the portion of greatest value, must keep the said documents safe, uncanceled and undamaged, unless prevented from so doing by fire or other inevitable accident.

(i). In the absence of fraud, concealment and misrepresentation, the seller is not answerable for any defect in the property sold.

(j). Unless the sale is made by a person in a fiduciary character, the seller shall be deemed to contract with the buyer, *first*, that notwithstanding anything done by the seller or any person through whom he claims, the seller has power to grant the property to the buyer, free from incumbrances; *secondly*, that the seller and all persons claiming any interest in the same through or for him, or any person through whom he claims, will on demand execute and deliver to the buyer at his expense any further assurance of the same that may reasonably be required; and, where the property is leasehold, *thirdly*, that the lease is valid and subsisting and that the rent reserved hereby, the conditions contained therein and the covenants binding on the lessee have been paid, performed and observed down to the completion of the purchase.

When the sale is made by a person in a fiduciary character, the seller shall be deemed to contract with the buyer that the seller has done no act whereby the property is incumbered or whereby he hindered from granting it.

EXPLANATION.—A purchase is completed within the meaning of this chapter when possession of the property is delivered to the buyer. When the transfer is made by assurance, such delivery takes place when the assurance is executed by the seller and (if its registration is required by law) registered. When the transfer is not made by assurance, such delivery takes place, in the case of an incorporeal right, when the parties consent to the delivery, and, in the case of other immovable property, when the buyer becomes capable of exercising physical control over it and determines to exercise such control in his own behalf, or on behalf of the person whom he represents.

3. A contract for, or relating to, the sale of immovable property, shall not have the effect of creating any interest in, or charge upon, such property; but the only right of any person under the contract shall be to apply for specific performance, or for compensation, or for damages, according to the rules laid down in the Contract Act, 1872, the Specific Relief Act, 1877, and section twenty.

If, before completion of the purchase, the buyer is declared insolvent, the receiver of his property

appointed under the Code of Civil Procedure, section 551, may, if the contract is unprofitable, by writing under his hand disclaim the same, and thereupon the contract shall be deemed to be determined from the date of the declaration: provided that the receiver shall not disclaim such contract in cases where an application in writing has been made to him by any person having any interest in the property, requiring him to decide whether he will disclaim or not, and the receiver has, for a period of not less than twenty-eight days after the receipt of such application or such further term as may be allowed by the Court, declined or neglected to give notice whether he disclaims the contract or not.

Any person injured by the operation of this section shall be deemed a creditor of the insolvent to the extent of such injury and may prove the same as a debt under the insolvency.

14. As between the seller and buyer of leasehold property, the buyer is, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, bound to pay the rent reserved by the lease and accruing due after completion of the purchase, to perform the contracts by the lessee, and to indemnify the seller and his legal representative against all claims for non-payment of such rent or breach or non-observance of such covenants.

15. As between the seller and buyer of a right to redeem mortgaged property, the buyer is, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, bound (a) to pay to the mortgagee or his legal representative the principal sum which, on completion of the purchase, is owing on the security of the mortgage, and all interest for the time being due for the same, when payment thereof, respectively, is lawfully demanded, and (b) to indemnify the seller and his legal representative against the payment thereof, and against all claims for non-payment thereof, respectively.

16. If at the date of the contract the property is insured against loss or damage by fire, the buyer, in case of such loss or damage, may, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, require any money which the seller may actually receive under the policy, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be applied in reinstating the property.

17. When two or more persons purchase any immovable property, with separate funds belonging to them respectively, they shall, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, be interested in such property in proportion to the shares of the purchase-money which they respectively advanced.

18. When two properties are subject to a common charge, and one of the properties is sold, the buyer is, as against the seller and his legal representative, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, entitled to have the charge satisfied out of the other property, so far as such property will extend.

19. When any property is sold, the proceeds of which are subject to any trust, the *bona fide* buyer of the property is not bound to see to the application of the purchase-money to the purposes of the trust.

20. When the buyer fails to perform any duty imposed on him, as such, by this Act or any other law for the time being in force, the seller may, notwithstanding anything contained in the Indian Contract Act, 1872, section 56, sue the buyer for compensation for such non-performance.

Remedies of buyer and seller.

When the seller fails to perform any duty imposed upon him, as such, by this Act or any other law for the time being in force, the buyer may either sue under the Specific Relief Act, 1877, to have the contract rescinded, or may affirm it and sue for compensation for its non-performance. In the latter case, the buyer may recover his expenses reasonably incurred, after the contract was entered into, in relation to the attempted purchase; and in each case he may recover his deposit (if any) with interest thereon.

CHAPTER IV. OF EXCHANGES.

21. When two persons contract to mutually give one thing for another, neither thing or both things being money only, the contract is called a contract of exchange.

22. If one of the parties prove that the other was not owner of the thing given or agreed to be given to the former in exchange, the former cannot be compelled to deliver that which he has promised in counter-exchange; but when he has received the thing given to him in exchange, he may be compelled to return it.

The party deprived of the thing he has received in exchange by reason of anything done by the other party or any person through whom the latter claims, may, at his option, sue for compensation or sue for the thing given by him.

When thing exchanged does not belong to party giving it.

23. Save as otherwise provided in this chapter, each party has the rights and is subject to the liabilities of a seller as to that which he gives, and has the rights and is subject to the liabilities of a buyer as to that which he takes.

Rights and liabilities of parties.

24. On an exchange of money, each party there- by warrants the genuineness of the money given by him.

Exchange of money.

CHAPTER V.

OF MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

25. When, for the purpose of securing money advanced or to be advanced by way of loan or an existing or future debt, one person transfers to another a right over specific immoveable property, the transfer is called a mortgage, the transferor is called a mortgagor, the transferee a mortgagee, the money of which payment is secured is called the mortgage-money, and the assurance by which the transfer is effected is called a mortgage-deed.

For the purposes of this chapter, any person entitled as heir, legatee, assignee, lessee or otherwise than as a mortgagee to the interest of the transferor in the property subject to the mortgage, or

any part of such interest, is a mortgagor; and any person entitled as heir, legatee, assignee or otherwise to the interest of the transferee under the mortgage, or any part thereof, is a mortgagee.

Where the mortgagor transfers the property to the mortgagee conditionally upon the non-payment of the mortgage-money at a certain date, the transaction is called an English mortgage.

Where the mortgagor delivers possession of the property to the mortgagee, and authorises him to retain such possession and to pay himself from the rents and profits of the property the interest, or the principal and interest, of the mortgage-money, the transaction is called an usufructuary mortgage.

Where the mortgagor binds himself personally to repay the mortgage-money, and pledges the property as collateral security for the repayment, but does not deliver possession of the property, or contract that in default of payment of the principal and interest at a certain date the property shall pass to the mortgagee, the transaction is called a simple mortgage.

Where the mortgagor not so binding himself and not delivering possession of the property, contracts that, on default of payment of the principal and interest at a certain date, the property shall pass to the mortgagee, the transaction is called a mortgage by conditional sale.

26. A mortgage can be effected only by assurance signed by the mortgagor and attested by at least two witnesses.

Mortgage to be by assurance.

27. The deposit of title-deeds with intent to create a mortgage on the property comprised therein, but without actual transfer of such property, shall be deemed to be only evidence of a contract to execute a mortgage of the property.

Rights and Liabilities of Mortgagor.

28. A mortgagor has the following rights as against the mortgagee:—

Right of mortgagor to redeem, tender or deposit.

(a) at any time after the mortgage-money has become payable, or has been paid, and before an order absolute has been made foreclosing his right to redeem the mortgaged property or the property is duly sold in pursuance of a decree or under a power conferred by the mortgage-deed, he may, on payment or tender of the mortgage-money remaining due, require the mortgagee to re-grant the property to him, or to execute an acknowledgment in writing that any right in derogation of his ownership or other interest granted to the mortgagee has been extinguished.

(b) at any time after the mortgage-money has become payable and before such suit is barred, he may, tender to the mortgagee at a proper time and place, or deposit in any Court in which he might have instituted a suit for redemption of the mortgaged property, to the account of the mortgagee, the whole amount for the time being due on the mortgage.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to authorise a person interested in part only of the

mortgaged property to institute a suit for the redemption of his own part only, except where there is but one mortgagee and the mortgagor's interest in part of the property becomes vested in such mortgagee.

29. In the absence of a contract to the contrary, the mortgagor shall be deemed to contract with the mortgagee, *first*, that the mortgagor has power to grant the property to the mortgagee, free from incumbrances; *secondly*, that the mortgagor and every person claiming any interest in the same will on demand (at the cost until foreclosure or sale of the mortgagor and afterwards of the person requiring the same) execute every such assurance of the same that may reasonably be required; and, where the property is leasehold, *thirdly*, that the lease is valid and subsisting, that the rent reserved thereby, the conditions contained therein, and the contracts binding on the lessee have been paid, performed and observed down to the execution of the mortgage-deed; and that the mortgagor will, so long as the security exists, pay the rent reserved by the lease, perform the conditions contained therein and observe the contracts binding on the lessee and indemnify the mortgagee against all claims sustained by reason of the non-payment of the said rent or the non-performance or non-observance of the said conditions and contracts.

30. Where the mortgaged property is a lease for a term of years, and the mortgagee, while in possession of the property, obtains a renewal of the lease, the mortgagor, upon redemption, shall, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, have the benefit of the new lease.

31. A mortgagor in possession of the mortgaged property must not commit waste thereon, if the security is insufficient or will be rendered insufficient by such waste.

Explanation.—A security is insufficient within the meaning of this section unless the value of the mortgaged property exceeds by one-third, or, if consisting of buildings, exceeds by one-half, the mortgage-money.

32. A mortgagor proposing to make a second or other subsequent mortgage of the mortgaged property shall before effecting the mortgage, give the second or other subsequent mortgagee notice in writing under his hand of the prior mortgage or mortgages, and a mortgagor making a second or other subsequent mortgage of the mortgaged property shall, as soon as may be, give the prior mortgagee or mortgagees like notice of such mortgage.

A mortgagor failing to give any notice required by this section, in addition to any other liability resulting from such failure, shall, when the accounts are taken in pursuance of a decree made under this chapter, be debited with the loss, if any, occasioned by such failure.

33. If the owner of two or more properties creates separate mortgages on them by separate assurances, each mortgage may be dealt with irrespectively of the other, though the mortgages are created in favour of the same mortgagee.

Illustration.

A, the owner of farms Z and Y, mortgages Z to B for Rs. 1,000. A afterwards mortgages Y to B for Rs. 1,000, making no stipulation as to any additional charge on Z. A may institute a suit for the redemption of the mortgage on Z alone.

Rights and Liabilities of the Mortgagee.

34. In the absence of a contract to the contrary, the mortgagee may, at any time after the mortgage-money has become payable to him, and before a decree has been made for the redemption of the mortgaged property, or the mortgage-money has been paid, institute against the mortgagor (1) a suit for a foreclosure of his right to redeem the property with or without possession thereof, or (2) a suit for a sale of the property, or (3) a suit for such foreclosure or sale.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed—

(a) to authorize a simple mortgagee to institute a suit for a foreclosure, or an usufructuary mortgagee to institute a suit for a foreclosure or sale, or a conditional mortgagee to institute a suit for a sale;

(b) to authorize the mortgagee of a railway, canal or other work in the maintenance of which the general public are interested to institute a suit for a foreclosure or sale; or

(c) to authorize a person interested in part only of the mortgage-money to institute a suit relating only to a corresponding part of the mortgaged property: but he may institute any of the suits mentioned in that clause, which, under this Act, he is authorized to institute, relating to the whole of the mortgaged property, making the other mortgagees, if they cannot or will not join as plaintiffs, defendants.

35. Where the mortgagor deposits money in court under section twenty-eight, the Court shall forthwith cause written notice of the deposit to be served on the mortgagee, and the mortgagee may, on depositing the mortgage-deed in the same court and on filing a written statement (verified in manner prescribed by law for the verification of plaints) of the amount due to him under the mortgage, apply for and receive in payment of such amount the money so deposited.

36. When the mortgagor and mortgagee have contracted as to the payment of interest on the principal money for the time being due to the mortgagee under the mortgage, interest shall be payable in accordance with such contract: Provided that, where the mortgagor has tendered or deposited in court under section twenty-eight the whole amount due to the mortgagee, such interest shall cease from the date of the tender or from the earliest time when the mortgagee could take such amount out of court, as the case may be.

Where no such contract has been entered into, the mortgagee is entitled to interest on such principal money at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

37. In the absence of an express contract to the contrary, no mortgagee shall be entitled as such to take possession of the mortgaged property; but at any time after the expiry

tion of one year from the time when the principal money has become payable according to the terms of the mortgage-deed, or after any interest thereon has been in arrear for six months, he may institute a suit for the appointment of a receiver of the rents and profits of the whole or any part of the same.

In any suit for a foreclosure or sale, the Court may, if it think fit, appoint such a receiver pending the proceedings in the suit.

38. No mortgage shall be deemed to imply

Right to sue for mort-
gage-money.

a debt for the recovery of
which a suit will lie against
the debtor; but the mort-

gagee may sue the mortgagor for the mortgage-money—

(a) where the mortgagor expressly binds himself to repay the same:

(b) where the mortgagor remains in possession of the property and fails to pay arrears of revenue due in respect thereof, and the property is consequently sold:

(c) where the property is destroyed by diluvion, fire or other superior force:

(d) in the case of an usufructuary mortgage, where the mortgagor fails to deliver to the mortgagee possession of the property or to secure the possession thereof to him without disturbance the mortgagor or any other person.

39. A power conferred by the mortgage-deed

Power of sale invalid.

on the mortgagee to or
concur in selling the mort-

gaged property, or any part thereof, is invalid, except where the mortgagee is the Secretary of State for India in Council, or the mortgaged property is situate within the town of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay or Rangoon.

Act No. XXVIII of 1866, section 6, is repealed so far as it is inconsistent with this section.

40. If, at the date of the mortgage, the mort-

Right as to insurance-
money.

gaged property is insured
against loss or damage by fire,

the mortgagee, in case of such loss or damage, may, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, require any money which the mortgagor may actually receive under the policy, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be laid out in reinstating the property.

41. If, after the date of the mortgage, any

Accession to mortgaged
property.

accession is made to the
mortgaged property, the
mortgagee, in the absence of

a contract to the contrary, shall, for the purposes of the security, be entitled to such accession.

Illustrations.

(a) A mortgages to B a certain field bordering on a river. The field is increased by alluvion. For the purposes of his security, B is entitled to the increase.

(b) A mortgages a certain plot of building land to B and afterwards erects a house on the plot. For the purposes of his security, B is entitled to the house as well as the plot.

42. When, during the continuance of the

Mortgagee in posses-
sion.

mortgage, the mortgagee
takes possession of the mort-

gaged property, he has the following rights and liabilities:—

(a) he shall manage the property as a person of ordinary prudence would manage it if it were his own;

(b) he shall use his best endeavours to collect all rents and other profits arising out of the property;

(c) he shall, in the absence of an express contract to the contrary, out of the income of the property pay the Government revenue and all other charges of a public nature accruing due in respect thereof during such possession;

(d) he may spend such money as is necessary (1) for the due management of the property and the collection of the rents and other profits arising out of the same, (2) for its preservation from destruction, deterioration, forfeiture or sale, (3) for supporting the mortgagor's title to the property, (4) for making his own title thereto good against the mortgagor, and (5), when the mortgaged property is a renewable leasehold, for the renewal of the lease; and may, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, add such money to the principal money secured, at the same rate of interest;

(e) he may eject the tenants (if any) in occupation of the property under leases made without the mortgagee's consent after the completion of the mortgage;

(f) where the property is by its nature insurable at ordinary rates, he may insure and keep insured against loss or damage by fire the whole or any part of such property, and add the premiums paid for any such insurance to the principal money secured, at the same rate of interest; and, in case of such loss or damage, shall apply any money which he may actually receive under the policy, or so much thereof as may be necessary, in reinstating the property;

(g) he shall, in the absence of an express contract to the contrary, keep accurate accounts of all sums received and spent by him as mortgagee and, at any time during the continuance of the mortgage, give the mortgagor, at his request and cost, true copies of such accounts and of the vouchers by which they are supported;

(h) his receipts from the mortgaged property, after deducting the expenses mentioned in clauses (c), (d) and (f), shall be debited against him in reduction of the amount (if any) from time to time due to him on account of interest on the principal sum secured by the mortgage, and, so far as such receipts exceed any interest due, in reduction of such principal sum.

43. Nothing in section forty-two, clauses (g)

and (h), applies to cases where there is an express contract in writing between the mortgagee and the mortgagor that such receipts, after deducting the said expenses, shall, so long as the mortgagee is in possession of the mortgaged property, be taken in lieu of interest on the principal sum secured by the mortgage.

44. A mortgagee in possession of the mortgaged

property must not commit waste by mortgagee. waste thereon.

45. When a mortgagor in possession of the

mortgaged property fails to pay arrears of revenue due in respect thereof, and the property is consequently sold, the mortgagee has a charge on the surplus, if any, of the proceeds, after payment thereof of the said arrears.

Priority.

46. Where, through the fraud or gross neglect Postponement of prior of a prior mortgagee, mortgagee, another person has been

induced to advance money on the security of the mortgaged property, the prior mortgagee shall be postponed to the subsequent mortgagee.

47. If a mortgage made to secure the balance

Mortgage to secure balance of account.

of a running account expresses the maximum to be secured thereby, a subsequent

mortgage on the same property shall, if made with actual knowledge of the prior mortgage, or if the instrument effecting the prior mortgage is registered, be postponed to the prior mortgage in respect of all advances or debits not exceeding the maximum, though made or allowed with notice of the subsequent mortgage.

Illustration.

A mortgages Sultānpur to his bankers, B & Co., to secure the balance of his account with them to the extent of Rs. 10,000. A then mortgages Sultānpur to C, to secure Rs. 10,000; and C gives notice thereof to B & Co. At the date of the second mortgage, the balance due to B & Co. does not exceed Rs. 5,000. B & Co. subsequently advance to A sums making the balance of the account against him exceed the sum of Rs. 10,000. B & Co. are entitled, to the extent of Rs. 10,000, to priority over C.

48. No mortgagee paying off a prior mortgage,

Tacking abolished.

whether with or without notice of an intermediate mortgage, shall thereby

acquire any priority in respect of his original security. And, except in the case provided for by section forty-seven, no mortgagee making a subsequent advance to the mortgagor, whether with or without notice of an intermediate mortgage, shall thereby acquire any priority in respect of his security for such subsequent advance.

49. Any second or other subsequent mort-

Right to pay off mortgagee in order to prevent sale.

gagee may, at any time before a sale of the mortgaged property has taken place

under this chapter, tender to the next prior mortgagee the amount due to him on account of his mortgage. Such mortgagee is bound to accept such tender and to give a receipt for the sum due, and on such receipt being registered, the person making the tender shall acquire, in respect of the property, all the rights and powers of the mortgagee to whom he has made such tender.

50. If the owner of two properties mortgages

Marshalling securities.

them both to one person and then mortgages one of the properties to another

person without actual knowledge of the former mortgage, the second mortgagee is entitled to have the debt of the first mortgagee satisfied out of the property not mortgaged to the second mortgagee, so far as such property will extend; but not so as to prejudice the rights of the first mortgagee or of any other person having an incumbrance on either property.

51. Where several properties, whether of one

Contribution to mortgage-debt.

or several owners, are mortgaged to secure one debt, the several properties shall

contribute rateably to the debt secured by the mortgage, after deducting from the value of each property the amount of any other incumbrance to which it is subject.

Where of two properties belonging to the same owner, one is mortgaged to secure one debt, and then both are mortgaged to secure another debt, and the former debt is paid out of the former property, each property shall contribute rateably to the

latter debt, after deducting the amount of the former debt from the value of the property out of which it has been paid.

Nothing in this section applies to a property liable under section fifty to the claim of the second mortgagee.

Suits for Redemption, Foreclosure or Sale.

52. Subject to the provisions of the Code of

Parties to suits for redemption, foreclosure and sale.

Civil Procedure, section 437,

all persons having an interest either in the right of redemption or in the security ought to be joined as parties to any suit under section twenty-eight or thirty-four, and the first or any subsequent mortgagee who institutes a suit for foreclosure or sale ought to make every mortgagee and other incumbrancer whose security is subsequent to his own, a party to the suit.

Foreclosure and Sale.

53. In a suit for foreclosure, or foreclosure or

Decree in foreclosure-suit.

sale, if the plaintiff succeed, the Court shall pass a decree,

ordering that an account be taken of what will be due to the plaintiff for principal and interest on the mortgage and for his costs of the suit, on the day next hereinafter referred to, or declaring the amount so due at the date of such decree,

and ordering that, upon the defendant paying to the plaintiff or into court the amount so due, on a day within six months from the date of declaring in court the amount so due, to be fixed by the court, the plaintiff shall deliver up to the defendant, or to such person as he appoints, all documents in his possession or power relating to the mortgaged property, and shall transfer the mortgaged property to the defendant free from all incumbrances created by the plaintiff or any person claiming under him, or, where the plaintiff claims by derived title, by those under whom he claims; and shall, if necessary, put the defendant into possession of the mortgaged property; but

that, if such payment is not made on or before such day, the defendant shall be absolutely foreclosed of all right to redeem such property.

54. If payment is so made of such amount and of

Procedure in case of payment of amount due and subsequent costs.

such subsequent costs as are mentioned in section sixty-four, the defendant shall (if

necessary) be put into possession of the mortgaged property.

If such payment is not so made, the plaintiff may apply to the Court for an order absolute for the

foreclosure of the said mortgage, and the Court shall then pass an order absolute that the defendant to be foreclosed of all right to redeem the mortgaged property, and may, if necessary, deliver possession of the property to the plaintiff; and thereupon the defendant's right to redeem and the security shall both be extinguished.

Provided that the Court may, upon good cause shewn, from time to time

postpone the day appointed for such payment.

In the Code of Civil Procedure, Schedule IV, No. 129, for the words "Final Decree", the words "Order absolute" shall be substituted.

55. In a suit for a sale under this chapter, if

Decree for sale.

the plaintiff succeed, the Court

by the mortgagee under this chapter, if the plaintiff succeed the Court may at his instance pass a decree ordering as provided in the first and second paragraphs of section fifty-four, and also ordering that in default of the defendant making payment as therein mentioned the mortgaged property or a sufficient part thereof be sold, and that the proceeds of the sale (after defraying thereout the expenses of the sale) be paid into court and applied in payment of what is so found due to the plaintiff and that the balance, if any, be paid to the defendant or other persons entitled to receive the same.

Power to decree sale at instance of mortgagee. When the mortgagee sues only for a foreclosure, if the Court considers that he will not be damaged by such sale and if the defendant furnishes such security, if any, as the Court thinks sufficient for the payment of the balance due for the time being by him on the mortgage, the Court may, at the instance of the defendant, pass a like decree.

Any decree under this section may also direct the defendant to pay any balance remaining due to the plaintiff upon the mortgage after the proceeds of sale have been dealt with as above provided.

56. If in any case under section fifty-five the defendant makes payment as mentioned in section fifty-four, he shall (if necessary) be put in possession of the mortgaged property; but if such payment is not so made, the plaintiff or the defendant, as the case may be, may apply to the Court for an order absolute for sale of the mortgaged property, and the Court shall then pass an order that such property, or a sufficient part thereof, be sold, and that the proceeds of the sale be dealt with as is mentioned in section fifty-five; and thereupon the defendant's right to redeem and the security shall both be extinguished.

57. When the nett proceeds of any such sale are insufficient to pay the amount due for the time being on the mortgage, the balance, if payable according to the contract between the parties by the defendant otherwise than out of the property sold, may be recovered either (if the Court thinks fit) in the same suit in the same manner as under a decree for money, or by any other legal process open to the mortgagee.

Redemption.

58. Besides the mortgagor, any of the following persons may institute a suit for redemption of the mortgaged property:—

- (a) any person (other than the mortgagee) having any interest in or charge upon the property;
- (b) any person having any interest in or charge upon the right to redeem the property;
- (c) any surety for the payment of the mortgage-debt or any part thereof;
- (d) the guardian of the property of a minor mortgagor;

(e) the committee or other legal curator of a lunatic or idiot mortgagor;

(f) the judgment-creditor of the mortgagor, when he has obtained execution.

(g) a creditor of the mortgagor who has in a suit for the administration of his estate obtained a decree for sale of the mortgaged property.

Explanation.—An easement is not an interest within the meaning of clause (a).

59. In a suit for redemption, if the plaintiff succeed, the Court shall pass a decree

ordering that an account be taken of what will be due to the defendant for principal and interest on the mortgage, and for his costs of the suit, on the day next hereinafter referred to, or declaring the amount so due at the date of such decree;

and ordering that upon the plaintiff paying to the defendant or into court the amount so due on a day within six months from the date of declaring in court the amount so due, to be fixed by the Court, the defendant shall deliver up to the plaintiff, or to such person as he appoints, all documents in his possession or power relating to the mortgaged property, and shall (if such property has been transferred to the defendant) re-transfer it to the plaintiff free from the mortgage and from all incumbrances created by the defendant or any person claiming under him, or, when the defendant claims by derived title, by those under whom he claims, and shall, if necessary, put the plaintiff into possession of the mortgaged property; but

that if such payment is not made on or before such day, the plaintiff shall be absolutely foreclosed of all right to redeem such property.

60 If payment is made of such amount and of such subsequent costs as are mentioned in section sixty-four the plaintiff shall, if necessary, be put into possession of the mortgaged property.

If such payment is not so made, the defendant may apply to the Court for an order absolute for the foreclosure of the said mortgage, and the Court shall then pass an order absolute ordering the plaintiff to be foreclosed of all right to redeem the mortgaged property, and may, if necessary, deliver possession of the property to the defendant; and thereupon the plaintiff's right to redeem and the security shall both be extinguished:

Provided that the Court may upon good cause shewn, from time to time, postpone the day appointed for such payment.

Redemption and Foreclosure.

61. When property is mortgaged for successive debts to successive mortgagees, any mesne mortgagee may institute a suit to redeem the interests of the prior mortgagees and to foreclose the rights of those that are posterior to himself and of the mortgagor.

The decree in such suit may be in the form set forth in the third schedule hereto annexed, with such variation as the circumstances of each case require.

62. If the mortgagee fail to perform any of the duties imposed upon him by section forty-two, he may, when accounts are taken in pursuance of a decree made under this chapter, be debited with the loss, if any, occasioned by such failure.

Costs.

63. The mortgagee is ordinarily entitled to receive or add to his debt

Costs of mortgagee.

his costs properly incurred of any suit under this chapter. But such costs, or any part thereof, may be disallowed if the mortgagor has paid or tendered to the mortgagee, or has deposited in court, the whole amount due to him under the mortgage, and if the mortgagee has unreasonably refused to accept such tender or to take such money out of court in discharge of his claim, or if he has prevented a mortgagor willing and able to make such payment, tender or deposit from making it by refusing or neglecting to give him proper information as to the state of the accounts required to be kept under section forty-two.

64. In finally adjusting the amount to be paid to a mortgagee in case of a

Costs of mortgagee subsequent to decree.

redemption or a sale by the Court under this chapter, the Court shall, unless the conduct of the mortgagee has been such as to disentitle him to costs, add to the principal debt such costs of suit as have been properly incurred by him since the decree for foreclosure, redemption or sale up to the time of actual payment.

Sale of Property subject to prior mortgage.

65. If any property the sale of which is directed under this chapter is subject

Sale of property subject to prior mortgage.

to a prior mortgage, the Court may, with the consent of the prior mortgagee, order that the property be sold free from the same, giving to such prior mortgagee the same interest in the proceeds of the sale as he had in the property sold.

Application of proceeds.

66. Such proceeds shall be brought into Court and applied as follows :—

first, in payment of all expenses incident to the sale or properly incurred in any attempted sale :

secondly, if the property has been sold free from any prior mortgage, in payment of whatever is due on account of such mortgage ;

thirdly, in payment of all interest due on account of the mortgage in consequence whereof the sale was directed, and of the costs of the suit in which the decree directing the sale was made ;

fourthly, in payment of all principal moneys due on account of that mortgage ; and

fifthly, the residue (if any) shall be paid to the person proving himself to be interested in the property sold, or if there be more such persons than one, then to such persons according to their respective interests therein or upon their joint receipt.

67. If property subject to a mortgage, or the

Rights and powers of transferee of mortgage-debt or mortgaged property.

right to receive mortgage-money, be transferred to a third person, the transferee has all the rights and powers of his transferor, under the mortgage, and is subject to the liabilities existing between his transferor and the mortgagor or mortgagee, as the case may be.

Where such a transfer is made for the purpose of securing money advanced or to be advanced by way of loan or an existing or future debt, the original mortgage-debt, if recovered by either the transferor or the transferee, is applicable, first, in payment of the costs of such recovery, secondly,

in or towards satisfaction of the amount for the time being secured by the transfer ; and the residue, if any, belongs to the transferor.

Charges.

68. If by any assurance other than a mortgage-deed, or by any will, or under the provisions of this or any

Charges.

other Act, or by operation of law, certain immoveable property of one person is made security for the payment of certain money to another, the latter person is said to have a charge on the property, and all the provisions hereinbefore applied to a mortgagor shall apply to the owner of such property, and all the provisions hereinbefore applied to a mortgagee instituting a suit for the sale of the mortgaged property shall apply to the person having such charge.

69. Where a person is or becomes absolutely

Mergor of charges.

entitled to immoveable property, of a charge or other incumbrance on which he is also the owner, the charge or incumbrance shall be extinguished, unless by an instrument in writing registered he expressly declares that it shall be kept on foot.

CHAPTER VI.

OF LEASES OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

70. A person proposing to let immoveable pro-

Disclosures required from proposing lessor and lessee.

erty need not disclose defects therein which the lessee might with ordinary care discover ; but the proposing lessor must not conceal, or attempt to conceal, such defects, and he must disclose to the lessee all other defects therein of which the former is, and the latter is not, aware.

When the proposing lessee stands, or has stood, as regards the property, in a fiduciary relation to the lessor, he must disclose to the lessor any fact which increases the value of the property itself, and of which the former has, during the existence of such relation, become aware. Save as aforesaid, a person proposing to take a lease of immoveable property need not disclose any fact unknown to the lessor which increases such value.

71. In the absence of a contract in writing or

Rights and liabilities of lessor and lessee.

local usage to the contrary, the lessor and the lessee, as against one another, respectively, possess the rights and are subject to the liabilities mentioned in the eighteen rules next following, or such of them as are applicable to the property leased :—

(a.) The lessor is bound to put the lessee in possession of the property leased :

(b.) The lessor shall be deemed to contract with the lessee that the latter paying the rent reserved by the lease and performing the contracts by the lessee may hold the property leased during the time limited by the lease without interruption by the lessor or his assigns, or any person lawfully claiming through him or them :

(c.) In the absence of fraud, concealment or misrepresentation, the lessor is not answerable for any defect in the property leased which the lessor could not with ordinary care have discovered :

(d.) During the continuance of the lease, the lessee is entitled to the enjoyment of all easements appendant to the property leased at the time when the lease was made until such easements are extinguished :

(e.) The lessee is bound to keep, and on the termination of the lease to restore, the property leased in as good condition as it was in at the time when he was put in possession, subject only to reasonable wear and tear:

(f.) If by fire, tempest or flood, or violence of an army or of a mob, or other superior force, any part of the property leased be wholly destroyed or rendered substantially unfit for the purposes for which it was let, the lease shall be void as to that part, and any rent or fine payable under the lease shall proportionately abate, and a proportionate part of any fine paid by the lessee shall be returned by the lessor:

If the injury be occasioned by the wrongful act or default of either party, such party shall not be entitled to avail himself of the benefit of this provision:

(g.) In case the lease is rescinded for the default of the lessee, he is bound to pay the rent up to the time of such rescission, and also to make compensation for any other loss resulting from his default; but in estimating such compensation, the Court shall take into account the fine (if any) paid under the lease:

(h.) If the lessor neglects to make, within a reasonable time after notice, repairs which he is bound to make, the lessee may make the same himself, and deduct the expense of such repairs from the rent, or otherwise recover it from the lessor:

(i.) If the lessor neglects to make any payment which he is bound to make, and which, if not made by him, is recoverable from the lessee or against the property leased, the lessee may make such payment himself, and deduct it from his rent, or otherwise recover it from the lessor:

(j.) Every lessee who becomes aware of any proceeding to recover the property leased to him or any part thereof is bound to give notice thereof to the lessor with reasonable diligence; and, in default of so doing, he is liable to make compensation to the lessor for any loss or expenses occasioned by such omission:

(k.) The lessee is bound to give notice to the lessor, within a reasonable time, of any encroachment made upon, or any interference with the lessor's rights concerning, the property leased, which may come to his knowledge; and, in default of so doing, he is liable to make compensation to the lessor for any loss or expenses occasioned by such omission:

(l.) The lessee may use the soil and its products for all purposes of enjoyment as a reasonable owner would use them; but he may not fell timber, pull down or damage houses, open mines, or commit any other waste:

(m.) No lessee of immovable property shall, without the lessor's consent, erect any permanent structure thereon, except for agricultural purposes; and no such lessee who erects thereon any building, engine or machinery for agricultural purposes shall remove the same without first giving to the lessor or his agent one month's previous notice in writing of his intention so to do, and thereupon the lessor or his agent may elect to purchase the thing so proposed to be removed, and the lessee's right to remove the same shall thereby cease, and the same shall belong to the lessor, and the value thereof shall in case of dispute be ascertained and determined by two referees, one to be chosen by each party, or by an umpire to be named by such referees, and shall be paid or allowed in account by the lessor:

(n.) Subject to the provisions of clause (m), the lessee has a right to remove at any time during his possession of the property leased, all things which he has affixed to the soil: but he is liable to make compensation to the lessor for all damage caused to the property by such removal:

(o.) On the determination of the lease, the lessee is bound to put the lessor into possession of the property leased:

(p.) When a lease of uncertain duration determines by any means except the fault of the lessee, he or his legal representative is entitled to all the crops planted or sown by the lessee and growing upon the land for the season current when the lease determines, and to free ingress and egress to reap and carry them:

(q.) If the lessor transfers the property leased, or any part thereof, or any part of his interest therein, the transferee shall possess all the rights, and, if the lessee so elects, be subject to all the liabilities, of the lessor as to the property or part transferred so long as he is the owner of it; but the lessor shall not by reason only of such transfer cease to be subject to any of the liabilities imposed upon him by the lease, unless the lessee elects to treat the transferee as the person liable to him: Provided that, if the lessee pay rent to the lessor without having reason to believe that such transfer has been made, he shall not be liable to pay such rent over again to the transferee:

Where only a part of the property leased is transferred by the lessor, he may determine what proportion of the rent reserved by the lease is payable in respect of the part so transferred:

(r.) The lessee may transfer, absolutely or by way of mortgage, the whole or any part of his interest in the property, and any transferee of such interest or part may again transfer it. The lessee shall not, by reason of such transfer, cease to be subject to any of the liabilities attaching to the lease, unless the lessor elects to treat the transferee as the person subject to such liabilities. Subject as aforesaid, each successive transferee, so long as he is entitled to the property leased, possesses all the rights, and is subject to all the liabilities, of the lessee.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to authorise a tenant having a right of occupancy to assign his interest as such.

72. A tenancy begins when the lessee enters, under the lease, into possession of the property leased, and until he so enters, he cannot sue for compensation for a trespass thereon.

73. When the lessee is declared an insolvent, the receiver of his property appointed under the Code of Civil Procedure, section 351, may, with the leave of the Court, by writing under his hand, disclaim the property leased, and thereupon the lease shall be deemed to be surrendered from the date of the declaration, and the Court may order the property to be delivered up to the lessor or make such other order as to the possession thereof as may be just:

Provided that the receiver shall not disclaim such property in cases where an application in writing has been made to him by any person interested therein, requiring him to decide whether he will disclaim or not, and the receiver has for a period of not less than twenty-eight days after the receipt of such application, or such further

time as may be allowed by the Court, declined or neglected to give notice whether he disclaims the property or not.

On the application of any person interested in the property, the Court may direct possession thereof to be delivered to him, or make such other order as to possession thereof as may be just.

Any person injured by the operation of this section shall be deemed to be a creditor of the insolvent to the extent of such injury, and may accordingly prove the same as a debt under the insolvency.

74. In the absence of a contract in writing or local usage to the contrary, a lease of property for purposes of cultivation shall be a lease from year to year terminable by six months' notice expiring with the end of a year of the tenancy; and a lease of property for any other purpose shall be a lease from month to month, terminable by fifteen days' notice expiring with the end of a month of the tenancy.

Every notice under this section must be in writing signed by or on behalf of the party giving it and tendered or delivered to the party who is intended to be bound by it, or affixed on a conspicuous part of the property.

75. Where the time limited by a lease is expressed as commencing from a particular day, in computing that time such day shall be excluded. Where no day of commencement is named, the time so limited begins from the making of the lease.

Where the time so limited is a year or a number of years, in the absence of an express agreement to the contrary, the lease shall last during the whole anniversary of the day from which such time commences.

Where the time so limited is expressed to be determinable before its expiration at the option of the parties or one of them, the lessee, in the absence of an express agreement to the contrary, shall have such option.

76. A lease determined—

- (a) by efflux of the time limited thereby;
- (b) by rescission;
- (c) by surrender in express terms;
- (d) by surrender by operation of law, that is to say, in case the lessee accepts from the lessor a new lease of the property leased, to take effect during the continuance of the existing lease;
- (e) by forfeiture, that is to say, (1) in case the lessee breaks an express condition which provides that, on breach thereof, the lessor may re-enter, or the lease shall become void; or (2) in case the lessee renounces his character as such either by setting up a title in a third person or by claiming title in himself;
- (f) on the expiration of a notice to quit duly given to the lessee.

77. A forfeiture or notice under section seventy-six clause (e) or (f), is waived by receipt of rent which has become due since the breach or the expiration of the notice, or by distress for such rent, or by any other act on the part of the

lessor showing an intention to treat the lease as subsisting.

Where a lease has determined by forfeiture for non-payment of rent and the lessor sues to eject the lessee, if, at the hearing of the suit, the lessee pays or tenders to the lessor the rent in arrear, together with interest thereon and his full costs of the suit, or gives such security as the Court thinks sufficient for making such payment within fifteen days, the Court may, in lieu of making a decree for ejectment, pass an order relieving the lessee against the forfeiture; and thereupon the lessee shall hold the property leased as if the forfeiture had not occurred.

Nothing in this section applies to suits under Act No. X of 1859, or Bengal Act No. VIII of 1869.

78. If a lessee or sub-lessee of property remains in possession thereof after the determination of the lease, and the lessor or his legal representative accepts rent from the lessee or sub-lessee, or otherwise assents to his continuing in possession, the lease is, in the absence of an agreement to the contrary, renewed from year to year or from month to month, according to the purpose for which the property is leased, as specified in section seventy-four.

Illustrations.

(a.) A lets a house to B for five years. B sub-lets the house to C at a monthly rent of Rs. 100. The five years expire, but C continues in possession of the house and pays the rent to A. C's lease is renewed from month to month.

(b.) A lets a farm to B for the life of C. C dies, but B continues in possession with A's assent. B's lease is renewed from year to year.

CHAPTER VII.

OF SETTLEMENTS.

79. "Settlement" means, in this chapter, any disposition in writing of moveable or immoveable property—

- (a) which is not testamentary, and is not founded on any consideration, or
- (b) which is made in consideration of marriage, or
- (c) which is made for the purpose of dividing property of the settlor among his family or those for whom he desires to provide, but does not include a gift made by a Hindû, Muhammadan or Buddhist.

80. A settlement, whether made for a consideration or not, is binding on the settlor and those claiming under him.

81. A settlement made for the purpose of depriving present or future creditors or other persons of their demands against the settlor, is void against all present and future creditors of the settlor and their successors in interest, and against any person upon whom his property devolves in trust for the benefit of his creditors.

Nothing in this section affects the rights of persons who have acquired, in good faith and for consideration, any interest under the settlement.

82. A condition or limitation in a settlement or will, restraining any person from parting with or disposing of his interest, is void:

provided that property may be settled or bequeathed for the benefit of a married woman who is not a Hindú, Muhammadan or Buddhist, so that she shall not have power to deprive herself of the income thereof in anticipation.

83. A condition or limitation contained in a settlement or will, making an interest thereby reserved or given to or in trust for any person to cease on his becoming insolvent, or endeavouring to transfer or dispose of the same, is void.

84. If, by a settlement, property be given to a person then living in general terms, without indicating the time when it is to be paid or delivered, such person has a vested interest therein from the day of the execution of the settlement, and if he dies without having received it, it shall (subject to any legal disposition thereof which he may have made) pass to his legal representative.

85. Where, by the terms of a settlement, property is given to a person not in existence, but he is not entitled to possession of it immediately upon his birth, a right to receive it at the proper time shall, unless a contrary intention appears by the settlement, become vested in such person upon his birth, and shall (subject to any legal disposition thereof which he may have made) pass to his legal representative if he dies before that time, and without having received it. And in such cases it is from his birth said to be vested in interest.

86. The provisions of the Indian Succession Act, 1865, sections 100 to 104, both inclusive, 107 and 108, 111 to 127, both inclusive, and 167, shall apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to gifts contained in settlements.

87. Whenever a person becomes entitled in possession, by virtue of a settlement, to money or any other property yielding income, he shall be entitled to receive the interest or income thereof from that time.

CHAPTER VIII.

OF THE DISCRETION OF THE COURTS TO DEAL WITH SETTLED LAND.

88. If any person having, under a settlement or will, a limited interest in possession in any land, apply under this section to the High Court within the limits of whose appellate civil jurisdiction such land or any part thereof is situate, the Court may, if it deem it just and expedient to do so,

(a) make such leases of the whole or any part of the land for such terms of years, for such rents, with such powers, and with such conditions, reservations and exceptions as the Court thinks fit,

(b) make such sales of the whole or any part of the land, for such sums, payable either at once or periodically, with such powers, and with such conditions, reservations and exceptions as the Court thinks fit;

(c) appropriate any part of the land for the formation of streets, roads, gardens or other open spaces, tanks, sewers, drains or water-courses, and authorize the erection of buildings and works thereon;

and generally deal with the land in any way the Court may think just and beneficial to the persons interested therein.

89. Every such application shall be in writing, and notice thereof shall be served through the Court on all trustees under the settlement or will, and on any other persons who in the opinion of the Court ought to be so served, and shall be published in such newspapers as the Court may direct.

90. The Court shall permit any person interested in the land, and may in its discretion permit any other person, to appear and be heard in opposition to, or in support of, any such application, on such terms as to costs or otherwise as it thinks fit.

91. The Court may order the costs of all or any parties to any such application to be paid out of any principal money receivable on account of any dealing with the land which is the subject of the application, or to be a charge on such land or on any other land belonging to the same owners.

92. Every lease made under section eighty-eight shall take effect in possession; and on every such lease shall be reserved the best rent that can be reasonably obtained, to be made payable half-yearly or oftener without taking any fine or other benefit in the nature of a fine.

93. All or any part of the proceeds of any lease, sale or disposition under section eighty-eight may, if the Court think fit, be paid into court.

94. The Court shall declare what parts of such proceeds so received shall be considered as income, and may direct the same to be paid to the person for the time being entitled in possession to the land dealt with; and the residue of such money shall be applied as the Court shall direct in one or more of the manners following:—

(a) the payment of the amount due in respect of any charge on the land dealt with;

(b) the purchase of other property or the investment in securities for the benefit of the persons interested in the land dealt with;

(c) the payment to any person becoming absolutely entitled to the land dealt with.

EXPLANATION.—In this section the term "securities" means—

(d) promissory notes, debentures, stock and other securities of the Government of India;

(e) bonds, debentures and annuities charged by the Imperial Parliament on the revenues of India;

(f) stock or debentures of, or shares in, Railway or other companies, the interest whereon has been guaranteed by the Government of India; and

(g) debentures or other securities for money issued by or on behalf of any municipal body under the authority of any Act of an Indian legislature.

CHAPTER IX.

OF GIFTS FOR RELIGIOUS AND CHARITABLE PURPOSES.

95. No person having a nephew or niece, or any nearer relative, shall have power to give any immovable property to religious or charitable uses, unless by an assurance executed not less than twelve months before his death, and registered.

96. Subject to the provisions of the last preceding section, immovable property may be assured in perpetuity for the benefit of the public in the advancement of religion, knowledge, commerce, health, safety or any other object beneficial to mankind. Provided that notice of such assurance shall be given, as soon as may be after its execution, to the Local Government and that no such assurance shall take effect until it has been sanctioned by some public authority to be designated by the Local Government by notification in the official Gazette.

The grant or refusal of such sanction may be notified by an entry in the book in which the assurance is registered, and the registering officer shall make such entry on receiving from the public authority aforesaid a written order in this behalf.

If no such order is made within two years next after the time when the property becomes applicable for the benefit of the public, it shall be deemed that sanction has been granted.

If such sanction is refused, the property shall devolve as if no such assurance had been made.

CHAPTER X.

OF CERTAIN RIGHTS AND LIABILITIES OF OWNERS OF LIMITED INTERESTS.

97. A person having a limited interest in any immovable property is not, as such, entitled to do or omit any act the doing or omitting of which is destructive or permanently injurious to such property.

EXPLANATION.—No act done in the reasonable use and enjoyment of property is destructive or injurious within the meaning of this section, though it may exhaust the substance of the property.

Illustrations.

(a). A is a tenant for life of land on which a dwelling-house stands. He is not entitled, as such, to pull down the house. Nor must he suffer it to fall for want of necessary repairs.

(b). A is tenant for life of land in which coal lies. He is entitled, as such, to work and use the coal.

(c). A is tenant for life of land planted with trees. He is entitled as such to cut the trees at maturity, but is not entitled, as such, to cut them when immature, except for the purpose of thinning out or otherwise benefiting the plantation.

Save as aforesaid, such person or his legal representative has the same right as a lessee to remove, during the continuance of such interest or within a reasonable time afterwards, all things which he has affixed to the soil in which he had such limited interest, and all crops growing upon the land for the season current when such limited interest determines.

98. A person having a limited interest in possession in any immovable property, is bound to discharge all taxes and other public periodical charges to which such property is liable and, to the extent of the rents and profits of the property which without his wilful default he might have received, all periodical payments accruing due on account of any mortgage or charge thereon taking effect during the continuance of his interest in priority to such interest.

99. Every advantage or increase of value, accruing (accidentally or through the exertions of any one having a limited interest) to any immovable property in which successive interests exist, belongs, in the absence of any personal law to the contrary, to all the persons having any interest in the property, in the same shares and manner as they are entitled to the property.

100. Any person claiming any immovable property after the death of any minor, married woman or other person, and having reason to believe that such minor, married woman or other person is dead, and that his or her death is concealed by his or her guardian, husband or any other person, may once a year move the High Court to order the person concealing or suspected to conceal such person to produce him or her at such time and place, and before such persons (if any), as the Court may direct. And the High Court, if it think fit, shall make such order, and in case of disobedience thereto by the person in possession of the property, the person so claiming the same may, by order of the Court, enter thereon and receive the profits thereof as if the person so concealed or suspected to be concealed were dead.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to authorize the High Court to compel the production in court of women who, according to the customs and manners of the country, ought not to be compelled to appear in public.

101. Nothing in this chapter applies to mortgagees or lessees.

CHAPTER XI.

OF POWERS.

102. A person may be authorized to determine, with or without the consent of others, the disposition of property otherwise than by virtue of his ownership. A person so authorized is said to have power to appoint such property.

The person who gives the power is called the donor, the person to whom the power is given is called the donee, and the persons for whose benefit the power is to be exercised are called the objects of the power. A person to whom any property is appointed is called an appointee.

Illustrations.

(a). A grants land to B for B's life, with remainder to such of B's children as B shall appoint. B appoints to C and D, two of his children, in equal shares. A is the donor of the power, B the donee, B's children the objects, and C and D the appointees.

(b). A, the absolute owner of certain land, grants it to B to such uses as C, with the consent of D, shall by assurance appoint. C with D's consent appoints part of the land to E absolutely, and the rest to F for seven years. Here C is the donee and also the object of the power, and E and F are the appointees.

A power authorising the donee to appoint to whomsoever and for whatsoever interest he pleases, is called a general power.

A power restricted in respect either of its objects or the interests that may be conferred under it, is called a special power.

Where the donee has neither a present nor a future interest in the property, the power is called a collateral power.

Rules as to all Powers.

103. Where a power is vested in several donees, all who are living must unite in its execution; but in case any one or more of them die during the continuance of the power, it may be exercised by the survivors or the survivor, unless a contrary intention appears by the instrument creating the power.

104. The donor may direct that the power shall be exercised by will only, or by non-testamentary instrument only.

If he directs that the power shall be exercised by will only, it must be exercised by will duly executed according to the provisions of the Indian Succession Act, 1865, or according to such other law as at the time of the execution of the power may be applicable to a will executed by the donee.

If he directs that the power shall be exercised by non-testamentary instrument only, it must be exercised by such an instrument and registered.

If he imposes no such restriction on the exercise of the power, it may be exercised either by such will or by such assurance as lastly hereinbefore mentioned.

105. When the power is not properly exercised, no Court shall in any case compel the person in possession of the property to which the power relates to deliver the property as if the power had been properly exercised, or shall otherwise aid the defective execution, except as provided in the Specific Relief Act, 1877 chapter three.

106. All appointments made in the manner directed by section one hundred and four shall be deemed to be executed and attested in proper form, notwithstanding that some other mode of execution or attestation has been prescribed by the donor.

107. An appointment made by will may be revoked by a subsequent will; but it is not revoked by mere general words of revocation of all former wills, without a new appointment.

An appointment made by a non-testamentary instrument is irrevocable except where power to revoke the appointment is expressly reserved by such instrument.

108. A power exercisable by will only cannot be delegated.

A special power involving the exercise of personal discretion by the donee cannot be delegated.

A power to do an act merely ministerial and involving no personal discretion may be delegated.

Illustrations.

(a). A has power under a settlement to dispose of an estate in such proportions as he thinks fit among the issue of his marriage with B. A by his will purports to delegate this power to B, to exercise as she thinks fit. The attempted delegation is void, and the dispositions, if any, in default of appointment take effect.

(b). A, the donee of a power to appoint to his children, determines to exercise it in favour of the objects equally. With this view he causes an instrument of appointment to be prepared. A may appoint an attorney to execute this instrument.

109. Where a power is to be exercised with the concurrence where consent of several persons, all who are living must concur in the consent, but in case any one or more of them die during the continuance of the power, the consent of the survivors or the survivor is sufficient, unless a contrary intention appears by the instrument creating the power.

Consent to the exercise of a power must be given during the donee's lifetime by a non-testamentary instrument registered.

Consent to the exercise of a power need not be given by the instrument by which the power is exercised, but if it is given by a different instrument, such instrument must be executed at a time not later than the time at which the donee of the power executes the instrument by which he exercises the power.

110. If a person disposes of property in such manner as is authorized by a power vested in him, such disposition shall take effect under the power, notwithstanding that the power is not mentioned or referred to in the instrument of disposition.

Illustration.

Land is settled upon A for life with a special power to charge, by a non-testamentary instrument, portions in favour of his children. Subsequently, a general power to dispose of the land by any instrument is vested in A. He executes an assurance, by which he directs that a sum of money shall be raised out of the land and settled on his son B for life, with remainder to B's wife and children. Such an appointment cannot take effect under the special power, but may be treated as a valid exercise of the general power.

111. The donee of a power need not exercise it entirely and at once by a single instrument, but he may from time to time exercise any unexhausted part thereof at his discretion.

If the donee has purported to exercise his power in such a manner that his appointment is void, the power is, to that extent, unexhausted.

Illustrations.

(a). A has a general power. He may appoint the property at one time to B for his life and at another to C absolutely.

(b). Trustees under a settlement, having power to lend Rs. 10,000 to A, the tenant for life, lend the money accordingly. A repays it. The trustees may again lend Rs. 10,000 to A.

(c). A has power to raise Rs. 10,000 by sale or mortgage of Sultānpur. A exercises the power by mortgaging Sultānpur. He may afterwards exercise the power by selling Sultānpur in order to pay off the mortgage.

112. Where a power given by any instrument is void in its creation, no disposition or gift made by the same instrument shall be deemed void merely because it is intended to take effect after the interests to be appointed under the power or in default of any such appointment.

Illustration.

A marriage-settlement provides that the settled property shall belong to the husband and wife successively for their lives; that after the death of the survivor of them, it shall go to such of the children of the marriage, and in such shares, as the husband and wife shall jointly appoint, the interest of each such child to become vested in him on his attaining the age of twenty-five years; and that in the event of there being no child of the marriage who shall attain that age, or in default of appointment, the property shall belong to the husband or his legal representative.

Here the power to appoint the property is, under section eighty-six, void in its creation; but the ultimate interest given to the husband takes effect.

General Powers.

113. If the donor confers on the donee a general power, the donee shall, so far as regards his power of disposition, his creditors and all persons who contract with him for lawful consideration to obtain any interest in the property comprised in the power, be deemed to be the absolute owner of such property for such interest therein as the donor could dispose of.

This rule is to take effect notwithstanding that the donor has prescribed some particular method for executing the power.

Illustrations.

(a). A, the absolute owner of land, settles it on B for life with remainder to such purposes as B—

shall appoint, or
shall by deed appoint, or
shall by will appoint, or
shall by deed or will appoint,

and, in case B dies without making any such appointment, on C absolutely.

If B—

grants the land by assurance, or
bequeathes it, or
contracts to sell it, or
incurs debt,

the property is liable, in the hands of either B or C, as the case may be, to the claims of B's grantee, legatee, purchaser or creditors, as the case may be.

If B dies having made no disposition of the property, C is entitled to it, subject to any claims which B's creditors may establish against it.

(b). A confers on B a general power, exercisable by a non-testamentary instrument, to appoint certain land. B appoints the land to certain persons in such shares as C shall fix. This appointment is valid.

114. If the donor confers on the donee a general power, and makes no disposition of the property in the event of non-appointment, the donee shall be considered as the absolute owner of the property or such interest therein as the donor could dispose of.

Illustration.

A, the absolute owner of property, settles it on B for life with remainder to such purposes as B shall appoint, and makes no gift over in default of appointment. B dies without making any disposition of the property. The property vests in the representatives of B, and does not revert to A or his representatives.

Special Powers.

115. If the donee has only a special power, he cannot confer any interest in the property comprised therein which could not have been conferred by the donor at the time of the creation of the power.

Illustrations.

(a). A settles a fund upon B for life with remainder to such purposes as B shall appoint. After the settlement is made C is born. B then appoints the fund to C for life with remainder to C's children absolutely. The appointment is valid, though C has no children at the time.

(b). A settles a fund upon B for life with remainder to his children as he shall appoint. At the date of the settlement B has no child, but afterwards has a son C. B then appoints to C for his life, with remainder to his children. Such interest could not have been conferred by A, and B's appointment is void.

116. Where the donee of a special power purports, in exercise of the power, to appoint to objects authorized by the power and also to objects not so authorized, the appointment in favour of the authorized objects shall take effect if their interests are independent of those of the unauthorized objects.

Illustration.

Property is settled on A for life, and after his death on such of his children as he shall appoint, and in default of appointment to all A's children equally. A appoints that the property shall go after his death to his widow for her life, and after her death to two of his sons, C and D, in equal shares. There are five children of A. The appointment in favour of A's widow is invalid, and the rents and profits of the property during her life will go to all the five children in equal shares, but after her death to C and D absolutely.

117. Where the donee of a special power purports, in exercise of the power to confer a larger interest than is authorized thereby, such appointment shall, if the appointee so elect, be void only for the excess, and good for the residue, if they can be separated.

Illustrations.

(a). A has a life-interest in Rāmānagar, with power to grant leases thereof for 30 years. A makes a lease of Rāmānagar for 60 years. Such lease is good for 30 years only.

(b). A having a life-interest in Rāmānagar and Sultānpur, with power to grant leases of Rāmānagar for 21 years, grants a lease comprising both Rāmānagar and Sultānpur for 21 years. After A's death the lessee may, if he thinks fit, elect to retain the lease as a lease of Rāmānagar only, till the end of the 21 years.

(c). A having power to charge Rāmānagar with Rs. 7,000 charges it with Rs. 8,000. The appointment is good for the Rs. 7,000, but not for the residue.

118. Where, by an appointment under a special power, interests authorized and also interests unauthorized are created, and the interests authorized cannot be distinguished from those unauthorized, the whole is void.

Illustrations.

(a). A fund is settled on A during his life, and after his death on his children as he shall appoint. A appoints the annual income for the benefit of his son B and B's wife and children, in such manner as trustees shall think fit. The appointment is wholly void.

(b). Under a similar settlement, A having legitimate children by B, his wife, and others by C and D, his concubines, appoints the property to be divided among his children by B, C and D, the shares of the sons to be double those of the daughters. Here the interests authorized and unauthorized cannot be distinguished, and the appointment is wholly void.

119. When a person exercising a special power annexes to the gift a condition or qualification which is not authorized by the power, the gift is good and the condition or qualification only is void.

Appointment with unauthorized condition.

Illustrations.

(a). A, having a power to appoint a fund among his children, gives a part of it to his son B on condition that B shall settle it on B's children. The condition is void, and the gift is absolute.

(b). A, having a power to appoint a fund to a limited class of objects of whom B is one, appoints it to B, adding a condition that B shall release a debt owing to him by A, and also pay Rs. 1,000 to C. The appointment is good; but the condition is void.

120. Where the donee of a special power purports, in exercise of the power, to appoint to persons not objects of the power, and by the same instrument gives to the persons entitled, in default of appointment, to the property comprised in the power benefits out of other property, the persons so entitled shall elect either to confirm such appointment or to dissent from it, and in the latter case they shall relinquish the benefits so given to them.

The rules contained in the Indian Succession Act, 1865, sections 173 to 177, both inclusive, shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply to elections under this section.

121. If a beneficial interest in immoveable property, and also a power to let it, are given to the same person, and he grants his interest in the property, he may enter into a contract not to exercise his power.

Contract not to exercise power of leasing.

122. Save as provided by section one hundred and twenty-one, an agreement or undertaking not to exercise a power which is given for the benefit of persons other than the donee is void.

Invalidity of agreement not to exercise power.

123. Where a power given for the benefit of persons other than the donee is exercised with a view to the benefit, direct or indirect, of the donee, in any mode not intended by the donor, the appointment is void.

Frauds on powers.

Illustrations.

(a). A, having power to appoint a fund in favour of any of her children, appoints the whole fund absolutely to one child, who has previously entered into an agreement with her to give one-half of the fund to A's husband absolutely. The appointment is void.

(b). A, having power to appoint a fund in favour of any of his children, appoints a portion of the fund to his son C, a minor, whom he knows to be suffering from a mortal disease; A being the person entitled to C's property in the event of his death. The appointment is void.

(c). A, having power to grant leases of certain settled land, exercises the power in favour of B in consideration of Rs. 1,000 paid to A by B as a fine or premium. The lease is void, and A holds the Rs. 1,000 in trust for the persons interested under the settlement.

124. If the instrument by which a power of appointment in favour of specified objects is created does not provide for the event of no appointment being made, the property belongs (subject to any appointment that may have been made) in equal shares to the said objects.

Right to property in default of appointment.

Illustration.

A settles property on B for life with remainder to B's children as he shall appoint, and makes no disposition in

default of appointment. B has two children, C and D, and appoints Rs. 1,000, part of the property, to C. Then C dies. Then B dies without making any further appointment. After paying Rs. 1,000 to C or his representative, the residue of the property is divisible in equal shares between D and the representative of C.

125. Where there is a power of appointment in favour of a certain class of objects, and there is also a disposition of the property comprised in the power in the event of there being no objects, if the power is not exercised and there are objects, the property belongs to them in equal shares.

Implied gifts to objects.

126. Under a power of appointment in favour of several objects, an appointment of the whole property to one or more of such objects exclusively of the others is valid:

Appointment of whole property to some only of several objects in favour of which power is given.

Provided that, where the assurance creating the power declares the minimum amount or value of the share from which no object of the power is to be excluded, the appointment shall be invalid so far as it excludes any such object from any such share, and no farther.

127. Interests authorized to be created under a power take effect when created as if they had been created by the original instrument conferring the power, unless where a contrary intention is expressed therein.

Priority of interests created under powers.

128. A power given to the owner of a limited interest in the property comprised in the power is extinguished when he becomes the absolute owner of such property.

Extinguishment of powers.

When the exercise of a power given to the owner of a limited interest in property would derogate from a previous grant of such interest by the donee, the power shall be deemed to have been extinguished by such grant.

Illustrations.

(a) Z, tenant for life of certain land with power to charge it with a jointure for his wife, becomes absolute owner of the land. The power is extinguished.

(b) A, tenant for life of certain land with power to grant leases thereof in possession, grants his life-interest in the land to B. The power is extinguished.

CHAPTER XII.

OF PROPERTY HELD BY SEVERAL PERSONS.

129. On the death of one of two or more persons entitled to property in their own right, his share shall become vested in his legal representative, unless the property is held under an instrument which expressly provides that on the death of one, his share shall accrue to the survivor or survivors.

Nothing in this section applies to property belonging to an undivided family.

Illustration.

A and B jointly advance money on mortgage, A contributing one-third. A dies intestate. A's third belongs to his legal representative.

130. When immoveable property is held in session by co-owners, any one of them may institute a suit in the proper Court, and such Court may direct a partition of the property

*Partition of immoveable property.

to be made among the co-owners, and for the purposes of partition may, in order to equalise the value of the shares, direct any money to be paid by one to another or to be charged on one share in favour of another.

If it appear to the Court that a sale of the property and a distribution of the proceeds would be more beneficial for the persons interested than a division of the property between them, the Court may, on the application of any such person, direct a sale of the property.

Nothing in the second clause of this section shall be deemed to authorise the Court to direct a sale of the property of an undivided family.

131. On any sale under the last preceding section, the Court may, if it think fit, allow any of the persons interested in the property to bid at the sale, on such terms as to setting-off or accounting for the purchase-money or any part thereof, or as to any other matters, as to the Court seems reasonable.

132. All sums of money paid under the two last preceding sections may, if the Court think fit, be paid into court.

133. Nothing in this chapter shall affect any local law for the time being in force relating to the partition of estates paying revenue to Government.

134. When undivided immoveable property is held in possession by co-owners and one of them transfers his share or any interest therein, by sale, mortgage or otherwise, the transferee takes the share or interest subject to the right of the other co-owners to enforce a partition of the property; and when such partition is effected, the right of the transferee as such, in the absence of a contract to the contrary by the co-owners, extends only to the share allotted to himself or to his transferor.

135. When one co-owner of immoveable property commits, or threatens to commit, waste on the same without the consent of the other joint-owner, that other may institute a suit to recover compensation for the injury caused to him by the waste, or to obtain an injunction to stay the waste, as the case may require.

CHAPTER XIII.

OF ASSIGNMENTS OF THINGS IN ACTION.

136. No assignment of, or charge on, any debt, or any beneficial interest in moveable property, shall have any operation against the debtor or against the person in whom the property is vested, until express notice of the assignment or charge is given to him, unless he is a party to such assignment or charge; and every dealing by such debtor or person, not being a party to, and not having received express notice of, an assignment or charge, with the debt or property shall be valid as against such assignment or charge.

Illustrations.

(a) A owes money to B, who assigns the debt to C. B then demands the debt from A, who, having no notice of

the assignment, pays B. The payment is valid, and C cannot sue A for the debt.

(b) A has jewels deposited with B, a jeweller. A mortgages them to C. A then executes an instrument assigning them to D, who takes it to B and gets the jewels from him before he, B, has received any notice of C's mortgage. B is justified in handing the jewels to D, and C has no remedy against D.

137. Every such notice must be in writing signed by the person making the assignment or charge, or by his agent duly authorized in this behalf.

138. On receiving such notice, the debtor or person in whom the property is vested shall give effect to the assignment or charge, unless where the debtor resides, or the property is situate, in a foreign country and the title of the person in whose favour the assignment or charge is made is not complete according to the law of such country.

139. The person to whom a debt or charge is assigned shall take it subject to all the liabilities to which the assignor was subject in respect thereof at the date of the assignment.

Illustration.

(a). A debenture is issued in fraud of a public company to A. A sells and transfers the debenture to B, who has no notice of the fraud. The debenture is invalid in the hands of B.

140. Nothing in this chapter applies to debts secured by negotiable instruments.

CHAPTER XIV.

OF APPORTIONMENT.

141. All rents, annuities, pensions, dividends and other periodical payments shall, upon the determination by death or otherwise, of the interest of the person entitled to receive such payment, be apportioned as if they had been made to accrue due from day to day, but to be payable on the days appointed for the payment thereof.

Nothing in this section shall affect any express provision in any instrument binding on such person

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

(a). STATUTES.

Year and chapter.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
13 Ed. I. c. 22	Waste ...	The whole.
31 Hen. VIII. c. 1	Partition ...	The whole.
32 Hen. VIII. c. 62	Do. ...	The whole.
13 Eliz., c. 5	Fraudulent Conveyances...	The whole.
27 Eliz., c. 4	Do. ...	The whole.
4 Wm. & Mary, c. 16	Clandestine Mortgages ...	The whole.
6 Anne, c. 72	Discovery of deaths of tenants for life.	The whole.

(b). ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
XXIV of 1841	Illusory appointments, &c.	So far as regards illusory appointments.
XXXI of 1854	Modes of conveying land...	Section 17.
X of 1865	Succession ...	Illustration (g) to sec. 107.
IV of 1872	Panjáb Laws Act ...	So far as it relates to Bengal Regulations I of 1798 and XVII of 1806.
XX of 1875	Central Provinces Laws Act.	So far as it relates to Bengal Regulations I of 1798 and XVII of 1806.
XVIII of 1876	Oudh Laws Act ...	So far as it relates to Bengal Regulation XVII of 1806.
1 of 1877	Specific Relief ...	Section 13, and in sections 35 and 36 the words "in writing."

(c). REGULATIONS.

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
Bengal Regulation I of 1798.	Conditional sales ...	The whole Regulation.
Bengal Regulation XVII of 1806.	Redemption ...	The whole Regulation.
Bombay Regulation V of 1827.	Mortgagees in possession ...	Section 15.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

FORMS OF ASSURANCES.

(See section 5.)

A.—TRANSFER OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY ON SALE.

This grant made the _____ day of _____ 18____, between *A B* of _____, and *C D* of _____. In consideration of _____ rupees paid to the said *A B* by the said *C D*, the receipt whereof the said *A B* hereby acknowledges, he, the said *A B*, hereby grants unto *C D* [*here describe the property as provided in the Indian Registration Act, section 21*]. In witness whereof, the said *A B* has signed these presents.

*A B.*Signed in the presence of *E F* of _____

B.—EXCHANGE.

This Exchange made the _____ day of _____ between *A B* of _____ and *C D* of _____. Whereas the said *A B* is the owner of the lands comprised in the first schedule hereunder written, free from incumbrances, and the said *C D* is the owner of the lands comprised in the second schedule hereunder written, free from incumbrances. And whereas the said *A B* and *C D* have agreed to make an exchange in manner hereinafter appearing of the said lands comprised in the said schedules respectively. In

pursuance of the said agreement and in consideration of the lands intended to be hereinafter granted in exchange by the said *C D*, he the said *A B* hereby grants unto the said *C D* the lands situate in _____ specified in the first schedule hereunder written and delineated in the map in the margin of these presents and therein coloured red [*or as the case may be*] in exchange for the lands intended to be hereinafter granted by the said *C D*. And the said *C D* in further pursuance of the said agreement and in consideration of the lands hereinbefore conveyed in exchange by the said *A B* hereby grants to the said *A B* the lands situate in _____ specified in the said second schedule hereunder written and delineated in the map in the margin of these presents and therein coloured blue [*or as the case may be*] in exchange for the lands hereinbefore granted in exchange by the said *A B*. In witness whereof, we have signed these presents.

*A B.**C D.*

Signed in the presence of *E F* of _____
(The first schedule above referred to).
(The second schedule above referred to).

C.—ENGLISH MORTGAGE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

This mortgage-deed made the _____ day of _____ 18____ between *A B* of _____ and *C D* of _____. In consideration of Rs. _____ paid to the said *A B* by the said *C D*, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, the said *A B* contracts with the said *C D* that the said *A B* will pay to the said *C D* the sum of Rs. _____ with interest for the same in the meantime at the rate of _____ per cent. per annum on the _____ day of _____ next; and for the consideration aforesaid, he, the said *A B*, hereby grants to the said *C D* [*here describe the property as provided in the Indian Registration Act, section 21*]: Provided that if the said *A B* pays to the said *C D* the said sum of Rs. _____ with interest thereon in the meantime at the said rate on the _____ day of _____ next, then the said *C D* will, upon the request and at the cost of the said *A B*, reconvey the said premises to the said *A B*, or as he shall direct, free from encumbrances by the said *C D*. In witness whereof the said *A B* has signed these presents.

Signed in the presence of *E F* of _____ and *G H* of _____

D.—CHARGE.

(a). This assurance made the _____ day of _____ 18____, between *A B* of _____, and *C D* of _____. The said *A B* hereby renders the lands specified in the schedule hereunder written security for the payment to the said *C D* of *five thousand* rupees and interest for the same at the rate of _____ per cent. per _____, payable on the _____ day of _____. In witness, &c.

Signed in the presence of *E F* of _____ and *G H* of _____

(The schedule above referred to).

(b). This assurance made the _____ day of _____ 18____ between *A B* of _____, and *C D* of _____.

The said *A B* hereby renders the lands and houses specified in the schedule hereunder written security for the payment to the said *C D* of the sum which shall be due to him on the balance

of the account, of the said *A B*, not exceeding rupees, together with interest thereupon at the rate of per cent. per . In witness, &c.
Signed in the presence of *E F* of and *G H* of

(The schedule above referred to).

E.—LEASE OF A DWELLING-HOUSE.

This lease made the day of , between *A B* of , and *C D* of . The said *A B* hereby leases to the said *C D* [description of property as required by the Indian Registration Act, section 21], to hold the same from the day of for the term of at the rent of rupees, payable by the said *C D* to the said *A B* in equal payments on the day of and the day of in each year [or in equal monthly payments or in equal quarterly payments, or as the case may be].

And the said *C D* hereby contracts with the said *A B*,

First, that he the said *C D*, during the said term will pay the said rent on the days and in manner aforesaid; and pay all rates and taxes payable in respect of the said premises; and keep in repair all the glass windows belonging to the said house, and not make any alteration in the said premises without the previous consent in writing of the said *A B*, and at the determination of the said term so yield up the same to the said *A B*,

Secondly, that the said *A B* and his agents and workmen may at all reasonable times during the said term enter upon the said premises to inspect the same :

Thirdly, that during the said term no offensive business or occupation or nuisance shall be carried on or committed on the said premises, and the same shall be used as a private dwelling-house only :

Fourthly, that the said *C D* will not assign or under-let the said premises without the consent in writing of the said *A B* :

Provided that on any breach or non-observance of any of the contracts hereinbefore contained, the said *A B* may re-enter upon the said premises and hold the same as if this lease had not been made.

And the said *A B* hereby contracts with the said *C D* that he the said *A B* will keep the said house in good and tenable repair during the said term.

In witness whereof the said *A B* and *C D* have signed these presents.

A B.
C D.

Signed in the presence of *E F* of

F.—LEASE OF A FARM.

This lease made the day of 18 between *A B* of and *C D* of . The said *A B* hereby leases to the said *C D* the lands in called with the buildings thereon, the particulars whereof are specified in the schedule hereunder written, except all timber and other trees, and the right to enter and cut and remove the same. To hold the same, except as aforesaid, from the day of for the term of years from the day of the date of these presents at the rent of rupees payable by the said *C D* to the said *A B* in equal payments on the day of and the day of

in each year [or as the case may be]. And the said *C D* hereby contracts with the said *A B*—

First, that the said *C D*, during the said term will pay the said rent on the days and in manner aforesaid; and pay all rates and taxes payable in respect of the said premises; and keep the buildings, fences, ditches, gates and fixtures upon or about the said lands in good condition and complete repair and without any alteration except such as the said *A B* shall approve; and will cultivate and manage the said lands in a proper manner, and will not convert into arable land any land now in pasture without the consent of the said *A B*, and will, at the determination of the said term, yield up the said premises in such condition and repair and in proper order as aforesaid unto the said *A B*.

Secondly, that the said *A B*, and his agents and workmen may at all reasonable times during the said term enter upon the said premises to inspect the same and to cut and remove the timber and other trees.

Thirdly, that the said *C D* will not assign or under-let the said premises or any part thereof without the consent in writing of the said *A B*.

Provided that on any breach or non-observance of any of the contracts hereinbefore contained, the said *A B* may re-enter upon the said premises and hold the same as if this lease had not been made.

In witness whereof the said *A B* and *C D* have signed these presents.

Signed in the presence of *E F* of

(The schedule above referred to.)

THE THIRD SCHEDULE.

DECREE FOR SUCCESSIVE REDEMPTIONS.

(See section 61.)

[*A*, third mortgagee ... Plaintiff.
B first mortgagee in possession)
C second mortgagee ... } Defendants.]
D owner of right of redemption)

Account of what is due to the defendant *B* for principal and interest in respect of the said mortgage of 1837, and for costs properly incurred in respect thereof, and tax him his costs of the suit.

Account of the rents and profits of the mortgaged property received by the said defendant *B*, or by any other person by his order or for his use, or which without his wilful neglect or default might have been received. Let what shall be owing on such last mentioned account be deducted from what shall be found due to the defendant *B* for principal, interest and costs as aforesaid.

And upon the defendant *C* paying to the said *B* the balance which shall be remaining due to him for such principal, interest and costs after such deduction within six months after such balance has been declared in court,

Let the said *B* assign the mortgaged property free from incumbrances created by him, or any one claiming under him, or those under whom he claims, and deliver upon oath all documents of title in his possession or power relating thereto to the said *C*, or as he shall appoint.

But in default of the said *C* paying to the said *B* such balance by the time aforesaid, let him stand absolutely foreclosed of all right to redeem such property.

And in case of such foreclosure, compute for the said *B* his subsequent interest on his said mortgage and tax him his subsequent costs of the said suit. And upon the plaintiff *A* paying to the said *B* what shall be found due to him for principal, interest and costs as aforesaid after such deduction as aforesaid within three months after such amount has been declared in court,

Let the defendant *B* assign the mortgaged property free from incumbrances, &c. [as above] and deliver upon oath, &c. [as above] to the said *A*, or as he shall appoint.

But in default of the said *A* paying to the said *B* what shall be found due to him as aforesaid by the time aforesaid, let the said *A* stand absolutely foreclosed of all right to redeem such property.

And in case of such foreclosure, compute the said *B* subsequent interest on his said mortgage and tax him his subsequent costs of the said suit, and upon the said *D* paying to the said *B* the amount found due to him for principal, interest and costs as aforesaid, within three months after such amount has been declared in court, let the said *B* assign the said mortgaged property free from incumbrances, &c. [as above] and deliver upon oath, &c. [as above] to the said *D*, or as he shall appoint.

But in default of the said *D* paying to the said *B* what shall be found due to him as aforesaid by the time aforesaid, let the said *D* stand absolutely foreclosed of all right to redeem such property.

But in case the said *C* should redeem the said *B* as aforesaid by the time aforesaid—

Let an account be taken of what is due to the said *C* for principal and interest in the mortgage of 1841, and for what the said *C* shall so pay to the said *D* for principal, interest and costs as aforesaid, and for interest thereon, and also tax the said *C* his costs of the said suit,

And upon the said *A* paying to the said *C* what shall be found due to him for such principal, interest and costs within three months after such amount has been declared in court, let the said *C*

assign the said property free, &c., [as above] and deliver upon oath, &c. [as above] to the said *A*, or as he shall appoint.

But in default of the said *A* paying to the said *C* what shall be found due to him as aforesaid by the time aforesaid, let the said *A* stand absolutely foreclosed of all right to redeem such property.

And in case of such foreclosure, compute the said *C* his subsequent interest on his said mortgage and on what he shall have paid to the said *B* and tax him his subsequent costs of this suit. And upon the said *D* paying to the said *C* what shall be found due to him for principal, interest and costs as aforesaid within three months after such amount has been declared in court, let the said *C* assign, &c. [as above].

But in default of the said *D* paying to the said *C* what shall be found due to him as aforesaid by the time aforesaid, let the said *D* stand absolutely foreclosed, &c. [as above].

But in case the said *A* shall redeem the said *C* as aforesaid, let an account be taken of what was due to the said *A* for principal and interest on the mortgage of

1861 in the plaint mentioned, and for what the said *A* shall so pay the said *C* for principal, interest and costs as aforesaid, and for interest thereon, and also tax the said *A* his costs of the said suit.

And upon the said *D* paying to the said *A* what shall be found due to him for such principal, interest and costs as aforesaid, within three months after such amount has been declared in court—

Let the said *A* assign the said property free, &c. [as above], and deliver upon oath, &c. [as above], to the said *D*, or as he shall appoint.

But in default of the said *D* paying to the said *A* what shall be due to him for such principal, interest and costs by the time aforesaid, the said *D* is from thenceforth to be absolutely foreclosed, &c. [as above].

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.



SUPPLEMENT TO The Gazette of India.

NO. 7. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1878. { Register
No. 33.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA. PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT. (TELEGRAPH.)

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER 1877.

CLASS OF MESSAGES.	ROUTE.												TOTAL.				
	WEST.						EAST.						No.	Indian Value.			
	VIA TEHRAN.		VIA TURKEY.		PERSIAN GULF.		VIA SUM.		VIA AMUR.		VIA MADRAS.				NATIVE BURMA.		
	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.			No.	Indian Value.	
INDIAN.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.	
Sent	849	7,286 4	124	454 15	31	117 10	3,009	16,396 13	1	2 0	667	2,834 5	304	809 18	5,075.	27,492 14	
Received	998	3,954 1	104	443 8	49	184 3	2,933	10,909 0	...	...	504	2,194 9	201	359 13	4,539	18,104 2
TOTAL	1,537	11,250 5	228	898 7	80	301 13	6,032	27,354 13	1	2 0	1,171	5,028 14	505	860 12	9,614	45,697 0	
TRANSIT.																	
From East to West	23	105 15	...	...	10	54 7	1,941	10,304 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,974	10,404 7
From West to East	195	1,051 2	28	102 4	7	30 2	...	...	...	...	2,089	10,465 15	...	...	2,319.	11,639 7
From West to West	...	...	...	...	3	7 0	12	9 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	16 2
From East to East	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	218	1,157 1	28	102 4	30	81 9	1,943	10,313 3	...	...	2,089	10,465 15	...	...	4,298	22,120 0
															GRAND TOTAL	13,912	67,817 0
* Aden to Bushire. * From Aden and Bushire to Aden																	

* Aden to Bushire.

† 1 From Jask and Bushire to Aden.

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC WITH INDIA BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN AND RED SEA ROUTES FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER 1877.

ROUTE.				NUMBER OF MESSAGES BY EACH ROUTE (EXCLUSIVE OF TRANSIT).			PERCENTAGE OF NUMBER.			
				To India.	From India.	TOTAL.	To India.	From India.	TOTAL.	
INDO-EUROPEAN	{	Via Teheran	...	...	688	849	1,537	18.23	20.69	19.51
		„ Turkey...	...	...	104	124	228	2.76	3.02	2.89
		Persian Gulf Via Karachi	...	...	49	81	80	1.30	.76	1.02
RED SEA	...	Via SUM	...	...	2,933	3,009	6,032	77.71	75.53	76.58
TOTAL				...	3,774	4,103	7,877	100.00	100.00	100.00

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
(Famine).

ERRATUM.

No. 1148, dated Calcutta, the 13th February 1878.

In Notification No. 1140, dated the 8th instant, published at page 234 of the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* of the 9th idem, for "Major-General Richard Strachey" read "Lieutenant-General Richard Strachey."

S. C. BAYLEY,
Addl. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
[RAILWAY.]

EARNINGS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS DURING THE HALF-YEAR ENDING
30th JUNE 1877.

No. I.
GENERAL RESULTS.

RAILWAYS.	Mean Mile- age open.	Train Mileage.	Earnings.	Expenses.	Net Earnings.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	856	1,768,736	50,62,613	27,21,757	23,40,856
South Indian	559	508,821	15,18,949	6,67,069	8,51,881
Great Indian Peninsula	1,268	4,463,827	1,83,91,380	79,09,879	1,04,81,501
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	444	673,480	47,22,632	18,28,160	28,94,472
East Indian, Main Line	1,279	3,973,876	2,07,59,734	61,61,656	1,42,98,078
" Jubbulpore Line	223	514,432	21,98,655	8,86,338	16,12,317
Eastern Bengal	158	303,955	19,21,605	9,63,520	9,58,085
Oudh and Rohilkhand	513	670,959	23,37,794	11,10,436	12,27,358
Punjab and Delhi	566	622,517	49,28,550	28,69,844	20,58,706
Sindh	169	167,968	60,008	49,113	10,895
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State)	30	22,520	47,014	44,849	2,165
Nalhati (State)	271	417,336	14,59,353	9,72,589	4,86,764
Rajputana	396	62,996	1,93,964	1,66,431	27,533
Holkar	70	4,848	38,743	19,341	19,402
Khangraon	74	2,580	53,428	11,734	41,694
Amraoti	6	8,388	33,937	25,969	7,968
Wardah Valley	20	107,141	3,92,524	2,98,629	93,895
Nizam's	121	40,542	1,34,761	98,106	36,655
Tirhoot	76	128,206	3,39,152	3,23,214	15,938
Punjab Northern	103	13,545	30,574	25,775	4,799
Neemuch	37				
Bangoon and Irrawaddy Valley (State) c					
TOTAL	6,903	11,499,249	6,49,25,370	2,74,54,708	3,74,70,662

a.—Inclusive of the distance between Ghazialad and Delhi, 13 miles.

b.—The line between the Canning Town and rice mill (2 miles) has been worked during this half-year.

c.—Accounts not received.

No. II.
SUMMARY OF EARNINGS.

RAILWAYS.	Coaching.	Goods.	Electric Telegraph.	Steam Boat.	Sundries.	TOTAL.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	12,95,311	36,55,737	10,240	...	1,01,325	50,62,613
South Indian	7,67,351	6,97,018	11,764	...	42,816	15,18,949
Great Indian Peninsula	30,16,322	1,48,39,194	29,119	...	5,15,745	1,83,91,380
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	12,92,950	31,28,976	14,329	...	2,86,377	47,22,632
East Indian, Main Line	50,19,277	1,48,06,538	28,425	22,619	8,22,875	2,07,59,734
" Jubbulpore Line	6,01,748	15,91,763	1,877	...	3,00,267	24,98,655
Eastern Bengal	6,67,345	10,17,214	3,534	1,59,072	84,440	19,21,605
Oudh and Rohilkhand	9,64,312	11,31,469	5,243	...	2,36,770	23,37,794
Punjab and Delhi	13,12,781	15,70,301	7,741	8,70,090	2,88,094	40,28,550
Sindh	71,086	7,70,458	...	...	38,029	60,008
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State)	42,280	16,088	128	...	1,514	47,014
Nalhati (State)	29,138	17,302	527	...	47	14,59,353
Rajputana	4,76,325	9,53,310	2,812	...	26,906	2,737
Holkar	78,270	1,14,167	790	...	82	38,743
Khangraon	2,374	36,287	...	...	48	53,428
Amraoti	4,963	48,417	...	...	222	33,937
Wardah Valley	4,319	29,284	112	...	316	3,92,524
Nizam's	1,44,879	2,46,833	496	...	18,695	1,34,761
Tirhoot	75,561	38,077	2,428	...	9,518	3,39,152
Punjab Northern	1,72,337	1,55,461	1,846	...	...	30,574
Neemuch	30,506	...	68	...	...	...
Bangoon and Irrawaddy Valley (State) a	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	1,60,60,435	4,49,14,882	1,21,479	10,51,781	27,76,793	6,49,25,370

a.—Accounts not received.

No. 221.
DETAIL OF COACHING TRAFFIC.

RAILWAYS.	First Class.			Second Class.			Third Class.			Fourth or Lowest Class.			TOTAL.		Miscellaneous including Fares, Baggage &c.		TOTAL.	Tons.	NET TOTAL.	
	Mileage fare.		Number.	Mileage.		Number.	Mileage fare.		Number.	Mileage fare.		Number.	Receipts.	Number.	Receipts.	Rs.				Pcs.
	Pie.	Rs.		Pie.	Rs.		Pie.	Rs.		Pie.	Rs.									
Madras	18-00	6,171	81,019	7-00	20,025	725,403	6,90,803	2-00	510,252	2,32,628	1,301,041	1,108,196	37	593	1,88,522	12,95,311	Rs.	12,95,311	12,95,311	
South Indian	8-00	6,092	12,381	4-00	62,710	31,617	6,00,981	2-50	1,813,707	5,85,596	1,912,739	7,32,587	3	90	31,671	7,87,351	80	7,67,851		
Great Indian Peninsula	18-00	14,763	1,90,044	9-00	98,367	307,501	251,601	2-50	1,759,717	12,89,201	2,083,651	24,33,653	491	6,342	5,76,353	30,16,350	288	30,16,353		
Bombay, Baroda and C. India	15-00	30,879	70,000	7-00	78,726	68,148	2,32,974	3-00	2,391,333	1,25,495	2,98,421	11,81,833	3,921	24,160	68,948	13,92,336	67	13,92,336		
East Indian, Main Line	18-00	23,963	2,58,840	9-00	68,235	32,490	2,36,454	3-00	3,397,337	36,47,258	3,593,109	43,45,990	5,664	26,958	5,86,349	5,86,349	156	5,86,349		
" Jubulpore Line	18-00	2,941	48,111	4-00	9,901	52,489	1,31,968	2-50	1,68,016	3,41,936	1,83,752	4,79,462			1,25,256	6,01,718		6,01,718		
Eastern Bengal	12-00	12,110	13,141	6-00	23,341	15,261	1,07,695	3-00	714,573	4,23,003	938,018	5,65,103	1,261	7,134	85,108	6,57,345		6,57,345		
Oudh and Rohilkhand	17-36	8,695	71,496	8-00	10,416	33,104	10,301	2-90	1,512,707	8,63,524	1,53,228	9,02,684			1,61,932	9,64,312		9,64,312		
Punjab and Delhi	14-81	1,576	5,791	7-32	3,317	4,201	3,964	4-54	1,248,112	9,81,128	1,310,315	11,62,151	64	1,50,562	13,12,761	13,12,761		13,12,761		
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State)	17-61	464	11,109	3-24	3,446	2,445	...	...	270,312	40,616	69,496	61,191	...	...	1,07,066	71,066		71,066
Nalhati	9-65	2,343	11,941	4-11	7,432	13,206	...	...	56,523	31,356	60,783	25,393	...	...	3,918	42,280		42,280
Rajputana	11-70	1,876	2,377	4-26	5,736	4,058	...	...	673,469	3,67,757	638,384	3,92,904	1	138	83,283	4,76,325		4,76,325
Holkar	11-77	1,876	2,377	4-26	5,736	4,058	...	...	673,469	3,67,757	638,384	3,92,904	1	138	83,283	4,76,325		4,76,325
Khangsao	18-00	221	148	9-00	363	120	2,362	519	1,98,366	53,459	207,740	60,464	11	110	15,696	76,370		76,370		
Amrohti	18-00	386	188	9-00	363	120	2,722	469	1,2544	1,317	15,850	2,070	...	...	804	2,374		2,374
Wartha Valley	18-00	143	219	9-00	184	110	1,613	2,071	2,500	23,958	1,881	4,927	...	...	482	4,963		4,963
Nizam's	18-00	1,128	7,867	9-00	8,331	10,682	1,112	420	133.9	8,201	14,758	3,988	...	...	331	4,319		4,319
Tribut	12-63	1,146	2,712	6-32	2,825	2,793	7,438	16,850	111,475	83,137	123,374	1,18,036	...	...	26,843	1,44,879		1,44,879
Punjab Northern	9-18	1,675	5,074	3-53	6,795	6,547	...	...	158,435	1,84,467	162,006	60,467	...	...	6,094	75,661		75,661
Keemuch	10-37	241	365	5-19	846	634	1,529	610	1,730	434,854	1,84,571	1,50,195	...	...	21,824	1,72,337		1,72,337
Kangoon & Irrawaddy Valley (G)	...	...	...	2-39	...	...	1,529	...	10,479	25,049	107,396	27,748	1	50	2,908	30,506		30,506
TOTAL	...	95,029	7,67,048	...	340,313	4,78,110	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	1945-46	1946-47	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30	2030-31	2031-32	2032-33	2033-34	2034-35	2035-36	2036-37	2037-38	2038-39	2039-40	2040-41	2041-42	2042-43	2043-44	2044-45	2045-46	2046-47	2047-48	2048-49	2049-50	2050-51	2051-52	2052-53	2053-54	2054-55	2055-56	2056-57	2057-58	2058-59	2059-60	2060-61	2061-62	2062-63	2063-64	2064-65	2065-66	2066-67	2067-68	2068-69	2069-70	2070-71	2071-72	2072-73	2073-74	2074-75	2075-76	2076-77	2077-78	2078-79	2079-80	2080-81	2081-82	2082-83	2083-84	2084-85	2085-86	2086-87	2087-88	2088-89	2089-90	2090-91	2091-92	2092-93	2093-94	2094-95	2095-96	2096-97	2097-98	2098-99	2099-00	2100-01	2101-02	2102-03	2103-04	2104-05	2105-06	2106-07	2107-08	2108-09	2109-10	2110-11	2111-12	2112-13	2113-14	2114-15	2115-16	2116-17	2117-18	2118-19	2119-20	2120-21	2121-22	2122-23	2123-24	2124-25	2125-26	2126-27	2127-28	2128-29	2129-30	2130-31	2131-32	2132-33	2133-34	2134-35	2135-36	2136-37	2137-38	2138-39	2139-40	2140-41	2141-42	2142-43	2143-44	2144-45	2145-46	2146-47	2147-48	2148-49	2149-50	2150-51	2151-52	2152-53	2153-54	2154-55	2155-56	2156-57	2157-58	2158-59	2159-60	2160-61	2161-62	2162-63	2163-64	2164-65	2165-66	2166-67	2167-68	2168-69	2169-70	2170-71	2171-72	2172-73	2173-74	2174-75	2175-76	2176-77	2177-78	2178-79	2179-80	2180-81	2181-82	2182-83	2183-84	2184-85	2185-86	2186-87	2187-88	2188-89	2189-90	2190-91	2191-92	2192-93	2193-94	2194-95	2195-96	2196-97	2197-98	2198-99	2199-00	2200-01	2201-02	2202-03	2203-04	2204-05	2205-06	2206-07	2207-08	2208-09	2209-10	2210-11	2211-12	2212-13	2213-14	2214-15	2215-16	2216-17	2217-18	2218-19	2219-20	2220-21	2221-22	2222-23	2223-24	2224-25	2225-26	2226-27	2227-28	2228-29	2229-30	2230-31	2231-32	2232-33	2233-34	2234-35	2235-36	2236-37	2237-38	2238-39	2239-40	2240-41	2241-42	2242-43	2243-44	2244-45	2245-46	2246-47	2247-48	2248-49	2249-50	2250-51	2251-52	2252-53	2253-54	2254-55	2255-56	2256-57	2257-58
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No. IV.

DETAIL OF GOODS TRAFFIC:

RAILWAYS.	GENERAL MERCHANDISE.			MILITARY STORES.		RAILWAY MATERIALS FOR CONSTRUCTION.			MINERALS.		Miscellaneous.	TOTAL.	Deductions.	NET TOTAL.
	Ton-miles.	Receipts.	Rs.	Ton-miles.	Receipts.	Ton-miles.	Receipts.	Ton-miles.	Receipts.					
...	82,451,323	35,67,525	682,615	69,919	76,945	3,970	...	...	...	21,523	36,55,737	...	...	36,55,737
... South Indian ...	15,131,532	6,74,675	24,009	2,778	531,283	15,617	...	...	...	3,948	6,97,018	...	...	6,97,018
... Great Indian Peninsula ...	306,841,527	1,46,15,185	856,409	81,479	610,679	23,778	...	...	...	1,06,675	1,48,32,741	...	2,547	1,48,30,194
... Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	52,250,701	30,24,520	180,423	19,584	1,76,227	4,901	...	...	...	74,482	31,58,979	...	37	31,58,979
... West Indian, F.M. Line ...	329,682,339	1,26,41,346	4,58,370	3,99,177	6,91,456	11,338	...	...	...	37,483	1,48,66,582	...	44	1,48,66,582
... Jubulpore Line ...	41,856,915	15,13,937	207,510	19,282	79,484	2,319	...	...	...	680	15,91,763	...	...	15,91,763
... Eastern Bengal ...	22,539,335	9,80,893	5,338	303	31,226	713	...	...	...	16,563	10,17,114	...	...	10,17,114
... North and Rohilkhand ...	31,101,678	10,41,037	277,695	19,862	2,44,556	25,548	...	...	...	8,237	11,31,469	...	...	11,31,469
... Punjab and Delhi ...	31,612,177	14,79,321	637,342	68,759	602,551	13,019	...	...	...	6,116	16,70,301	...	...	16,70,301
... India ...	13,383,755	7,04,653	60,686	5,520	...	...	...	...	...	277	7,70,438	...	...	7,70,438
... Andhra and South-Eastern (State) ...	410,720	15,603	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	318	...	...	318
... (State) ...	183,544	14,322	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	349	9,226	...	...	9,226
... Ajmer ...	13,476,249	9,44,491	13,098	1,454	62,761	3,029	...	...	...	261	43,409	...	...	43,409
... Jaipur ...	1,248,680	1,08,147	4,620	4,659	14,584	634	...	...	...	981	17,302	...	...	17,302
... Bikaner ...	198,581	36,221	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,53,310	...	...	9,53,310
... Araria Valley ...	177,943	46,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,14,167	...	...	1,14,167
... Jaisi ...	316,644	25,228	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	66	36,287	...	...	36,287
... Jaisalmer ...	4,521,653	2,42,465	3,342	443	9,250	590	...	...	...	415	48,417	...	...	48,417
... Punjab Northern ...	524,067	34,903	...	...	4,314	159	...	...	...	...	29,284	...	...	29,284
... Cutch ...	1,786,686	1,13,099	72,549	7,258	30,946	1,214	...	...	...	3,761	2,46,833	...	...	2,46,833
... Pegu and Irrawaddy Valley b ...	...	...	...	...	812,071	34,171	...	...	...	1,625	38,077	...	...	38,077
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	923	1,55,451	...	...	1,55,451
...

RAILWAYS.	Maintenance of way, works, and stations.				Carriage and wagon expenses.		Traffic expenses.		General charges.		Steam boat service.		Special and miscellaneous expenses.		TOTAL.
	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Indian	5,53,930	10,74,388	2,83,801	4,04,667	2,12,234	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,21,767
Great Indian Peninsula	62,647	3,25,701	64,807	1,17,372	68,498	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,97,088
Stocky, Baroda, and Central India	9,31,747	32,57,880	12,37,899	10,73,479	5,28,846	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	79,09,879
East Indian, Main Line	5,71,711	5,64,894	1,24,263	3,12,394	2,50,894	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,28,400
East Indian, Jabalpur Line	15,34,074	14,95,318	5,78,375	13,27,955	6,78,864	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64,61,666
Southern Bengal	2,36,171	2,53,021	82,747	84,968	63,151	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,46,338
Ouda and Rohilkhand	1,68,124	1,84,944	79,454	2,31,087	1,43,124	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,46,338
Faruk and Delhi	2,23,417	3,79,338	1,03,915	2,98,938	1,41,141	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,68,630
Allahabad	2,03,234	4,92,431	1,67,970	2,81,117	1,41,141	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,10,496
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State)	1,29,757	1,41,687	13,968	70,760	2,64,236	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,69,844
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State)	17,933	18,327	4,112	5,684	6,687	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49,113
Bombay	20,938	9,461	2,900	4,408	7,629	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44,849
Hyderabad	2,77,335	3,55,698	78,115	1,17,416	1,44,104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,72,589
Amroli	36,444	51,690	12,266	38,434	28,572	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,66,431
Wardah Valley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,941
Tharoor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,734
Punjab Northern	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,969
Neemuch	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,98,629
Bangoon and Irrawaddy Valley (State)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88,106
TOTAL	58,13,867	87,25,874	24,39,946	43,79,716	26,20,181	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,74,54,708

DETAILS OF EXPENSES FOR MAINTENANCE OF WAY, WORKS, AND STATIONS.

No. VI.

RAILWAYS.	General superintendence.		Maintenance and renewal of permanent way and works, including minor works.		Other items.		TOTAL.		Deductions.		Next Total.	
	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Indian	1,28,341	3,93,289	39,019	31,594	5,53,523	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Great Indian Peninsula	12,350	98,019	12,45,390	28,037	52,938	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	96,235	4,73,810	11,236	11,236	5,81,281	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Indian, Main Line	2,70,071	14,33,778	85,844	85,844	17,69,193	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Indian, Jabalpur Line	42,844	1,86,439	7,006	7,006	2,46,269	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern Bengal	30,924	1,60,001	2,039	2,039	1,62,964	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ouda and Rohilkhand	86,402	1,21,253	7,753	7,753	2,25,417	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab and Delhi	1,06,339	6,96,068	10,927	10,927	7,03,234	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Allahabad	11,223	1,15,867	2,867	2,867	1,29,757	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State)	1,154	16,323	456	456	17,933	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State)	232	13,741	7,020	7,020	20,993	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	66,637	1,94,219	12,479	12,479	2,77,335	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad	7,648	26,238	2,568	2,568	36,444	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amroli	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wardah Valley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tharoor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab Northern	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Neemuch	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bangoon and Irrawaddy Valley (State)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	11,00,063	61,61,403	2,26,062	2,26,062	64,87,649	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

a.—Charged to Fire Insurance Fund. | b.—Value of stores returned to stock. | c.—Includes Rs. 1,298-7-0 for supervision on capital portion of rent of class C lands. | d.—Includes Rs. 3,350-9-2 for protection of bridges. | e.—This account represents the net expenditure after deduction of Rs. 10,041, being the value of stores returned to stock, and includes a sum of Rs. 21,501 expended on ditch and mound fencing, Cawnpore Branch. | f.—Of this, Rs. 5,77,449 were charged to Permanent Way Materials Renewal Fund, and Rs. 8,948 to Extraordinary Casualties to Works Fund. | g.—Transferred to Submarine Reserve Account. | h.—Of this, Rs. 4,469 were for gain on stores, Rs. 2,46,484 for value of stores returned to stock, and Rs. 106 charged to Fire Insurance Fund. | i.—Of this, Rs. 8,948 were for value of stores returned to stock, and the rest for gain on stores. | j.—Office expenses. | k.—Includes Rs. 8,796 for depreciation of materials used in temporary sidings laid down for ferry over Nerbudda. | l.—Accounts not received. | m.—The actual expenditure has been reduced by Rs. 38,659, being the value of stores returned to stock.

No. VII.
DETAILS OF LOCOMOTIVE EXPENSES.

RAILWAYS.		General Superintendence.	Wages of Drivers and Firemen, fuelling, cleaning engines, &c.	Fuel.	Water, Oil, Tallow, and other Stores.	Maintenance and Renewal of Locomotives and Machinery.	Other items.	TOTAL.	Deductions.	NET TOTAL.
		Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.
Madras	...	65,365	1,71,405	5,04,883	49,834	2,92,897	...	10,74,383	...	10,74,383
South Indian	...	26,588	66,449	1,52,352	18,732	64,586	...	8,28,701	...	8,28,701
Great Indian Peninsula	...	1,47,920	8,10,330	16,63,726	1,78,717	4,55,543	1,584	82,57,880	...	82,57,880
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	...	61,679	1,15,232	2,65,101	92,952	69,810	...	6,84,834	...	6,84,834
East Indian, Main Line	...	2,37,693	5,49,045	2,47,543	1,07,975	3,20,766	69,547	16,35,195	...	14,95,318
" " Jubulpore Line	...	21,402	61,648	1,29,738	17,689	22,640	...	2,53,021	36,877a	2,53,021
Eastern Bengal	...	28,940	64,286	59,924	13,205	30,578	...	1,81,944	65	1,81,944
Odish and Rohilkhand	...	26,689	78,059	1,90,254	22,591	57,503	10	3,79,398	...	3,79,398
Punjab and Delhi	...	47,304	1,20,012	2,23,429	17,315	83,697d	4,232	4,92,431	...	4,92,431
South	...	18,355	24,415	51,996	14,990	35,878	664	1,41,687g	...	1,41,687g
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State)	...	2,547	1,748	5,490	1,390	2,282	1,055	13,397	...	13,397
Malabar (State)	...	1,418	917	3,181	748	3,197	...	9,461	...	9,461
Assam	...	28,985	93,379	1,48,246	19,863	61,123	2,603	8,53,698	...	8,53,698
Assam (State)	...	10,679	8,750	8,915	8,869	12,966	6,491	51,680	...	51,680
Kamrodi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baroda Valley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Simla	...	3,106	...	...	...	...	...	7,594	...	7,594
Delhi	...	11,982	10,862	7,142	4,571	2,761	16	28,458	...	28,458
Punjab Northern	...	1,370	22,551	41,501	7,848	7,761	520	92,163	...	92,163
Seemanch	...	...	1,642	2,944	753	237	...	6,946	...	6,946
Bangalore and Irrawaddy Valley (c) (State)	...	7,24,962	31,50,730	37,06,124	5,02,462	35,44,164	84,731	87,62,757	36,883	87,25,874
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

a.—Of this Rs. 1,266 were for proportion of slanting expenses transferred to Jubulpore Line, Rs. 2,068 for gun on stores, Rs. 33,107 for credits in adjustment of overcharges for materials issued from workshop, &c., and Rs. 446 charged to Fire Insurance Fund. | b.—Charged to Fire Insurance Fund. | c.—Includes Rs. 2,675-1-11 for slanting at Cawnpore from 15th July 1875 to 31st December 1876. | d.—In addition to this amount Rs. 13,691 have been expended on engines set aside for heavy repair, for which provision was made in former half years. | e.—Accounts not received. | f.—The actual expenditure has been reduced by Rs. 15,928, being the value of stores returned to stock. | g.—The actual expenditure has been reduced by Rs. 15,928, being the value of stores returned to stock.

1. The actual expenditure has been reduced by Rs. 13,691, being the value of stores returned to stock. *g*—The actual expenditure has been reduced by Rs. 15,928, being the value of stores returned to stock. *h*—Accounts not received. *i*—The actual expenditure has been reduced by Rs. 13,691, being the value of stores returned to stock. *j*—The actual expenditure has been reduced by Rs. 15,928, being the value of stores returned to stock. *k*—The actual expenditure has been reduced by Rs. 13,691, being the value of stores returned to stock. *l*—The actual expenditure has been reduced by Rs. 15,928, being the value of stores returned to stock. *m*—The actual expenditure has been reduced by Rs. 13,691, being the value of stores returned to stock. *n*—The actual expenditure has been reduced by Rs. 15,928, being the value of stores returned to stock. *o*—The actual expenditure has been reduced by Rs. 13,691, being the value of stores returned to stock. *p*—The actual expenditure has been reduced by Rs. 15,928, being the value of stores returned to stock. *q*—The actual expenditure has been reduced by Rs. 13,691, being the value of stores returned to stock. *r*—The actual expenditure has been reduced by Rs. 15,928, being the value of stores returned to stock. *s*—The actual expenditure has been reduced by Rs. 13,691, being the value of stores returned to stock. *t*—The actual expenditure has been reduced by Rs. 15,928, being the value of stores returned to stock. *u*—The actual expenditure has been reduced by Rs. 13,691, being the value of stores returned to stock. *v*—The actual expenditure has been reduced by Rs. 15,928, being the value of stores returned to stock. *w*—The actual expenditure has been reduced by Rs. 13,691, being the value of stores returned to stock. *x*—The actual expenditure has been reduced by Rs. 15,928, being the value of stores returned to stock. *y*—The actual expenditure has been reduced by Rs. 13,691, being the value of stores returned to stock. *z*—The actual expenditure has been reduced by Rs. 15,928, being the value of stores returned to stock.

No. VIII.

NO. VIII. DETAIL OF CARRIAGE AND WAGON EXPENSES.									
RAILWAYS.	General Superintendence.		Repairs and Renewals of Vehicles and Machinery.		Cleaning and Oiling.	Other Items.	TOTAL.	Deductions.	NET TOTAL.
	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.						Rs.	P.
Madras	17,005		2,27,101		39,195		Rs. 2,83,301	Rs.	2,83,301
South Indian	3,562		43,305		7,950		54,817	10s	54,807
Great Indian Peninsula	40,525		10,78,771		1,18,603		12,37,899		12,37,899
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	17,656		83,516		17,453		1,24,625	363s	1,24,623
East Indian, Main Line	58,304		4,98,550		31,696		5,84,550	10,220s	5,78,375
Eastern Bengal	4,397		78,469		5,688	65	88,514	5,797s	82,747
Calcutta and Howrah	10,270		62,009		7,175		79,454		79,454
Punjab and Delhi	5,795		86,578		11,543		1,03,915		1,03,915
Allahabad	12,453		1,32,716		23,971		1,69,140		1,67,970s
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State)	3,543		9,123		1,301		13,968		13,968
Kolkata	60		3,231		331		4,113		4,113
Rajputana	6,591		2,467		433		2,900		2,900
Holkar	1,875		63,454		6,874	1,198	78,115		78,115
Khargoon			8,933		1,735	100	12,365		12,368
Amroli									
Wardha Valley									
Risara									
Tribeni									
Punjab Northern									
Neemuch	3,823		1,239		1,437	136	2,793		2,793
Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley (J) (State)	106		241		356	1,314	17,903		17,906
TOTAL	1,53,963		31,09,460		3,77,606		38,27,029	75,663s	38,27,029

No. XI.

STATEMENT OF ROLLING-STOCK CONSTRUCTED UP TO 30TH JUNE 1877.

RAILWAYS.				VEHICLES.				
				Locomotive.	Coaching.	Goods, including Miscellaneous.	Brake-vans.	TOTAL.
				No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Madras	III	III	III	188	191	3,040	85	3,596
South Indian	...	...	...	100	312	1,443	70	1,825
Great Indian Peninsula	...	...	...	345	933	6,643	418	7,933
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	...	...	...	79	277	2,665	61	3,003
East Indian, Main Line	...	...	...	448	779	5,664	224	6,667
„ Jabalpur Line	...	...	...	43	86	884	46	1,016
Eastern Bengal	...	...	...	*43	163	688	26	877
Oudh and Rohilkhand,	...	...	...	88	275	1,754	47	2,080
Punjab and Delhi	...	...	...	126	391	2,149	68	2,606
Sindh	...	...	...	25	59	771	23	853
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State)	...	...	...	9	70	258	7	336
Nalhati (State)	...	...	...	6	11	18	...	29
Rajputana „	...	...	...	67	188	1,028	46	1,262
Holkar „	...	...	...	20	77	229	30	336
Khamgaon „	...	...	...		
Amraoti „	...	...	...		
Wardha Valley (State) a	...	...	...		
Nizam's (State) a	...	...	...		
Tirhut „	...	...	...	10	28	145	8	181
Punjab Northern (State)	...	...	...	18	73	269	12	364
Neemuch (State)	...	...	...	7	22	130	4	156
Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley (State) b	...	...	...		
TOTAL				1,562	4,215	27,781	1,175	33,171

a.—These lines are worked by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.

b.—Accounts not received.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI IN THE PUNJAB UP TO 31st DECEMBER 1877.

CANAL DIVISION.	WATER DISTRIBUTED DURING DECEMBER 1877.				NAVIGATION RETURN, CANAL.		LAND IRRIGATED (APPROXIMATE).		RAINFALL.		CHIEF CROPS (APPROXIMATE).		REMARKS.			
	DEPTH IN CANAL AT REGULATING GAUGE.		GROSS CONSUMPTION, CUBIC FEET PER SECOND.		PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF TRAFFIC.		ZONA.	ACRES.	Average.	During month.	NAME.	Area in acres.				
	Full supply.	Actual throughout.	Estimated full supply.	Actual average throughout.	Up.	Down.										
1st Division 2nd Division, Main Branch, Lower do., Lahore Branch	4 50	1 6	3,073 60	{ 130 11 106 91 72 97 }	...	...	Gurdaspur	10,754	1 40	6 66	Wheat	104,734	There is an increase of 76,664 acres on Bari Doab Canal as compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year; 245 96 cubic feet per second passed down the various escapes on the Bari Doab Canal.	
	4 60	1 14			Amritsar	60,757		Barley	1,845	
	3 00	1 06			Lahore	86,228		Mixed grains	7,648	
		Miscellaneous	48,512	
TOTAL BARI DOAB CANAL													157,739			
Corresponding period of last year													81,075			
Karnal Division do. Hansi do. Do. Balla Head	4 33	3 34	2,546 00	{ 491 67 430 97 648 00 239 10 }	...	...	Unbulla	3,135	...	...	Wheat	127,992	On the Western Jumna Canal there is an increase of 4,000 acres. The rain which fell during the month stopped the demand for water and has enabled a large area to be sown with late crops. The area irrigated by the Bari Doab Canal is already in excess of the average full rabi crop and that irrigated by the Western Jumna Canal is within 4,000 acres of the average rabi crop.
	5 15	3 59			Karnal	34,058		Barley	2,869	
	8 80	7 10			Delhi	33,093		Mixed grains	19,391	
	8 00	7 20			Rohtak	37,436		Miscellaneous	18,378	
TOTAL WESTERN JUMNA CANALS													1,450			
Corresponding period of last year													1,69,030			
Upper Sutlej Division Lower Sutlej and Chenab Indus Canals	...	...	2,546 00	{ ... ... ... ... }	...	...	...	1,12,729	...	...	...	112,729	Some of the inundation Canals have remained open much longer than usual and have therefore secured a larger rabi crop than was anticipated.
	Lahore	9,000	0 39	1 65		{ Detail not obtainable for want of establishment.	238,400	
	Montgomery	21,000	0 41	1 69			...	85,000
	Moolian	163,900	0 30	1 1			...	14
TOTAL INUNDATION CANALS													238,400			
Corresponding period of last year													85,100			
Delhi and Gurgaon Works	...	...	{ ... ... ... }	{ ... ... ... }	...	...	...	142	...	...	Wheat	14	The total increase on perennial Canals up to the period under review as compared with the return for the similar month of last year, is 122,906 acres.
	Barley		136		
	Mixed grains		...		
	Miscellaneous		2		
TOTAL DELHI AND GURGAON WORKS													142			
Corresponding period of last year													326,769			
PERENNIAL CANALS GRAND TOTAL													1,93,804			
Do., corresponding period of last year													193,804			

W. BROADFOOT, Captains, R.E.,

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

Comparative Statement of the Sea Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the first ten months of the official year 1877-78 and of the four preceding years.

Presidencies and Provinces.	FOR THE MONTHS OF APRIL TO JANUARY														
	1873-74.			1874-75.			1875-76.			1876-77.			1877-78.		
	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
BENGAL ... { Gross ... Nett ...	Rs. 65,81,239	Rs. 18,79,844	84,61,083	Rs. 75,45,203	Rs. 15,49,029	90,94,232	Rs. 73,35,721	Rs. 16,16,881	89,52,602	Rs. 65,96,258	Rs. 15,41,645	81,37,903	Rs. 80,88,949	Rs. 17,96,919	98,85,868
	...	...	83,89,534	...	...	90,16,284	73,04,860	15,89,260	88,04,120	65,72,044	15,16,589	80,88,633	80,68,351	16,80,094	97,48,445
BOMBAY ... { Gross ... Nett ...	Rs. 47,89,900	Rs. 2,89,826	50,79,726	Rs. 48,83,709	Rs. 3,73,869	52,57,578	Rs. 45,42,215	Rs. 3,76,349	49,18,564	Rs. 44,67,930	Rs. 79,893	45,47,823	Rs. 51,32,225	Rs. 96,689	52,28,914
	...	...	47,86,107	...	...	49,37,825	42,17,640	3,89,473	46,87,113	41,85,754	78,974	42,64,728	48,80,649	95,998	49,76,647
SIND ... { Gross ... Nett ...	Rs. 1,97,808	Rs. 1,01,949	2,99,757	Rs. 1,75,963	Rs. 1,25,701	3,01,664	Rs. 2,11,636	Rs. 1,11,819	3,23,355	Rs. 1,88,665	Rs. 24,763	2,13,428	Rs. 2,41,966	Rs. 89,757	2,81,048
	...	...	2,97,575	...	...	2,99,195	2,02,665	1,08,138	3,10,803	1,87,788	24,763	2,12,501	2,40,597	39,747	2,80,344
MADRAS ... { Gross ... Nett ...	Rs. 14,74,080	Rs. 10,33,679	25,07,729	Rs. 14,35,773	Rs. 9,53,864	23,89,637	Rs. 14,82,713	Rs. 7,70,192	22,52,845	Rs. 14,27,507	Rs. 4,80,261	19,07,768	Rs. 12,73,876	Rs. 1,03,983	14,40,559
	...	...	24,78,370	...	...	23,46,166	14,63,820	7,62,985	22,25,745	14,04,016	4,78,556	18,82,573	12,05,426	1,65,155	13,70,581
B. BURMA ... { Gross ... Nett ...	Rs. 6,85,980	Rs. 18,89,209	25,75,189	Rs. 8,96,816	Rs. 12,52,264	21,49,080	Rs. 7,40,000	Rs. 20,81,947	28,21,947	Rs. 7,94,391	Rs. 15,54,131	23,48,423	Rs. 9,36,154	Rs. 12,36,067	21,72,241
	...	...	25,00,380	...	...	20,53,406	7,33,105	20,06,895	27,40,000	7,89,701	15,16,123	23,05,824	9,34,760	12,10,109	21,44,869
TOTAL ... { Gross ... NETT ...	Rs. 1,37,28,977	Rs. 51,94,507	1,89,23,484	Rs. 1,49,37,464	Rs. 42,54,727	1,91,92,191	Rs. 1,43,12,185	Rs. 49,57,128	1,92,69,313	Rs. 1,34,74,651	Rs. 36,80,693	1,71,55,344	Rs. 1,56,72,490	Rs. 33,36,115	1,90,08,605
	...	...	1,84,51,966	...	...	1,86,49,876	1,39,22,490	48,35,691	1,87,58,781	1,31,89,253	36,15,005	1,67,54,288	1,53,29,783	31,91,108	1,86,80,886

N.B.—1. The nett collections for years previous to 1876-76 cannot be separately given for Imports and Exports, as, in the Returns furnished by Local Governments, refunds on Imports and Exports are not distinguished.

2. The figures for British Burma for 1877-78 include collections at Tavoy and Mergui for April to December only.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE,
STATISTICAL BRANCH:
Calcutta, February 1878.

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

WEEKLY CONDITION REPORT OF THE DISTRESSED DISTRICTS OF THE
MYSORE PROVINCES.

PROVINCE OF MYSORE.

(No. 52).

Special Famine Report for the Week ending 2nd February 1878.

*Statement No. 52, regarding Famine Relief Operations in the Province of Mysore, for the
Week ending the 2nd February 1878.*

The weather was somewhat warmer during the week, and reports of the public health were a little better. The completion of the harvest and the cultivation of the Vaisakh crops continue to afford a good deal of occupation for field laborers, and there is as yet no evidence of increasing pressure on the poorer classes, or of any growing necessity for relief other than that now provided by public works. The Famine^a Commissioner has made a short tour in central and east Kolar, and considers the dry crops there have yielded about one-third of the ordinary produce, while he was gratified to find the wet lands, the area of which in those parts is considerable, have been utilized to the fullest extent.

2. Imports of grain by rail amounted to 1,464 tons, or 698 tons more than last week, but less by 164 tons than the previous week. The exports from Bangalore to the interior were 436 tons, or a decrease of 54 tons. Prices are unsteady, but there is no marked change.

3. The number of laborers on Civil relief works in the Tûmkûr, Hassan, and Chitaldrug Districts is returned at 4,025, as compared with 4,604 for the week preceding, but the figures are apparently incorrect for the Tûmkûr District, where the great bulk of these laborers are working.

4. On the other hand, there has been a very general increase on works under the supervision of the Public Works Department, 40,204 persons being employed, or 2,243 more than in the week before. Some gangs in the Tûmkûr District were marched to more important works without any considerable loss, and it is hoped the difficulty of inducing people to resort to large central works will decrease as the season advances. The following is a list of the more important works:—

No.	District.	Name of Work.	Number employed.	
			Previous Week.	Present Week.
1	Bangalore	State Railway	15,061	15,600
2	Do.	Bangalore Water Supply	820	825
3	Bangalore-Kolar	Bangalore-Bellary (via Devanhalli) Road	1,915	1,977
4	Bangalore	Mallappa Chetti's Tank	804	831
5	Do.	Bhadram Tank	2,248	2,250
6	Tûmkûr	Bangalore-Tûmkûr Road	2,034	1,859
7	Do.	Tûmkûr-Shimoga Road	3,594	4,183
8	Tûmkûr-Chitaldrug	Tûmkûr-Bollary Road	3,208	4,903
9	Tûmkûr	Tûmkûr-Maddagiri Road	3,366	1,875
10	Do.	Hebbur Tank	469	650
11	Mysore	Mysore Water-works	1,539	1,692
12	Chitaldrug	Timmanhalli Tank	619	606
13	Do.	Dodderi Feeder	522	793
TOTAL			36,199	38,046

5. The number in relief camps, of which there are now 25, was 3,775, or a decrease of 353. Two-thirds of these are in the Bangalore and Tûmkûr Districts. The numbers admitted

to camps have not been correctly reported : 638 were sent to their homes and 196 drafted to works. Besides these, the following numbers, consisting both of applicants for relief and of beggars and sick persons brought in by the Municipal Police, were dealt with by the despatching officer at Bangalore :—

Sent to the Railway works	...	...	...	1,010
Do. Tank works	...	...	...	15
Do. Special gangs	...	...	...	329
Do. Relief camp	...	...	...	75
Do. Hospital	...	...	...	64
TOTAL				1,493

The following statement gives the daily average number relieved in each district, and the cost per head :—

DISTRICT.	DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS RELIEVED IN CAMPS.				COST PER HEAD.					
	Past Week.	Present Week.	Increase.	Decrease.	Past Week.			Present Week.		
					Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Bangalore	201	208	7	...	1	3	4	2	0	5
Kolar	164	141	...	23	0	14	3	1	1	8
Tumkūr	1,456	1,319	...	137	1	10	2	1	6	5
Mysore	150	151	1	...	1	3	0	1	4	5
Hasean	329	259	...	70	1	1	2	1	2	7
Kadur	143	144	1	...	1	5	7	0	13	11
Chitaldrug	569	485	...	84	1	2	3	1	2	6
Bangalore Municipality	741	758	17	...	1	2	3	1	3	8
Mysore Municipality	366	310	...	56	0	13	7	0	14	0
TOTAL	4,119	3,775	26	370	1	4	7	1	4	4

BANGALORE, }
9th February 1878.

By order,
A. WINGATE,
Addl. Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Saturday, the 9th February, 1878.

PRESENT :

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G.M.S.I.,
presiding.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, C.S.I.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B.
The Hon'ble Sir E. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir J. Strachey, K.C.S.I.
Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble Sir E. B. Johnson, K.C.B.
The Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble F. R. Cockerell.
The Hon'ble B. W. Colvin.
The Hon'ble Mahārījā Jotindra Mohan Tagore.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir Shamsheerparkāsh the Bājā of Sirmur, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mumtāz-ud-Daulah Nawāb Sir Muhammad Faiz Ali Khān Bahādur, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble T. H. Thornton, D.C.L., C.S.I.
The Hon'ble G. H. P. Evans.
The Hon'ble G. C. Paul.
The Hon'ble E. C. Morgan.

NORTHERN INDIA LICENSE BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN STRACHEY moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill for the licensing of trades and dealings in the Panjāb, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh be taken into consideration. He said :—
“ MY LORD,—In asking the Council to take this report into consideration with the object of passing the Bill into law, I shall have little to say regarding the measure itself. The reasons for which new taxation is required, and the principles on which the actual proposals of the Government are based, have been so fully explained already, that it is quite unnecessary that I should enter into them again. That further taxation is unavoidable to enable the Government to meet, as one of the ordinary charges of the State, the obligation of preserving the lives of the people in time of famine is admitted, I think I may say, by all reasonable men. The form which this fresh taxation should take is on the other hand a subject on which it is inevitable that differences of opinion should exist. I have stated on behalf of the Government the reasons which have led us to the conclusion that the trading and agricultural classes are those on which the obligation of contributing for the prevention and relief of famine more especially rests. These are the classes on which as a whole, and on which almost alone, the pressure of actual famine falls. They ought, therefore, to contribute for their own protection. In regard to the commercial and trading classes, there is also this strongest of all justifications for taxing them, that, excepting always that comparatively very small section of them which is composed of Europeans, they now pay almost nothing towards the expenses of the State. There is, moreover, this further reason, that although the trading and agricultural classes are the first to suffer when famine occurs within the limits of their own Provinces, they benefit immensely, taking them as a whole, by the occurrence of famine in other parts of the Empire. The misfortune of their neighbours brings to them wealth and prosperity.

“ On the other hand, the professional classes and those who depend on fixed incomes for their support, although they suffer from the high prices caused by

famine, are seldom the recipients of actual relief from the State; under no circumstances do they derive any advantage from famine when it occurs, and they have no power of passing on to others the burdens placed on themselves. The small officials and servants receiving wages are in this country very numerous, and there is certainly no class on which it would be less equitable to impose taxation for such a purpose as this.

"I quite sympathise with the feeling which makes so many people regret and protest against the apparent injustice of exempting from further taxation the happy possessors of large incomes derived from professional or official or other sources. But I will not enter into this question. Its real meaning is in my opinion simply this. Would not an income-tax upon all classes of persons and property have been better than the measures which have been actually proposed by the Government? I leave it to others to answer the question. For my own part, I have already said that I was always a supporter of the income-tax while it lasted, but I do not think that its re-imposition at the present time would be politic or just. Under such circumstances, moreover, as the present, Government has to consider what is practicable, and although I do not mean to say that it was really impracticable to restore the income-tax, I freely confess that I should have been sorry to have had to propose it until the public was convinced that no other means existed of obtaining the additional revenue which was required. I said before, and I now repeat, that, in my opinion, we have to choose between measures such as those which are now before the Council and an income-tax. There is no other alternative that I, at least, can see.

"The objections to a license-tax, like that described in the present Bill, are obvious. The tax necessarily falls comparatively lightly on those who can best afford to pay it. Here, again, I say, if you refuse this condition, you can only remove it by subjecting the commercial classes to an income-tax. The objection that we were proposing to tax the rich too little has been to a certain extent removed by the change which the Select Committee has made in the Bill, and which I hope the Council will accept, by which the maximum fee chargeable will be five hundred instead of two hundred rupees. The change will give us very little more money, and it involves no principle; for whatever sum may be fixed as the maximum fee, must be fixed in a purely arbitrary manner. If, however, raising the amount to Rs. 500 makes the tax seem more equitable, this is itself an advantage. As to the objection which has been raised in some quarters, that this tax will fall mainly on the poor, I content myself with simply denying the fact. It will touch no person whose nett earnings are less than Rs. 100 a year; and if anybody asserts that in the Provinces to which this Bill refers, any man is poor who possesses an income of Rs. 100 a year, he is ignorant of the facts. Such a man is not poor; he is a man far removed above poverty, and well able to pay his contribution towards insuring the country against famine. To say that our new taxation will fall upon the poor is either an error or a calumny.

"As I shall show again presently, exactly the same thing is true regarding the additional rates which we propose to levy on the land. My old friend, Sir George Campbell, told the British public the other day, that his soul was 'filled with anguish' when he thought of the iniquity that we were committing in imposing taxes on the poorest classes for the benefit and at the instigation of the rich. Now, I am not going to make a counter-attack upon Sir George Campbell. If I could ever be inclined to do so, it would not be in this Council-room in Calcutta, in the great Province which owes to him, in my judgment, a lasting debt of gratitude for the admirable, but often far from pleasant, work which he performed as its Governor. But Sir George Campbell, with all his great qualities, has never been distinguished by his reticence.

"I remember on one occasion telling him myself, when he had issued a certain wonderful circular, that if his Secretary had done his duty, the manuscript, instead of being sent off straight to the press, would have been accidentally mislaid for a fortnight. It is a pity that Sir George Campbell's letter to the *Times* did not suffer a similar fate: he might then have learnt that he had been knocking down the creations of his own fancy, and he might have

written, as I hope his sense of justice will make him do now, an eloquent tribute of admiration to our measures.

"We are doing none of those things with which Sir George Campbell has charged us. By the Bills now before the Council, we are imposing no fresh taxation whatever on the poor; and as to the Salt-tax, in regard to which our imaginary proceedings have made Sir George Campbell so especially unhappy, I will say now, what I have said before, that we have taken the greatest steps ever yet taken in India for reducing the pressure of this tax upon the poor, and giving to the mass of the people the largest possible supply of salt at the cheapest possible rate. In Northern and Central India, not only are we imposing no fresh burdens on the poorest classes, but we have already benefited these classes by the removal of taxation on salt to the extent of £200,000.

"There is another fact bearing on the License Bill to which I must call attention. It is, as I have said, proposed that no person shall be liable to the tax whose annual earnings are less than Rs. 100. This does not appear on the face of the Bill, and the reason for this is that as the measure will extend to several Provinces and will have to be applied under conditions which vary considerably in different districts, it is not certain that the same minimum limit of taxable income will everywhere be appropriate. For independently of other considerations, the purchasing power of money varies greatly. Under the existing license-tax in the North-Western Provinces, no one is taxed whose presumed income is less than Rs. 200, and it may be found desirable to make no change in this respect. We desire to leave a wide discretion to the Local Governments, which are in the best position for forming sound opinions on such a subject. While, however, the Government of India allows this discretion to be exercised for the relief of the tax-payers, it gives no such authority to extend the incidence of the tax downwards. Under no circumstances will the tax touch any one whose annual earnings are less than Rs. 100. Nor is this all. It will be observed that the lowest fee payable under the Bill is one rupee. The Bill declares that any person may claim to have the fee charged against him reduced or remitted altogether, if he can show that it falls at a higher rate than two per cent. on his annual earnings. Applying this rate of two per cent. to an income of Rs. 100, the minimum fee would be two rupees and not one rupee. The meaning of this is that the Government desires to leave to the local authorities entrusted with the administration of the tax a discretion to reduce the demand when they are of opinion that it would fall heavily. Thus it will often happen in practice that the poorest class affected by the measure will pay at the rate of one per cent. only instead of two per cent., the rate charged on the higher incomes.

"I need not say anything further about the License Bill. I think it will be convenient if I ask Your Excellency and the Council to allow me to pass now to the other taxation Bills under which additional rates will be imposed on the land in Northern India. Those Bills are so closely connected with the Bill actually before us that they can hardly be considered separately, and I hope that the Council will agree with me in thinking it desirable that the discussion of the whole of our measures should take place while the present Bill is before us. My reason for saying this is that it is, as I have already fully explained, an essential part of the policy of the Government that this new taxation should fall both on the commercial and agricultural classes, and that so far as may be practicable each class shall bear an approximately equal burden. This principle has already been to a great extent carried out already. Additional rates similar in character to those which we are now proposing to levy in Northern India have already been imposed in Bengal, and the Bill taxing the commercial classes of that Province will, I presume, soon become law. We desire to apply the same principle to the other Provinces, the only exception being that, for reasons which have been stated at length to the Council, it is not thought proper to impose at the present time fresh taxation on the agricultural classes in Madras and Bombay.

"When these Bills were introduced I said that the justice of imposing new burdens on the agricultural classes would be more questioned than that of imposing them on the traders, and referred prominently to the objections which had been and would continue to be urged against fresh taxation of this kind,

on the ground that it infringed, or would be thought to infringe, the conditions of the settlement of the land-revenue. I declined, and must still decline, to discuss the question of the right of the State to impose such taxes, for as I have already said it is impossible that any Indian question could be named which has been more completely argued out during a long course of years than this, and no question could be named which has been more distinctly closed by positive decisions of Her Majesty's Government. I have now a right to assume (I am now quoting the words of the Secretary of State) that—

“the levying of such rates upon the holders of land, irrespective of the amount of their land-assessment, involves no breach of faith upon the part of the Government, whether as regards holders of permanent or temporary tenures.”

“I feel that I may also, without impropriety, decline to discuss the question whether, apart from the right to impose such taxes, the condition of the classes on whom in Northern India the actual burden will fall is such that they can pay without hardship the amount which it is now proposed to levy. That amount is one per cent. on the rental of the land. I do not, I hope, undervalue the opinions of those officers, some of them men who are entitled to be listened to with high respect, who think it inexpedient to impose any fresh taxation on the land. But this I assert that it is impossible for any one who knows anything of the real condition of the proprietors of land in any part of Northern India, to say that these rates will be more than an insignificant burden. It must be remembered that they, in common with the existing local rates to which they will be an addition, will be payable by the landlord, and will not fall on the poorer classes interested in the land. I do not deny that it will very frequently happen that the landlord will do everything in his power and will often succeed in making his tenants pay the amount charged against him. But the same would be true of every other tax which could be imposed upon him, and this objection has no special force in the present instance. Neither can it be disputed that within the limits authorised by law, and justified by custom, rents will in the long run inevitably be raised by landlords, whether they are taxed or not, as they think consistent with their own interests, so long as the tenants will pay them. Tenants, however, are rapidly learning to protect their own rights, and it is not so easy as it once was to impose upon them demands unauthorised by law.

“Before leaving this part of the subject, I may add that the Government of India has no intention of actually levying these additional rates in the North-Western Provinces until the country has completely recovered from the serious loss which it suffered from the almost total failure of the last summer crops. The Lieutenant-Governor has been informed that no additional demand will be made until the next agricultural year. The Government of the Panjáb has decided that no similar reasons exist for deferring the collection of the new rate in that Province.

“There is one objection to the imposition of new rates on the land which I fully admit is a real one. It is an objection which it has always been clear we should have to meet, and it received the careful consideration of the Government before these measures were proposed. I cannot state that objection more clearly than by quoting the following passage from the letter from the Government of the Panjáb which has been laid before the Council:—

“The Lieutenant-Governor would duly record, with reference to the Bill for enhancement of the local cess, that he believes that, although it will give rise to no active discontent or expression of dissatisfaction, it will still be regarded by the people with some dissatisfaction, as involving a further departure than that taken in the original Local Cess Act from the principle of the fixity of the land-revenue demand. This feeling of dissatisfaction will not be the less strong from the fact that the money raised under the new Act will possibly be spent out of the Panjáb. To a trained intelligence it is easy to distinguish the proposed impost, which is no more than a tax upon rent, from an enhancement of the Government share of the produce of the land. But His Honour doubts whether it is possible to persuade uneducated zamindárs, the more especially that the revenue is no longer taken in kind, but in cash, that the demand is not an increase on the amount of land-revenue which has in each district been fixed for the term of settlement. The Lieutenant-Governor does not however imagine that there will be any difficulty in collecting the enhanced tax, or that after a short time, the irritation caused will not pass away.”

“Although we have not received from the other Provinces objections similar to these which have come to us from the Panjáb, there cannot be the least

doubt that they will be felt as much in one Province as in another. They were urged in 1871 in the North-Western Provinces, when new local rates were imposed in the permanently-settled districts; they were urged at the same time in Oudh; they were urged in the Panjáb; they will everywhere be urged now, and they will be urged again hereafter, if it should ever become necessary to place additional taxation on the proprietors of the land. Exactly the same objection was raised to the imposition of the income-tax on profits derived from land. The Government has, for years past, done its best to make people understand the essential difference between the land-revenue and taxes of this kind; and in 1871, when the laws were passed under which the local rates in Northern India are imposed, the Legislature enacted, in the plainest possible language, that these rates 'shall be paid by the landlord independently of, and in addition to, any land-revenue assessed on the estate.'

"In spite, however, of all that has been done, the old ignorance continues. Nor can we expect that it will soon disappear among the people, when we find that economical heresies, such as those to which I have alluded, still form part of the faith of many of our own officers. Objections to taxation of this sort, based on opinions which have their sole origin in the ignorance of the people, cannot be answered, although this does not make them less real. Among all the difficulties and dangers with which we have to contend in India, those to which we are exposed by the ignorance of the people are incomparably the most serious. It is, unhappily, true that our most enlightened and useful measures are, as a general rule, precisely those which are the least popular. If any man supposes that we earn the present gratitude of the people of India by abolishing sati and infanticide, by female education, by constructing railways and canals, by making the towns and country healthy, or even by improving the laws, which add to the security of life and property, that man is greatly mistaken; but this is no reason why we are not to persevere with our work. So I say of these Bills. I do not pretend that the people who have to pay these taxes will like them; but it is, in the opinion of the Government, necessary that they should be imposed, and we trust the Local Governments when they tell us that, while they can suggest no better form of taxation, they are satisfied that the measures now proposed will lead to no serious dissatisfaction which it might be politically unwise to face, and that such dissatisfaction as may arise will soon pass away, as it has passed away in similar cases before.

"In concluding the remarks that I desire to make on the Bills now before the Council, I will only add that the Government of India is fortunately enabled to say that its policy is cordially approved by all the Local Governments which these Bills will affect, not only with regard to the proposals that specially affect the land, but to all the measures by which we hope to provide the necessary insurance against famine; and further, that these Governments confidently look forward to the successful application of these measures in their respective Provinces. I do not doubt that these assurances will be as satisfactory to the public as they have been to the Government of India.

"A desire has been expressed that I would explain more fully than has hitherto been done the manner in which the Government proposes to apply the proceeds of these new taxes. I shall, I feel certain, be very readily able to do this to the satisfaction of the Council, for nothing can be clearer than the principles on which the Government proposes to act.

"I can hardly do better, in the first place, than ask the Council to look at the brief official Statement of Objects and Reasons, which was published with the new Taxation Bills when they were first introduced. That Statement explained, in a few words, the reasons for these measures. It was said that the necessity was imposed upon the Government of India of bringing the public revenues and expenditure into a state of proper equilibrium; that famines could no longer be treated as exceptional calamities, and that the obligations entailed by them must be provided for among the ordinary charges of the State. The periodical occurrence of famine must, therefore, enter into the calculation of the Government in making provision for its ordinary yearly wants, and such a surplus of ordinary income over expenditure must be provided in each year of prosperity, as would make a sensible impression on the debt which it might be necessary to incur in times of famine. To enable the

Government, it was said, to meet these obligations, additional taxation was necessary.

"The object, which I thus stated, is a perfectly simple one. These new taxes are required for the sole purpose of giving us, year by year, a sufficient surplus of income over expenditure to meet these famine charges, which had not hitherto been taken into consideration in our yearly accounts. It seems to have been supposed by some that the primary object of the Government of India was to give to the Local Governments the proceeds of these new taxes, and to transfer to them, in some mysterious manner, certain indefinite obligations in relation to the future charge arising from famine. There could be no greater mistake, and I am sure that I have never said anything to justify it. These great calamities can only be met by aid of the resources of the Government of India, and it is these resources that must be strengthened to meet the obligations they impose. Although then, as I shall presently explain, we shall use the Local Governments as our agents in levying these taxes, their proceeds will mainly go into the Imperial Treasury. With their help, we hope to secure that surplus revenue, which will enable us in the future to discharge the heavy obligations which the periodical occurrence of famine entails upon the country, without being driven into the fatal course of constantly increasing the public debt, and the burden it involves.

"As I previously explained, we start with the hypothesis, that in every ten years the Government of India will have to spend £15,000,000 on the relief of famine. The case will be put into its simplest form, if we assume that the whole of the £15,000,000 will have to be spent at once at the end of this period, and the arguments I am about to use will not be in any way invalidated by this assumption, though it be not strictly true. Now, as the very foundation of our policy is the resolution not to permit this expenditure to create a constantly increasing charge for interest, the expedient of simply borrowing when the occasion occurs, and thus increasing the annual charges on account of debt, say, by £600,000 in each period of ten years, must, of course, be set aside; and it follows that we can only obtain the £15,000,000 which we require by saving up an equivalent sum in years of prosperity. If we provide for this purpose a *bonâ fide* surplus of £1,500,000 a year for ten years, we shall have obtained our £15,000,000.

"As we cannot keep our annual savings locked up in a separate box, it is inevitable that when the actual necessity for spending the £15,000,000 arrives, we shall have to borrow the money, so that what we have practically to do is this—we must reduce our debt by £1,500,000 year by year during the whole period, or by £15,000,000 in the ten years, thereby reducing the yearly charge for interest at the end of that time by £600,000. Then, when the necessity for spending the £15,000,000 arrives, we can borrow that amount and incur a fresh charge for interest of £600,000 a year, and be no worse off than we were ten years before. This process, by which in periods of prosperity the charge for interest on debt is gradually reduced, thus constantly restoring the exhausted power of borrowing without increased taxation, is what the Government virtually proposes to adopt.

"In India, however, the policy has been deliberately and wisely accepted of borrowing every year large sums of money for the construction of the railways and canals which it is absolutely necessary that the country should possess if its material advancement is not to be arrested. Even if the financial consequences of this policy had been less satisfactory than they have been, it might still have been our duty to persevere in it, though it should have called for increased sacrifices from the country in the form of taxation. But experience has shown beyond the shadow of a doubt that, looking at the matter even from a purely financial point of view, we could have done nothing wiser and more profitable than go on investing capital in these undertakings; and that so long as these investments are prudently limited, as they have been up to the present time, so that the growing income derived from the works keeps pace with the charge for interest on the borrowed funds, they may be continued with complete financial safety.

"It was on considerations such as these that Lord Lawrence in 1869, in his Minute on Railway extension, assuming that the revenues could, without objec-

tion, bear a yearly charge of about thirteen millions, to meet the interest on Capital-outlay on productive works in course of construction, &c., during the period in which their income is becoming developed, based his proposals for the gradual, but systematic, prosecution of this class of works, and that the Government of India has been since acting with most satisfactory results. The forecasts relating to the extraordinary expenditure on Railways and Irrigation Works that have from time to time been prepared in the Public Works Department have supplied sufficient evidence of the prudence with which this part of our financial policy has been conducted, and it is only necessary to follow the same principles in the future to ensure equally sound results.

"The truth of these remarks can readily be established. In the first place, the nett charge for the interest on the Guaranteed Railway Capital, which was upwards of eighteen millions sterling in 1870-71, was reduced by the growth of the income to less than £300,000 in 1876-77, while in the present financial year, partly no doubt from the increased famine-traffic, the interest will be more than covered. And though next year quite so good a result cannot be anticipated, it is certain that in these six years a nett improvement of more than 1½ millions has been secured for the public revenues by reason of these works. During the same period the total expenditure on State Railways has reached a sum involving a gross charge for interest now amounting to £700,000, against which we already have a nett income of £300,000 yearly, leaving a nett charge of £400,000. The Irrigation Works carried out in the same years have led to an increase of interest-charge of £400,000, set-off by an increased nett income of £200,000, leaving a nett charge of £200,000. On the whole, setting-off the increased charge of £600,000 against the improved income of 1½ million, the general result is an improved financial position of £600,000 a year, notwithstanding the large investments made in the new works, a considerable part of which is necessarily not yet productive, though it is rapidly becoming so.

"The same general result is plainly indicated otherwise by the fact that the total charge for Interest on Debt of all sorts and Guaranteed Railway Capital is in the present year less than the charge in 1870-71 by about two millions, to which sum should be added the nett increase of income due to Public Works, amounting, say, to £500,000, to show the improvement in the general financial position, which, if not directly due to the prosecution of these works, has, at all events, been consistent with a continued average expenditure upon them of hardly less than four millions a year. It must also be remembered that these results have been secured during a period in which very exceptional seasons of scarcity have occurred, involving charges of some sixteen millions sterling.

"We assume, therefore, that the Government will continue to borrow money on these principles for such productive works.

"Now, it would be obviously absurd to pay off every year debt to the amount of £1,500,000, and simultaneously to incur fresh debt to the same extent. What, therefore, we have to do, in the actual circumstances of the case is, by applying to the construction of these works the proceeds of the new taxes, to reduce by £1,500,000 a year the sum which we might otherwise have borrowed. The ultimate financial result of this, as will readily be seen, will be practically the same as that which would have followed if we had devoted every year £1,500,000 to the actual repayment of debt. For returning to our former hypothesis, we shall, at the end of our ten years, thus have prevented borrowing to the extent of £15,000,000, and our annual charge for interest will then be less by £600,000 a year than it would otherwise have been. We could, therefore, if occasion required, borrow £15,000,000 for the relief of famine, and be in no worse a financial position than we were at the beginning of the period of ten years.

"The soundness of this argument depends of course on the assumption that the works which are constructed from our annual contribution of £1,500,000 from the public revenues will be really reproductive, that is, that they will at the end of the ten years produce an income at least equal to the interest which we should have to pay if we had then to replace by borrowing a sum equal to that furnished from the new taxes for their construction. This assumption, however, has no special or peculiar significance in connection with these

new arrangements; it is (as I have just explained) the justification of our whole policy of borrowing money for works of public improvement. Whether we construct our railways and canals with borrowed capital, or pay for them out of this famine insurance fund, we equally assume that they will eventually give us a return of more than the ordinary charge for interest on the outlay; and to repeat what I have said before, experience has now been sufficiently prolonged to show conclusively that, notwithstanding all the mistakes that have been made, the gradual growth of the income of the productive public works has been sufficient to protect the Imperial Treasury against any increase to the actual charge for interest on debt. This explanation will show the Council how, either by the direct discharge of debt, or by the investment of money in productive works, if the circumstances of the time should render that course most suitable, charges on the revenue may be extinguished, or new income created, which shall enable the Government to borrow in the future to the full extent to which the proceeds of the new taxes are applied, and that a true famine insurance fund will thus have been created.

"I have hitherto spoken as if the subject concerned the Imperial Government alone; and I have made no reference to the part in the arrangements which will devolve upon the Local Governments. Vitally important as this part will, in my opinion, be, I might indeed almost pass it by on the present occasion, because it is not the subject now before this Council. We are really merely asking this Council to authorise the imposition of new taxes for the purpose of improving the financial position of the Government of India to such an extent that it will be able to undertake, with its ordinary revenues, by help of the arrangements that I have described, the duty of preserving the lives of the people in time of famine. At the same time the Government is most ready to give every explanation in its power to the Council on all parts of its policy, and I will as briefly as possible state the manner in which the action of the Local Governments may be expected to conduce to the great end we have in view.

"I have, on former occasions, stated to the Council, with a persistency which I am afraid has sometimes wearied them, that the keystone of the whole financial policy of the present Government is the enforcement to the utmost of the responsibility of every great Province of the Empire for meeting its own local wants. We have given to the Local Governments largely increased powers; we declare that they alone are competent to deal wisely with the details of administration; that they have advantages which we cannot possess of seeing what their own Provinces require; and that it is only by acting on these principles that we can obtain either good provincial administration, or exercise that intelligent power of control on the part of the Imperial Government which we look upon as essential to the prosperity of the Empire. It is childish to suppose that the Government of India increases its strength by meddling with details about which it knows nothing.

"A great deal has been done, and a great deal remains to be done, in carrying these principles into effect; and the most serious duty now before us is their application to the great problem of preserving the country against famine. I do not now pretend to say how this application of these principles is in detail to be carried out. The whole subject of the measures to be taken for the prevention and relief of famine is so vast that it would be mere foolishness if I were now to attempt to enter upon it. It is, as the Council and the public are aware, about to be referred to a special commission of enquiry, and certainly no greater question had ever to be studied than that on which they will have to deliberate and advise.

"If, therefore, I now am asked to describe how this money, which the Government of India proposes to devote to the relief and prevention of famine, is to be spent, I can give no exact reply. I cannot tell the Council what railways and canals will be constructed; still less can I tell them what systems of relief will be acted upon when millions of starving people have to be fed, or what changes of administration will be necessary to enable the measures of prevention and relief to be carried out under the best possible conditions. All that I can say with certainty is this, that if the great works for increasing the productiveness, and for improving the communications, of the country are

to be wisely chosen, and wisely and economically executed, and if the income which they yield is to receive its best development; if again, when famine actually occurs, sound principles of relief are to be applied with real efficiency and wisdom, it will be through the agency of the Local Governments and the local authorities that these results will be obtained; and not by the action of the Central Government. Among all the responsibilities which we desire to impose on the Local Governments, the greatest of all will be that of protecting the people of their own Provinces against famine. The working out in detail of the arrangements by which we hope that this object may eventually be accomplished will be a work of time. We do not disguise from ourselves the fact that many of the efforts which may be made before prolonged experience has been gained may, hereafter, be found to have been erroneous; but this is no reason why we should now hesitate to take the first steps, which seem to us at the present time to be required. We can do little more now than declare the principles which we intend to follow. I have already explained those principles. While we say that every Province must be primarily responsible for supplying the wants which arise within its own limits, we have not been able to devise any plan by which the actual expenditure for the relief of widespread famine could be charged directly to the Local Governments. When a famine occurs, local resources are necessarily for the time swamped and overwhelmed, and the whole resources of the Empire must be employed for the relief of the afflicted territory. On the other hand, to enable the Imperial Treasury to bear such great occasional burdens, all the Provinces must, year by year, contribute what I have called mutual assurance payments, which payments go to form the surplus to be stored up for use in time of need; not, of course, to be stored up idly in the treasury, for that would be a reckless, purposeless waste, but stored up in the shape of unemployed borrowing power, which would otherwise have been consumed. Thus, as I have said before, resources will be created upon which the central authority will draw whenever it is found necessary to discharge the obligations arising from what I have called the dead-weight of famine-expenditure.

"To maintain the principle of provincial responsibility, and to give to the Local Governments a substantial interest in the efficient and economical levying of the new taxes, these taxes will be imposed provincially, and we desire, so far as possible, to distribute the funds which will become available for the construction of railways and canals among the Local Governments with some regard to the amount of the local contributions. Although, as I have already explained, it is necessary that the special resources now created shall be at the complete command of the Government of India, we shall leave to the Local Governments, to be spent by them, a margin from the new taxes, just as we have left them a margin of the revenues from excise and stamps, which have lately been made provincial. The imposition, provincially, of the new taxes will bring home the sense of provincial obligation more fully than would have been the case if the taxes had been treated as imperial; and the propriety will be more readily acknowledged of leaving the Local Governments to construct and maintain and profit by the works to which these new taxes will contribute.

"There is an additional advantage which we hope will result from these new measures. To whatever extent we can supply funds from the produce of the new taxes, we shall be less dependent than heretofore on borrowed money for the means of constructing our reproductive works; and we may hence reasonably hope to be able in future to provide funds for these purposes with more regularity and certainty than has hitherto been possible.

"I see in another direction also promise of further relief to the Central Government, and of great benefit to the Provincial Governments, in respect to the debt to be hereafter incurred for works of local utility. Both in Bengal and in the North-Western Provinces steps, which have been attended with marked success, have already been taken for obtaining subscriptions to loans in the localities interested in works of this character. I hope that it may be found possible to develop and systematise such a means of providing the capital that may properly be borrowed for works of improvement; and that local contributions may be successfully sought under conditions which will interest the classes directly benefited by such works, not only in the provision of the funds

required for their construction, but in the proper management of the works when they are completed, and in the development of the revenue which they produce.

“The arrangements which we are now making will be in complete harmony with those which were initiated in March last. The Imperial Treasury will be protected, if not wholly, at least to a very great extent, from past and future charges on account of interest on the capital invested in railways and canals. The provincial revenues will have to supply to the Imperial Treasury, or to hold at its disposal year by year, a sum equal to the interest on the capital expended on all the reproductive works, constructed either with borrowed money or funds supplied from the new taxes; and assuming that the works are judiciously designed, executed and managed, this sum will be provided by the income which they produce. The surplus income yielded by the works will go to increase the provincial revenues. These arrangements will give the best possible security for the judicious selection of the works, their economical construction and management, and for proper attention being paid to the development of the income they should produce. Their failure will entail burdens which the provincial revenues will be required to meet; their success will add to those revenues and to the resources at the command of the Local Governments in the most advantageous manner possible for the country, without more taxation and through the instrumentality of works which constantly add to the wealth of the community at large.

“I think, My Lord, that I have now made it sufficiently clear how we propose to apply the £1,500,000 which we hope to provide as an insurance against famine. We shall apply it virtually to the reduction of debt; and when the calamity of famine actually arrives, we hope, not only to be able to meet it without throwing fresh burdens upon the country, but to find that our means of giving efficient relief have been immensely increased by the useful works which we have carried out in the preceding years of prosperity.”

The Hon'ble MR. THORNTON said: “My Lord,—Having been employed for some twenty years in the Panjáb, and had opportunities, in the course of my service, of becoming more or less acquainted with every district of that Province, I desire to trouble the Council with a few remarks upon the Bills now under consideration, chiefly by way of supplement to the statements contained in the speech of the Hon'ble Mover.

“With regard to the License Bill, I have little to say, except that there has been, on the part of the district officers of the Panjáb, a chorus of consent that, if additional taxation is necessary to provide insurance against famine, no classes can be more justly called on to contribute than the trader and the artizan, for none have benefited more from British Rule, and none have paid so little for the advantages they enjoy. The form of the tax has been generally approved, and if, as we are assured by the Hon'ble Mover will be the case, though it does not so appear on the face of the Bill, the tax is not to affect persons with incomes of less than Rs. 100 per annum, it certainly cannot be regarded as a tax upon the very poor.

“But it is to the Bill for the levy of additional rates on land in the Panjáb that the greatest objection has been raised. It has been urged on the one hand that the land cannot bear the additional burden it is sought to throw upon it; and on the other, that it will be regarded as a mere addition to the land-revenue-demand and in breach of the engagements made at settlement. Now, in regard to the first point, personal observation enables me confidently to endorse the opinion of the Hon'ble Mover, that the land-owners of the Panjáb can well afford the proposed insignificant addition to the local rates; for, in common with most observers, I am satisfied that, owing partly to the moderation of the land-revenue-assessments, partly to the security of title derived from the record-of-rights, partly to the room for extended cultivation, partly to improved communications and other results of British administration, the agriculturist of the Panjáb is, as a rule, eminently prosperous and thriving. But individual opinions upon a point like this are less valuable and less convincing than a few plain facts, and I trust, therefore, it will not be deemed out of place if I take up the time of the Council in citing a few facts in support of my assertions.

"I will begin, then, by endeavouring to give some proof of my assertion regarding the moderation of the land-revenue-assessment in the Panjáb. For this purpose I cannot do better than call the attention of the Council to page 9 of the General Summary prefixed to the Panjáb Administration Report for 1875-76, where will be found a concise history of the land-revenue assessments of the Province from before its annexation to the present time. The substance of the information there given is as follows :

"Under the Sikh Government the principle of land-revenue-administration was a very simple one. The State, as proprietor-in-chief, took from the land all that it could get ; in other words, it absorbed and appropriated the entire rental. It handed over whole tracts of country to the mercy of farmers of the revenue, and the farmer of the revenue often took as much as one-half the gross produce of the land, besides a multitude of cesses under the names of *rasûm*, *nazrânâ*, and the like, and exorbitant *fines* on succession. After the first Sikh war the Panjáb came, not under the dominion, but under the paramount influence, of the British Government, and one of the first points to which the attention of the British advisers of the Sikh Darbâr was turned was the oppressive character of the land-revenue administration. Accordingly, the State-demand was reduced and settlements made of the land-revenue, for terms of years, on the basis of the State taking, not *half*, as previously, but *one-third*, of the gross produce. This arrangement was at the time hailed with delight by the agricultural population as a very liberal concession. Then came the second Sikh war, followed by the annexation of the Panjáb ; and very shortly after annexation, measures were taken to introduce what are termed regular settlements into the Panjáb ; these are, as most of the Council are aware, settlements of land-revenue for terms of years, made after careful survey and enquiry into assets. Well, when these regular settlements were first introduced in the Panjáb, the system then in force in the North-Western Provinces was adopted, under which the State's land-revenue-demand was limited to two-thirds of the nett assets or landlord's rental, amounting to about one-fourth of the average gross produce ; that is to say, the British Government commenced its revenue-system by claiming as its share of the rental just half the amount that had been taken by the Sikhs. Since that time a further concession has been made, and the State's demand has been further limited to *half* the nett assets or rental, and all more recent settlements have been and are being made upon this principle. And it must further be observed that, though the assessments are levied upon the principle of the State, as chief proprietor, taking half the rental, in practice the amount taken is considerably less than half the rental. Measured in kind the State's demand may be said never to exceed one-sixth of the gross produce ; it is frequently not more than one-eighth, one-tenth or one-twelfth ; and in some tracts where the rainfall is scanty, it is not more than one-fifteenth of the average gross produce, the value of which is calculated at its average price for a period of from twenty to thirty years. Let us now see what effect this liberal policy, working in combination with the other causes I have adverted to previously, has had upon the position and prospects of the agriculturists in the Panjáb. One result is that there is a striking difference in the amount of land-revenue-demand in British territory on the one hand, and in the territory of adjoining Native States on the other, a circumstance greatly conducive to a feeling of contentment in the British subject. Another result is that the land-revenue, even after new assessments involving considerable increment of demand, is collected with the greatest ease ; another effect may be seen in the improved clothing and manner of life of the agricultural population ; but perhaps the increasing wealth of the peasantry will be better gauged by the following facts taken from the returns appended to the Administration Reports. In the year 1868-69, the first year for which the statistics of area and cultivation prescribed by the Government of India were prepared, the cultivated area of the Panjáb Province (exclusive of course of Native States) was in round numbers 20,100,000 acres, and the land-revenue-demand 217 lákhs of rupees. This demand fell at an average rate per cultivated acre of one rupee, one anna and three pie, a rate of incidence which experts will admit to be very moderate in comparison with the rate of incidence in other parts of British India, and still more so in comparison with rates prevailing in adjacent Native States.

"In 1872-73 (five years later) the cultivated area had increased from 20,100,000 acres to 22,600,000 acres, and the revenue-demand, though it had been intermediately increased in the ordinary course of settlement, fell at the average rate of only fifteen annas and seven pie per cultivated acre. In other words, extension of cultivation had reduced the revenue-demand per acre by ten per cent. I regret my inability to produce statistics of more recent date, but the reason is that, with a view to save labour and inconvenience to the people, the statistics from which I have quoted are prepared, not annually, but quinquennially. But I have little doubt that the next quinquennial return will show a similar if not a greater extension of cultivation, and I am informed that the Spring crop, now in the ground in the Panjáb, is by far the most extensive ever known.

"Concurrently with this expansion of cultivation and the steady reduction in the originally moderate rate of incidence of land-revenue, there has been a most remarkable increase in the selling price of land. At the time of annexation, such was the crushing character of Sikh taxation, that ordinary agricultural land had scarcely any market-value at all. In the year 1859, when I had the honour to hold the post of Secretary to the Financial Commissioner of the Panjáb, the average selling price of revenue-paying land was, I recollect, a little less than four years' purchase of the assessment; in 1868-69, ten years later, the average selling price of land was *eighteen* years' purchase of the assessment; in 1873-74, or five years later, it was *twenty-eight* years, and by the last return, that for 1875-76, it was *thirty* years' purchase of the assessment.

"Now, as the agricultural interest of the Panjáb is not made up of a limited number of large landed proprietors and a mass of tenantry, but is composed chiefly of a multitude of small land-owners, this enormous rise in the value of land does not mean, as it would mean in the case of England or Bengal, that a few individuals have become millionaires, but that the mass of the agricultural population are, so far as the value of their land is concerned, more than six times as well off as they were twenty years ago.

"With these facts before us, it is impossible to believe that the slight increase now proposed to the local rates will cause any serious inconvenience; for what does the Government ask? Why, it asks a body of land-owners, whose property has more than sextupled in value, to pay a famine-insurance-rate for that property amounting on an average to one farthing per acre per annum!

"But though the general condition of the Panjáb peasantry is such as I have described, I would guard myself against being supposed to assert that such condition is universal. Here and there it may be that, owing to special causes, the state of the agriculturist is not so prosperous; for instance, on the banks of those great irrigation-works, the Western Jumna and Bári Doáb Canals, there are cultivators whose physique and energies have been destroyed, and whose lands have been defertilized, by that fashionable panacea—high level irrigation. In their case, and in the case of other exceptionally circumstanced tracts, some relaxation of the demand may be required; but for such cases ample provision is made in the proposed enactment, for in clause (d) of section 15 it is declared that 'the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb may by notification from time to time * * * exempt wholly or in part any portion of the territories under his government from the operation of this Act, or exempt any land from liability to pay the whole or any part of any rate under this Act, and cancel such exemption;' and it is matter for satisfaction that the working of this provision, as well as of the other provisions, of the enactment, will be in the hands of one who is perhaps better acquainted with the character, feelings and resources of the people of the Panjáb than any other living Englishman.

"But while there can be no doubt that the land-owners of the Panjáb can generally well afford to pay the slightly enhanced local rate it is proposed to levy, it is equally certain that the enhancement will be regarded, like the original rates imposed in 1871, as an addition to the land-revenue demand, and practically, if not literally, an infringement of the engagement made at settlement; and, do what you will, the Panjáb land-owner will continue of that opinion. Explain to him with all the lucidity a trained intellect can command that the land-revenue is the share of the rental taken by the Government as proprietor-in-chief, and that the local rate is a tax on rent taken by the Gov-

ernment as Government, and he will reply—in the present instance it is to be hoped with a smile—that this appears to him to be a ‘distinction without a difference.’ This being the case, it has been suggested in the correspondence which is before the Council and in the public Press, that it would be better, in the event of its being necessary to tax the agricultural population, to dissociate such taxation from the land, and levy it in some other shape, such as a house-rate or an income-tax. Theoretically, there is much to be said in favour of the proposal, but looking at it from a practical point of view, I cannot agree in the suggestion, for the practical inconveniences would, I feel sure, outweigh the theoretical propriety of the arrangement. Assuming, as we must assume, that the Government is not precluded by the land-revenue-engagements from levying an additional rate upon the land, and assuming, as we must assume, the necessity for taxing the agriculturist, I can conceive no other form of taxation less open to objection by the tax-payer than the one which has been adopted, namely, a percentage on land-revenue. Any other of the alternative forms of taxation which have been suggested has the great disadvantage of involving, *inter alia*, special enquiry and assessment and a special agency for collection; the form of taxation proposed in the Bill has the great advantage of involving nothing of the kind.

“We have now got thus far in the consideration of the Bill; we have attempted to show that the additional tax upon the land is insignificant in amount, that the Panjáb land-owner can afford to pay it, and that the form of taxation proposed is, upon the whole, the best that can be devised in his interests. The fact unfortunately remains, that the tax will cause a certain amount of dissatisfaction and distrust in the minds of the tax-payers. Not indeed that there will be any active discontent, for the land-owner in the Panjáb is far too loyal, far too well disposed, far too well off to think of disobedience; but there will undoubtedly be a feeling of dissatisfaction which it seems desirable, if possible, to mitigate, even if it may not be possible to remove it altogether. What, then, can be done to mitigate this dissatisfaction? Well, as to this, I think, perhaps, we may learn a lesson from the past. In the year 1871, when the local rate was originally imposed, there was considerable dissatisfaction among the land-owners; but this has, we are told, completely died away. And why has it died away? Because it was arranged that the local rates should be made over to district committees on which the land-owners were to be largely represented, and spent before the eyes of the people in the districts for which it was raised: hence in the year following the imposition of the rates, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb was able to report as follows:—

“Any dissatisfaction which may have existed at the time the cess was first levied has now died away, as the people see that the funds are expended for their benefit.”

“Now, I am perfectly aware that this course cannot be exactly followed in the present case. The funds cannot be made over to committees and spent in the districts from which they may be levied; but may not something be done to show the tax-payers and the public generally, clearly and unmistakably, that ‘famine-insurance’ is not a mere pretext for raising money for general purposes, but that the tax is *bonâ fide* expended on the object for which it is raised? My friend, the Hon’ble Mahārājā Jotíndra Mohan Tagore, has dealt with this subject in a letter addressed by him to the Bengal Government in his capacity of Honorary Secretary to the British Indian Association, a copy of which has been laid before the Council, and his suggestions seem worthy of consideration.”

The Hon’ble MR. COLVIN said:—“My Lord, I wish to make a few remarks upon the subject of the Land Rates Bill.

“Some doubts have been expressed, both in this Council and outside it, as to the propriety of adding any further to the contribution which is already made by the land towards the necessities of the State.

“I think that some of these doubts and objections may arise out of mistaken impressions relating to the history and nature, and the pressure, of our land-revenue upon the people, and that these may be dispelled by a further and fuller knowledge of the facts. The subject of the land-revenue in India is tedious and uninteresting, intricate in some of its details, and, above all, it is strange and unfamiliar. The ideas out of which it has grown, and which it has

not yet ceased to represent, are so different from anything which we are accustomed to see in England, that it is not easy to get rid of the distorting medium which our English experience constantly interposes between ourselves and the true facts.

“Erroneous impressions about it, therefore, are not uncommon, and it may not be out of place if I recall what the actual position of the land-owning class is in those Provinces to which the Bills now before the Council are intended to apply. I propose to do this as generally and briefly as it is possible for me to do. I must ask for the forbearance and patience of the Council if, in what I propose doing, I unavoidably go over ground which to many hon’ble Members is only too familiar. But it would be difficult to make the arguments which justify additional taxation of the land easily intelligible to everybody, without first giving some sort of statement of the facts upon which they rest.

“The Land-Revenue in Upper India, as everybody knows, is only a portion of what would be called in Europe the landlord’s rents. The State, or the Sovereign, is the paramount landlord in India, and the share of the rent taken by him in old times, however it may have been restricted in theory, was in practice limited by nothing but the power of the subjects to offer, in some shape or other, an effectual resistance to his demands. It is not an incorrect description, I believe, to say that this was the state of affairs to which the British Government succeeded in all of the Provinces to which the Bills before the Council relate when they passed into its hands. I mean, that the division of rents between the Ruling Power and the land-owning class was subject to no limitation except that of

‘The good old rule, the simple plan;
That those should take who have the power,
And those should keep who can.’

“The precise amount of the share which was left by the proprietor in the early days of our rule cannot now be ascertained. It was supposed to be a certain portion of the total produce; but as nobody could say, either now or then, what the total produce was, this leaves room for indefinite speculation. It is pretty certain though, that in the earliest acquired Provinces, the North-Western Provinces, it was something less than one-fifth of the rents paid by the cultivators. For in 1822, when the first regular settlement was contemplated, and steps were taken towards adjusting the respective shares of the landlord and the State for a longer term of years than heretofore, it was declared that at least twenty per cent. of the entire rental of each estate should be left to its owners. In less than twenty years after 1822, fresh settlements, which lasted for a term of thirty years, were made, and by these the landlord’s share of the rental was increased from one-fifth to one-third of the rental receipts. But the liberality shewn and concessions made by the State did not stop here. When the settlement for thirty years, which has just been referred to, expired, fresh arrangements were entered into, by which no less than half of the rental was given up to the land-owning class, and an equal division was made between them and the State of the profits derived from its ownership. This is still the proportion in which the rents are divided between the two; one-half goes to the proprietor of the estate, and one-half into the public purse. This is an immense advance for what has become the landlord-class, from the poor and insignificant position which they occupied when they first came under the control of the British Government. Looking to the proportionate amount only of the rental which they now enjoy, and comparing it with their former share, we see that they are more than twice as rich as they were. But even this conveys no adequate idea of the great improvement which has taken place in their circumstances. It is not only that they have obtained a larger share of the produce, but that the value of that produce has enormously increased. Contrasting the present prices of agricultural produce with those of (say) sixty or seventy years ago, I doubt if I exaggerate when I say that its money-value has doubled, and it would perhaps be safe to say that the land-owning class as a body, instead of twice, are four or five times, as rich as they were at the beginning of the century. An illustration of the progress made in the Panjáb has been given by the Hon’ble Member who spoke last, and the fact which he has mentioned, that land which used thirty years ago to sell for three or four times its annual value will now fetch

twenty times the amount of its revenue and more, is true of many other parts of the Provinces for which the Bills have been framed. Everywhere there has been an extraordinary rise in the value of land. The cost of living, on the other hand, has no doubt increased. So far as this is caused by a rise in prices of the commodities that the agricultural classes have to buy, it is of course a drawback to their prosperity; but in so far as it is due to greater comfort and a higher standard of living (and I believe this to be a more potent cause than the other) no abatement is necessary. Making all necessary drawbacks, the fact of their great advance in wealth and prosperity is too plainly evident to be called in question. It must be borne in mind, too, that whatever the industry and intelligence of the proprietary class may have been, this improvement in their position is, in very great measure, due to the direct action of our Government. It is scarcely too much to say that it has created proprietary rights in the soil. It has secured them by maintaining good order and tranquillity. And it has added indefinitely to their value by furnishing marvellously improved and accelerated means of communication, and by opening markets for the produce of the land, of which the people of two generations back never even dreamed.

"This is the history of the way in which the landed interests of the North-Western Provinces have been dealt with. It can scarcely be said that the conduct of the Government towards them has shown any inclination to oppression and rapacity. The history of the other three Provinces in which it is now proposed to add slightly to the taxation of the landlord-classes, differs in no important respect from that of the North-Western Provinces. They passed into our possession later, when our policy had become more liberal; therefore they never received so small a share as the proprietors of the North-Western Provinces were restricted to in the early days of our rule. In none of them, speaking generally, has the Native proprietor's share been less than one-third of the entire rental since they became British territory. And now, I believe that it nowhere is a smaller proportion than one-half, indeed in many parts the proprietors are actually in the enjoyment of more than a half.

"So far I have spoken of what is generally meant by the word Land-Revenue when it is used in this country, that is, the Government-share of the rental in each estate.

"I come now to those Rates which are levied from land, in addition to the Land-Revenue. These Rates are taxation in a direct shape.

"They are not claimed as part of the great customary rent-charge which the State receives from the land and which constitutes its Land-Revenue. They are levied from time to time, as direct taxation, apart from that rent-charge, and are paid by the landlord out of that share of the rental which furnishes his own income. I will not stop now to consider the justice of this form of taxation, though it appears to me as right and just as taxation in any shape can be. I wish at present only to consider the nature and amount of these rates.

"They vary in the different Provinces to which the Bills before the Council are applicable. They are highest in the North-Western Provinces, where they amount to five per cent. on the rental. They are lowest in the Central Provinces, where they do not exceed two and a quarter per cent. In Oudh they are two and a half; and in the Panjáb $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. upon rental. A portion of these rates is old, and a portion of recent imposition.

"The five per cent. which is taken in the North-Western Provinces is no new taxation. It has been levied for a great many years past. I mention this because I have seen exception taken to the levy of the additional rate of one per cent. for famine-purposes, which is now proposed, on the ground that only so lately as 1871, the people of the North-Western Provinces were subjected to new and extraordinary taxation which swallowed up five per cent. of the entire rents of their estates. It is as well that a misapprehension of this sort should be corrected. The truth is that the Local Rates Act, 1871 (except as far as it related to that small portion of the North-Western Provinces which is permanently settled), did not impose any new taxation at all. It merely legalized rates which had been actually collected for a long time prior to 1871. It should be clearly understood that the one per cent. now under consideration will, if passed, be the only new tax (excepting the

Income Tax) which has been imposed upon the land-owning community of the North-Western Provinces as a body for the last twenty years or more.

"In Oudh, of the $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. which the native proprietors pay, $1\frac{1}{2}$ was newly imposed in 1871, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ was of older standing.

"In the Central Provinces the $2\frac{1}{2}$ of the rental which is paid, dates entirely, I believe, from the last settlements, that is, from ten or twelve years ago.

"In the Panjáb the existing rates were first imposed in 1871. These rates are high, but we have heard from the Hon'ble Member who spoke last how very far they are from being a heavy burden upon the resources of the people, and how little dissatisfaction they created, though they were much heavier than the rate which is now proposed.

"The present relation between the State and the land, then, in the Provinces of which I am now speaking, may be summed up broadly thus:—That the State in its capacity of landlord enjoys one-half of the rents paid by the land, and that it also directly taxes the native proprietors of the soil by rates applied to local purposes which range between two and a half and five per cent. of the entire rents that pass through their hands.

"The measures now before the Council, if passed, will raise the amount of this latter payment by one per cent. all round; and some doubts have been expressed, as I said at the commencement, of the propriety of such taxation.

"These objections, so far as I have seen or heard or understood them, have been directed partly against the justice of the proposal, and partly against its expediency.

"As regards the injustice of such taxation, it is said, in the first place, that the agricultural classes are already contributing more than their fair share to the general revenues of the country.

"Well, it is true that the land-revenue does supply rather more than two-fifths of the total public income of India. Judged by our European standard, this may naturally seem an excessive amount. But if we wish to judge rightly, the first thing that we have to do is to put European standards out of our head, and to consider facts, not as they exist in other countries, but as we find them in this. If the landlords of England were compelled to-morrow to resign one-half of their rental to supply the public necessities, no doubt it would be felt as nothing short of confiscation. In India, as we have seen, taking one-half of the profits of land, is making a large and liberal concession to its owners. We must not lose sight of the fact that it is not the income which a man has never had, and which he has never dreamed of having, that he feels it an oppression to be deprived of. It is the money deducted from his ordinary and accustomed means of living that he misses, and the taking of which comes home to him as taxation. Looking at the question from this, which seems to me the true point of view, and remembering that what they pay as Land-Revenue has never formed part of their income, I do not think that it can fairly be said that the proprietors of the land are unduly burdened. Their accustomed means of living, so far from being less, are much greater, than they were in former times. If we take the case of the North-Western Provinces, where the rates are considerably higher than anywhere else, and add the amount of them to what is paid to the State in its capacity of landlord, we find that out of every Rs. 100 of rental, not more than Rs. 55 go into the treasury, namely, Rs. 50 as Land-Revenue and Rs. 5 as taxation. If we add the Re. 1, which it is now proposed to take, it will be Rs. 56. Half a century ago, Rs. 80 would have been required; and up to twenty years back Rs. 66 would have been demanded by the State. The land-owners therefore are receiving much more, and contributing much less, than they have ever done in times past. I have taken the case of the North-Western Provinces as that in which the claims of the State are largest. The argument, of course, is still stronger in the other Provinces, where the payment made by the proprietors is smaller. In the face of these facts it seems to me impossible to make good any case for further indulgence towards agriculturists as a class. Assuming that they are in a position to contribute without hardship towards the funds which are required for the general protection of all classes from famine, I would ask, how they can be exempted from doing so without inflicting very great injustice on all other classes? The population of

the Provinces to which the Bills now under consideration are intended to apply, is mainly agricultural. The proportion which the agriculturists bear to the entire population in them ranges between 56 and 64 per cent.—roughly speaking, it is about 60 per cent. We can judge from these numbers what the effect would be of exempting the agricultural class entirely. It would compel two-fifths of the people to pay for the support of the entire community in all future times of scarcity and famine. It seems to me sufficient to state a consequence of this sort, in order to show how impossible it would be for the Government, with any regard to justice, to exempt the agriculturists from taxation.

“I go on now to consider those objections which, without impugning the justice of taxing the profits of agriculturists, throw doubts upon the expediency of doing so. A principal objection of this sort is that the prosperity of the country mainly depends upon its agriculturists, that the great majority of these are very poor, and that to impoverish them further by taxation is,—if not to kill, yet to injure very seriously—the goose upon which we depend for our golden egg. Now the fallacy of this argument, as it seems to me, is that it confuses the cultivators of the soil with its proprietors. The cultivators do, no doubt, form the mass of the agricultural community, and I fear that many of them are very poor. But I agree with the Hon’ble Member in charge of the Financial Department in demurring to the next step in the argument, which is, that imposing one per cent. upon the landlords will make the cultivators poorer. I do not believe (generally speaking) that such a tax will affect them at all. The class which is taxed is that of landed proprietors—of men who live, not by cultivating the soil, but by enjoying the rent which is paid for its occupation by the actual cultivator. A powerful landlord, I am quite prepared to admit, can do a good deal that is irregular in this country, as in others, without being checked. But I think that this is very far from being true of all proprietors of land in the Upper Provinces of India, where large properties are the exception and not the rule; and I do not believe that illegal methods of transferring the incidence of this tax are likely to be generally successful there. Nor am I convinced that the legal powers which landlords have of enhancing their rents will help them to shift this tax on to their tenants. This will be evident if we consider the practical working of any attempt to do so. Suppose that a proprietor owns an estate with a clear annual rent of Rs. 100. He is enjoying Rs. 45 of these under the existing settlement, and paying Rs. 55 to the Government—Rs. 50 for Land-Revenue and Rs. 5 for rates. When the extra Re. 1 of taxation is imposed, he will be receiving only Rs. 44 and paying Rs. 56. Suppose, again, that this proprietor is entitled, under present rules, to enhance his rents, so that they will yield him Rs. 105 instead of Rs. 100, and that he does so. Still, by raising his rental, he has not recovered his extra Re. 1 of taxation. This right of raising his rents does not depend upon the taxation which has been laid upon him, but upon grounds altogether irrespective of that. He could have improved his rental therefore up to Rs. 105 in any case, and will still be poorer by the additional Re. 1 that he has to pay into the Treasury.

“I do not mean to say that calculations of this sort can pretend to anything like mathematical accuracy or to be of universal application; but, making every allowance for the working of unforeseen causes, I think that the most reasonable expectation regarding the incidence of the proposed tax is, that it will *not* fall upon the poor and laborious tenant-class.

“A further argument which has been used against the proposed tax is, that it is a breach of faith, and, as such, likely to lead to serious political dangers.

“So far as the tax can be said to have met with any opposition at all, I believe that the misgivings which have been felt have originated in feelings, more or less well defined, of this nature. And if such a feeling were deep-seated and universal, even though it might not be well founded, it would furnish a very strong ground of objection. It is worth while, therefore, to see what amount of real force is contained in it.

“In doing this, I do not purpose to waste the time of the Council by any arguments directed to show that no breach of faith is actually committed by the imposition of a rate upon land, distinct from, and in addition to, the fixed demand upon it on account of Land-Revenue. That controversy

was fought out and settled some years ago, and the results of it have been sufficiently referred to by the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Financial Department in his speech to-day. Those who have still any doubts upon the conclusion which was then finally adopted—that the limitation of the Land-Revenue does not confer an absolute immunity from direct taxation in every shape upon the classes who pay it—can look back to the records of the discussions then held and they will, I think, find their doubts satisfied.

“ I only wish now to say a few words upon the political importance which may rightly be given to any impression, right or wrong, on the minds of the people of this country, if there be such an impression, that they are being oppressed or unfairly dealt with.

“ In the first place, I question whether the levy of an additional one per cent. will give rise to any strong feeling at all.

“ In judging of its probable effect upon the people, I think we may dismiss from our minds all distinctions of Land-Revenue and land rating, of the State's share as landlord, and its requirements as tax-collector. It is not that I believe that these distinctions do not really exist. On the contrary, I have no doubt that they do, and that they are highly important. But I should not say from my experience that the people take much account of them. It has so happened that, from motives of convenience and economy, the manner in which the land-tax has been levied, and the machinery for levying it, have been the same as those by which the Land-Revenue has been collected. It is not by any means necessary that this should always be the case, and I hope that the advantages to be gained by changing the present mode of taxing the land, for one that distinguishes it more clearly from the Land-Revenue, will, in time, outweigh what I admit to be at present the much greater counterbalancing advantages of the existing system. When that time comes, a distinction between Land-Revenue and Rates may perhaps arise in the minds of the landed proprietors who pay them. But at present I doubt if they draw any practical distinction between the two. They pay so much into the Treasury. The Government may credit the money as it pleases; but to their minds it is one payment, and the whole of it made out of their own pockets, because the actual cash has passed through their hands and they hold a receipt for it. It does not occur to them that the greater part of it, namely, that which represents their Land-Revenue, has been paid over to the Ruling Power in the same way by their forefathers from time immemorial, and that it will continue to be so paid through any length of future time that we can look forward to, by themselves and their descendants, and that therefore this money has never belonged to them in any proper sense of the word. But though this payment, regarded from their point of view, may be a large one, it does not seem so to them. They have always been accustomed to make it, and do not grumble at it. Nor do they trouble themselves with any nice considerations of the precise percentages in which the profits of the land should be divided between themselves and the State. All that they are concerned about is, that their means of subsistence should never be seriously curtailed. I hope that it has been sufficiently shown to the Council to-day, that there is no danger of any such considerable curtailment from the addition of another Re. 1 per cent. to their payments, and, as long as this is the case, though they may not like the extra payment—as who does like making payments—there will be no dissatisfaction, I believe, such as a Government need take any account of.

“ So far as to the likelihood of any strong feeling being aroused by the measures before the Council. Next as to the ‘breach-of-faith’ objection, I cannot help thinking, when this argument is used by the tax-payers, that it is employed more for the effect that they hope it may produce upon those whom they are addressing, than because the argument carries any very great force to the speaker's own mind. The levy of cesses or rates in addition to Land-Revenue has been familiar to the people for generations, and in some of the provinces affected they have been paying much heavier rates than are now demanded for many years past without a murmur. If they had really felt this to be a breach of faith, I think we should have heard more of this objection before now.

"Again, any objection which is taken on this ground to the proposed tax, is just as applicable to an Income-tax, which has been levied from the agricultural classes at different times during the past sixteen years. The cases are precisely similar. I know of no argument which applies to the one, that does not equally apply to the other. Yet, though I cannot say that the Income-tax was anything but an extremely unpopular tax in the part of the country where my experience has been, yet I do not remember that there was any strong or general feeling against it on this ground in Upper India. The agriculturists did not expect to escape from having to help in bearing the common burden, and submitted without serious discontent to their share of it during the continuance of the Income-tax. I do not know why we should suppose that they will be more suspicious and less reasonable now.

"I have referred now, as far as I am able, to the principal arguments which I have seen urged against further taxation on the land; but in conclusion, I would remark that they do not appear to have found anything like general expression. It is true that expressions of opinion in matters of this sort are apt rather to follow, than to precede, measures in this country. It is one of the recognized difficulties of the Indian Government that there are such imperfect means of ascertaining the sentiments, and feeling the pulse, of its subjects. In the provinces which will be affected, there is no Press which faithfully reproduces public opinion. That opinion must be sought for and found as best may be. The surest means that exist at present of learning the course of public sentiment is through the local officers of Government who are distributed over the country, who are in constant communication with people of all classes, and who will not hesitate to express frankly and fearlessly what they believe to be the general feeling of the country. Now, it is from these local officers that the Local Governments and Administrations derive their information, and by them that they are in great measure guided in their action. It is a significant fact, then, that of the Local Governments and Administrations concerned, with whom the responsibility will rest of collecting the tax, there is not one that has expressed any doubt or hesitation about the taxation of the land. They have on the contrary signified their cordial approval of it. This, I think, is the best assurance that it is possible for us to have, that the measure is not radically distasteful to the people affected, and the best assurance that there will be no great difficulties in enforcing it.

"But even if these difficulties were likely to be far greater than I anticipate, I do not the less think that it is not only proper, but absolutely necessary, to carry the proposed measures into execution. The taxation of the land must not be judged of by itself; it must be regarded in connection with the whole scheme of which it forms a part. That scheme is intended to provide for the famine-expenditure of the whole country,—an expenditure which is no old and recognized want of the administration, but one, the necessity for which has only come to light within the last few years. It is a charge which the old ways and means of the Empire are quite inadequate to meet; and the money which is to be raised will be applied for the benefit of all. In providing the money for a new and general necessity of this kind, it would be so grossly unjust to exempt upwards of one-half of the population from stirring so much as their little finger towards lifting the common burden, that the difficulties and perils of any such course would, I am convinced, be far greater than any which can result from the measures which the Council are to-day asked to pass."

HIS HONOUR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR said:—"My Lord,—Though the measures now under the consideration of the Council do not immediately affect the Provinces under my charge, they are the outcome of a policy which applies to the whole country, and I hope that I may be permitted to say that I think that the explanation which has been given by the Hon'ble Member will be considered to be perfectly satisfactory. There is one fact on which my hon'ble friend has laid considerable stress, which cannot be questioned, and that is, that the policy in respect to famine-relief and famine-prevention, which has been accepted by the Government of India, I believe with the full concurrence of all parties both in this country and in Europe, cannot be carried out without an increase of means, and these means can only be obtained by an increase of taxation. This being admitted, I must say that it seems to me, and I find that it

is the opinion of most well-informed and thinking men, that no measures could have been devised more likely to be efficient, equitable and unoppressive, than the measures which have been determined upon by your Excellency's Government.

"There is no question that the proper principle to follow in respect to the raising of revenue for such purposes as that which has led to the present schemes of taxation is, that all having a permanent interest in the welfare of the country should bear their share of its burdens. The measures now before the Council adjust the incidence of taxation upon all interests, whether trading or landed interests. And though it has been alleged that the taxation has been thrown altogether on the poor, the license-tax does not touch any of the quite poorest classes, because those who have incomes of less than Rs. 100 a year are exempt, and though it may be difficult for men who know nothing of the country to realise, practically a Native with an income of Rs. 100 a year is in a better position than a European trader or mechanic in Europe with an income of £100 a year; I am sure that every one really acquainted with Native habits and modes of life and requirements will agree with me that this is so.

"I see that some objections have been raised to the levy of cesses on the landed interests of the North-Western Provinces on the ground that the cesses now levied do not extend to Bengal. Those who argue in this way seem entirely to forget that Bengal set the example of contributing such a cess to the Imperial Revenues, and last year relieved the Government of India of nearly £300,000, by imposing on the land, charges hitherto borne by the Imperial Government. It would have been most unreasonable and unfair that this taxation should have been maintained in Bengal while the landed interests of the rest of India were left free. Last year the only taxation imposed on the North-Western Provinces was a low license-tax, while Bengal raised enough to meet the demands of the Imperial Government by a cess on land: this year the Government of Northern India have supplemented their trades license-tax by a cess upon land, while Bengal has supplemented its cess upon land by a license-tax.

"It is nothing to the point to urge that the results leave the Bengal zamindár in a better position than the North-Western Provinces zamindár; that really has nothing to do with the question. The object of the present measures is, not to equalise the incidence of the assessments and charges upon land throughout India, but to levy an additional rate for a special purpose from one end of India to the other. Out of the money (£1,500,000) now required by the Government of India for the construction of works to prevent famine, Bengal will contribute £600,000, or nearly one-half; and the outcry that she has been unduly favoured is most unjust and unfounded. It must be remembered that, till the last settlement, the zamindárs of the North-Western Provinces had to pay to Government two-thirds of their collections, while they retained one-third. For no very apparent reason, when the new settlement was made, they were only called upon to pay half, keeping one-half. Admitting as I do that it is sound policy of the Government of India to limit its demands on the country to its actual requirements, and to distribute the burden of taxation as evenly as is practicable on all classes of the people, I should be sorry to condemn the principles of the present settlement; but the fact remains that, if the present settlement had followed the lines of the old settlement in respect to the shares of Government and the landholders, Government would, setting new cesses aside, have received two millions more per annum than it receives now. And making all allowances for new cesses, including those now imposed, the land-owners of the North-Western Provinces are receiving $1\frac{1}{2}$ millions more than they received before. And now that its imperative requirements have increased, I do not consider that there is anything unjust or unreasonable in Government imposing upon the classes who received these great benefits the same burden which is imposed upon all other classes; and, after all, the entire fresh charge thrown upon the land-owners in the North-Western Provinces is only £80,000 or £90,000.

"Of course it requires no very great ingenuity to find some sort of objection, theoretical or practical, to every kind of tax; and I am sorry to have to say, that those who are loudest and most unreasonable and impatient in their

demands that Government should take upon itself the liability of relieving and preventing famine, and of constructing extravagant works of irrigation, are the first to put into the mouths of the people reasons why no one should contribute anything towards such a purpose. But the money has to be raised, and this being so, I must congratulate Your Excellency's Government as to the substantially fair and even manner in which this liability has been distributed."

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN STRACHEY said:—"My Lord,—In the discussion that has now taken place on the Bills before the Council, several questions of importance have been referred to, but I have said already all that I feel called upon to say upon most of them, and some of these questions have been completely disposed of by preceding speakers. There are, however, still a few points which have been raised, on which it seems right that I should offer some further explanation.

"First, as to the suggestion that these taxes should be imposed only for a limited period of time, in the hope that greater economy in military expenditure or otherwise may render their retention unnecessary. This suggestion has not been repeated to-day, but it was made at one of our former meetings, and I then promised to notice it.

"In reply to this, I would remind the Council that, before the Government resolved to introduce these measures, it carefully enquired whether any present reduction of expenditure could be made, and for the reasons I before stated, it was satisfied that, so far at least as the Civil expenditure was concerned, no substantial relief could thus be obtained. In regard to the Home Military Charges, I sufficiently indicated the anxiety of the Government to obtain their reduction, or if that were not practicable, at least to prevent their increase. But here the remedy is neither in our hands nor in those of the Secretary of State for India. If any remedy is to be found, it can only be applied by the British Parliament. The circumstances, however, are obviously not such as to give any justification for our relying on such a reduction of charge as could affect our present calculations.

"Next, I must remind the Council that we have still not provided for a considerable part of the ordinary surplus of half a million, which we are bound to secure irrespective of the special surplus of $1\frac{1}{2}$ million to constitute the insurance against famine, and that we have reckoned on future possible increase of income or reduction of charge to make good the sum that we still had to provide.

"Again, it is to these possible improvements of income, or to increased economy, that we have to look for meeting those future unforeseen charges for which experience shows that we must be prepared, and we may consider ourselves fortunate if such charges can thus be met without fresh calls for taxation.

"Lastly, the causes which have led to our present demands are unfortunately permanent, and not temporary, and the resources we create to meet those demands must be permanent also, or at all events they must continue until evidence is forthcoming that such a change of circumstances has arisen as will justify our abandoning them.

"It was suggested at a previous meeting of the Council, and the proposal has been urged in a memorial received from the British Indian Association, that a separate fund should be created from the produce of the new taxes, for the objects now in view by the Government. I think it desirable to make a few observations on this subject. It may first be said that the money obtained by the new taxes will in fact be applied, either to discharge of debt, the special origin of which cannot be ascertained, or to the construction of useful remunerative works of precisely the same description as those on which a far larger sum has hitherto been spent year by year, partly obtained from the general revenues and partly from borrowed funds. It is not the intention of the Government to reduce this outlay; on the contrary, it hopes to be able to increase it. To create any separate fund, therefore, would be to make a perfectly arbitrary and artificial distinction between a small part of the outlay, say $1\frac{1}{2}$ millions, and the larger part, say 3 millions, on works in themselves not really distinguishable in their character or objects. Such a division would be, not only useless, but mis-

chievous, and could not practically be maintained. It would necessarily lead to artifices in adjusting the grants and accounts, which would create suspicion and cause much trouble to all concerned.

"In fact, what the Government desires is to establish a sense of the obligation under which it is placed in respect to the expenditure due to Famine, which shall be felt in the same way as the obligation to provide proper Courts of Justice, Police, Education, and so forth. For none of these objects has it ever entered into the mind of any one to suggest a special allocation of the revenue or a separate fund. Nor can any greater reason be found for a separate Famine-fund than for separate funds for any of those other objects which are obligatory on the Government.

"The intention of the Government is to obtain the means of meeting the charges that arise in all parts of India on account of the relief of famine, whenever such calamities occur. This could not be done if the additional income obtained were specially allocated for expenditure in the Provinces where it was raised, and there never was any such intention. At the same time it is held to be desirable to employ the Provincial Governments in obtaining the funds, and in supervising their application so far as it takes the form of an investment in useful works of a remunerative character. It is with this exclusive object that it has been proposed to make the new taxes Provincial, so that the best possible agency shall be secured for their collection and for administering their outlay in detail.

"I will not attempt to state in detail the reasons why the persons responsible for the administration of the finances reject separate funds of all kinds, unless under very special circumstances, as productive of confusion and complication without any counterbalancing advantage. It will be enough, probably, after what I have already said on this point, to reconcile the Council and the public to the decision of the Government, not, in the present case, to create any separate fund, if I point out that any other determination might lead to results probably not contemplated by those who have suggested the establishment of a separate fund; I mean that this might involve the necessity for imposing more taxation. Suppose, for instance, that the produce of the new taxes were by law strictly set apart from the general revenues and paid into a separate fund only to be applied to specified purposes. If, then, any sudden change of circumstances arose, calling for seriously increased expenditure, or causing a considerable falling-off in the revenue, we should have to choose between the imposition of fresh taxes and the abrogation of the law constituting the fund; for I set aside the idea of meeting ordinary charges by borrowing as a course financially inadmissible. This dilemma might arise, though the pressure was likely to be only temporary; nor can any one say that such a contingency would be at all improbable, or that it might not occur at any moment.

"With all my desire to see the pledges maintained that we have given, as to the application of a sum not less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ million as an insurance against famine, I think it would be irrational, under many circumstances that I can conceive, to object to the temporary diversion of any necessary part of the revenue from this purpose, with a view to obtaining relief which might be no less urgently required than that which experience has taught us to be requisite in meeting famine. When I introduced these Bills, I used the following words: 'Without thinking of a future far removed from us, events might of course happen which would render it impossible even for us who have designed these measures to maintain our present resolution.' I now merely repeat this, though I equally repeat what I before said, that 'I hope no desire to carry out any administrative improvement, however urgent, or any fiscal reform, however wise, will tempt the Government to neglect this sacred trust.'

"While, however, I cannot give any hope of the constitution of any separate fund or account of the produce and application of these new taxes, I would remark that it has already been publicly announced by Her Majesty's Government in the House of Commons, that it is intended to take steps for placing before the public, in a clearer form than that hitherto followed, accounts of the Capital and Revenue income and outlay of the larger productive Public Works, whether carried on wholly or in part from borrowed funds. The Government is now considering the means by which this intention may best

be acted on, and I trust that the reasonable desire of the public to receive in a full and thoroughly comprehensible shape accounts of the financial results of these undertakings will thus be complied with.

"The British Indian Association, in the paper to which I have already referred, have proposed as a proper and sufficient way of meeting the charge arising from famine, that the sum required to pay the interest on debt created in time of famine should be met by special taxation. It is precisely this view that the Government of India rejects as quite incompatible with proper financial principles. It is the capital charge that must be paid off, not the interest. To adopt the course proposed by the Association would lead to the constant increase of debt and taxation without limit—a course which cannot be admitted.

"The Association also appears to regard it as sufficient if provision is made from time to time for the discharge of the obligations arising from debt incurred in the past. It has not a word to say as to the future. Here, again, the policy of the Government is essentially different. The Government declares that it has exclusively in view the future, and that its primary object is to provide a revenue that shall enable it to meet future famines without permanent increase of debt or of annual charge on the revenues; and it proposes to combine with this a system which, by judicious application of its increased means, shall secure the provision of those material improvements to the country which experience shows to be the best, nay, the only real, means of alleviating the pressure caused by famine when extreme drought occurs, while they are constantly adding to the wealth and prosperity of the people.

"It now, my Lord, only remains for me to acknowledge, on behalf of the Government, the loyal spirit in which our measures have been received by all classes of the public, and to thank the Members of the Council who have taken part in our deliberations, here or in Committee, for the aid and support which they have given us."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN STRACHEY also moved that the Bill as amended be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

ADDITIONAL RATES (NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES) BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN STRACHEY also moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill for the levy of Additional Rates on Land in the North-Western Provinces be taken into consideration.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN STRACHEY also moved that the Bill as amended be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

ADDITIONAL RATES (OUDH) BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN STRACHEY also moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill for the levy of Additional Rates on Land in Oudh be taken into consideration. He said—"MY LORD,—There is only one point in regard to this Bill which I wish to mention. In all the Bills for imposing additional rates on the land, it has been assumed by the Government that no questions are now under discussion regarding the propriety of altering the law under which the existing rates on land are levied.

"On this ground we have not been able to meet the wishes which in regard to some matters have been expressed by the Local Governments, that this opportunity should be taken of amending the existing law.

"If such amendments are desirable, they must be separately considered hereafter. The sole object of our present measures is the imposition of new taxation for certain purposes. So far, therefore, as the existing rates on land in Northern India are concerned, our present Bills do nothing more than re-enact the existing law. To this general statement there is one exception only, and it is to be found in the present Bill relating to Oudh.

"In March last Act VII of 1877 was passed, authorising the Government of the North-Western Provinces to appropriate a sum, not exceeding one-tenth part of the local rates, for the purpose of meeting charges on account of railways and canals of general provincial utility.

"This Act has received the approval of the Secretary of State. The Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner of Oudh has, as the Council is aware, asked that a similar power to that which I have just described should be given to the Administration of Oudh, which has now been united to that of the North-Western Provinces. The Government considers that the circumstances of Oudh are so similar to those of the neighbouring Province, that there can be no objection to applying the same principle in both cases.

"This view has been adopted by the Select Committee, and, in accordance with the wishes of the Local Government, the necessary alteration has been made in the Bill as it was originally introduced."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN STRACHEY also moved that the Bill as amended be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

ADDITIONAL RATES (PANJÁB) BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN STRACHEY also moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill for the levy of Additional Rates on land in the Panjáb be taken into consideration.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN STRACHEY then moved that the Bill as amended be passed.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said:—"I have listened with great attention, and, I may add, with great satisfaction, to the comments made to-day upon the Bills which this Council has now passed into law. I do not wish to detain unnecessarily the attention of the Council; but, before I put the last question moved by my hon'ble colleague, I desire to make a few observations on the origin and objects of the policy embodied in those Bills.

"Now, when this Government undertook the onerous task of effecting, in the revenues of the State, an increase sufficient to enable them to provide an insurance-fund for future famines, I certainly could not have ventured to hope that the measures which, under the experienced guidance of my hon'ble friend and colleague, Sir J. Strachey, we prepared for that purpose, would have been discussed so generously, and received so favourably, as they have been, by this Council, and by all classes of the community represented in this Council. Those measures I can honestly affirm to be, at least, the result of long and anxious deliberation, guided by a scrupulous study of the social interests affected by them, and animated by a most earnest desire not consciously to add one unnecessary fraction to the existing burdens of the community. But taxation is an instrument which painfully resembles that of the dentist. Resort to it is, unfortunately, often necessary; but it is never pleasant to the patient, even though it may promise him relief from acute distress; and the operator is fortunate if his fingers be not bitten by the teeth he is called upon to extract. In the present case, although we have endeavoured to inflict as little pain as possible in the performance of an unavoidable operation, we were not unprepared for a little natural shrieking. But the success of the operation has been largely due to the admirable behaviour of the patient: and, on behalf of our present measures, I feel bound to express the thanks of the Government, first of all, to those local Administrations on whose valued co-operation our whole financial policy is so largely dependent; secondly, to the Press of India for the discriminating judgment and high public spirit with which it has recognized the difficulties of our position, the sincerity of our good intentions, and the necessity of our present action: thirdly, to those enlightened exponents of Native opinion who have generously acknowledged the justice of the principles on which we have based our measures; and, finally, to the Members of this Hon'ble Council for the practical aid they have given to the improvement of those measures in Committee, and the moral support with which they have honoured them in their passage through debate.

"Our measures, however, have not been wholly exempt from criticism: but their most adverse critics have been the persons who are least acquainted with the details of them, and none of those critics have favoured us with any practicable proposals in substitution of our own. They have told us, nevertheless, that, if these measures are well received, it is not because they deserve to be well received, but because those who have not received them are not affected by them, and those who are affected by them cannot make themselves heard. In short, to put the case as it is put by one of our censors, we have heaped upon that willing horse, the poorer classes, all the burdens which ought to have been placed upon gayer steeds.

"Now, undoubtedly the taxes which will come into operation by the passage of the Bills before us must, to be successful, have a wide incidence. But the same condition applies to taxation in all countries, as well as to taxation in India; and in India, where the mass of the population is poor, it is impossible to obtain a large increase of revenue, such as we now require, from any tax which falls mainly on the rich. Vast private fortunes certainly exist in India; but the owners of large fortunes constitute but a very small proportion of the population; and I know of no circumstances which would justify, or any process short of confiscation which could enable, the Government of this country to concentrate upon the backs of its few rich subjects the main burden of that taxation which is necessary for the protection and improvement of its many poor ones. The European community in India, non-official as well as official, is a very hard-working, but certainly not a wealthy, one; and it was one of the most remarkable facts of the old income-tax, that only a comparatively small portion of the whole revenue obtained by that tax was covered by the upper layer of the schedule.

"My hon'ble colleague, Sir John Strachey, has already shown that it would be a gross misrepresentation of the present license-tax to say that it falls only on the very poor; and that, as a matter of fact, this tax touches no section of the community which can be fairly regarded, or rated, as other than a well-to-do class, if due regard be had to the known standard of life in India. But, then, we have been told by some other critics that we ought not to have exempted from the operation of this tax official and professional incomes. Now, I will not dwell upon the fact that the continued depreciation in the exchangeable value of silver has already very grievously reduced the incomes of those Government servants who, during the past two years, have been so nobly labouring (many of them at a great sacrifice of health, some of them at the sacrifice of their lives, all of them with a prolonged sacrifice of personal comfort), in aiding the Government to preserve the lives of its subjects from famine. I will not pause to ask whether a further deduction from their pay would be the State's fitting reward to its brave soldiers in that great campaign against so formidable an invader. But, of course, had we decided to tax official incomes, we could not possibly have exempted from taxation professional incomes of all kinds; and, if taxation were extended to professional incomes, where could the extension of it be stayed? At what further point could we have legitimately limited our application of the principle under which income was taxed? There is no conceivable form or source of income, whether derived from land, commerce, investments in public securities, the profits of literature, science, industry or anything else, which could, in that case, be fairly exempted from taxation. And thus we should be brought,—inexorably brought,—to what is really the only practical alternative to our present measures—the revival of the hated income-tax.

"Now, no one can acknowledge more readily than I do that a scientifically adjusted tax upon all denominations of income is, *primâ facie*, wherever such a tax be practically possible, the wisest and fairest distribution of the public burden. The old Indian income-tax did not completely fulfil these somewhat ideal requirements. Its incidence was unequal, and its assessment a fruitful source of perennial grievance. But, for my own part, I confess that, had I found it in existence, I think my inclination would have been rather to reform and maintain it at a minimum rate than to abolish it altogether. Science, however, may sometimes prolong the existence of the living; but it is another matter to resuscitate the dead. The income-tax was abolished by

the administration of my predecessor; and I have no doubt that those who abolished it, and who were in the best position to judge whether the popular opposition to it was well justified, had good grounds for their conclusion that its theoretical merits and ascertained financial convenience were insufficient to compensate the practical social mischief of the general heart-burning with which it was regarded by all classes of the community. Our predecessors, when they abolished the income-tax, not appreciating, as we were bound to appreciate them, the great additional burdens likely to be caused by famine, did not provide any other means of meeting financial emergencies, foreseen or unforeseen. Thus, with a depreciated silver standard, which greatly enhances the cost of all liabilities payable in gold, the present administration has been suddenly called upon, not only to pay the heavy bill for two years of unprecedented famine, but also to make pecuniary provision for the insurance of the country against future calamities of a similar character. Now, I need hardly point out how much more difficult it is to revive an unpopular impost than to retain it. But I can truly assert that the present Government of India would not for a moment have shrunk from confronting that difficulty, had it not recognized in the measures now before the Council a wiser and a sounder policy. The task we have undertaken, and which we hope to accomplish, is, not to distribute the public burdens according to *doctrinaire* ideas of abstract science or symmetrical perfection, but to provide sufficiently for the present requirements of the State in the manner least provocative of social inconvenience and popular discontent, by distributing the incidence of the burden which has to be imposed, along what is indicated, by the actual circumstances of the country, as the line of least resistance.

"We have felt that the two great classes of the community from whom we could most equitably collect our famine-insurance-fund are the trading and the agricultural classes. The grounds of this conclusion have been lucidly explained by my hon'ble friend, Sir John Strachey, and I need not now revert to them. The first step in the taxation requisite for the fulfilment of the obligation imposed upon us was taken last year in the shape of a cess on the agricultural classes of Lower Bengal. This year it is supplemented in that province by a license-tax on the trading classes. In the North-Western Provinces the basis was laid last year by a contribution levied from the trading classes; and that contribution will now be supplemented by a cess upon the agricultural classes.

"The necessity of a famine-insurance-fund, and the duty of the Government to provide such a fund, have been generally acknowledged. But equally general must be, I think, the acknowledgment that, in our selection of the sources of this fund (which are necessarily limited), we could not, with any show of reason or justice, have maintained the agricultural cess in Bengal had we shrunk from subjecting to a similar obligation the agricultural classes in the other provinces of Northern India. On that point, I think, the observations of my hon'ble friend the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal are quite unanswerable. Nor is it less undeniable that, from the same point of view, and for the same reason, we could not justly maintain the license-tax upon the trading classes of the other provinces, if we did not impose it also on the trading classes in Lower Bengal.

"I think, then, I may fairly claim for the measures now before the Council at least the modest merit of an equitable distribution of famine-charges between the two great classes of the community who are, collectively, best able to bear them, and on whom such charges most reasonably fall. I think that no apology is needed, either to the community at large, or to those classes in particular, for our decision not to resort to the revival of the income-tax. But one thing I cannot too plainly or positively assert. Had we failed to secure the assent of this Council to our proposed taxes upon trade and landed property, we should have had no choice but to revert to the obnoxious income-tax. There is absolutely no alternative that would adequately meet the requirements of the present occasion.

"In speaking of the agricultural cess, I have not alluded to Madras and Bombay, because, as the Council is aware, we have decided not to

extend this tax to the two Southern Presidencies. Our reason for that decision has been twofold. In the first place, we considered that, after two years of severe famine, the agricultural classes of Southern India are scarcely in a condition to bear any present increase in their direct contributions to the State; but our second reason for not augmenting the direct taxation of these classes in Bombay and Madras was really our chief reason; and it was that, on altogether other grounds, quite independent of our requirements on account of famine, it had become necessary to increase the salt-duties of those Presidencies. It thus happens that, in consequence of the steps taken in the prosecution of a great fiscal reform, which has been the continuous aim of the Government of this Empire under at least four successive administrations, we have found ourselves justified in relieving the agricultural classes of the two Southern Presidencies from additional taxation which, at a time when other parts of the Empire were being subjected to increased burdens, we could not otherwise have foregone.

"Now, here I would ask leave to remind the Council that the taxation of salt is a part of the fiscal system which the British Government inherited from the Native Rulers of India. The history of our present salt-duties is a separate one for each province. Except in one respect, which I will mention immediately, these provincial duties have had no connection with each other; and hence that irregularity in the rates of them which the Government of India has always desired, and is now endeavouring, to rectify. The only historical connection between these local salt-duties is to be found in the common origin of additions made to them in connection with the abolition of a mass of most vexatious transit-duties with which the whole surface of this Empire was formerly covered. Under Native Rule, tolls were taken on all roads and navigable rivers; and, in spite of their irregularity, these early transit-duties were probably less harassing to trade than the forms which they subsequently assumed under the Regulations of the East India Company; for those Regulations added to the original tolls all the refinements and checks of an elaborate customs-system. About half a century ago, the Government, recognising the intolerable inconvenience of these multiplied checks upon internal trade, decided to abolish them and substitute for them higher rates of duty upon salt. This great reform is mainly due to the enlightened advice of Sir Charles Trevelyan, then a member of the Bengal Civil Service. Thus, by the Act of 1837, the salt-duty in Bombay was fixed at eight annas per maund, and, early in the following year, all the transit, or inland customs, duties were abandoned in that Presidency. The town-dues, trade-taxes and other imposts of a similar nature were relinquished in 1844; and the Bombay salt-duty was again raised to twelve annas per maund. The fiscal result of these reforms was investigated in 1855, and it then appeared that the extinction of the condemned imposts had involved a loss of revenue amounting to more than 31½ lakhs of rupees, whilst the enhanced duty on salt had yielded only a revenue of less than 21½ lakhs. Thus, on behalf of fiscal reforms in the Bombay Presidency alone, the Government had sacrificed more than 12¼ lakhs of rupees. In Madras, the loss of revenue incurred on behalf of the same purpose was still greater. The transit and inland-customs-duties, which the Act of 1841 abolished in that Presidency, had yielded a nett revenue of about 31 lakhs of rupees. In abolishing them, the Government raised the price of salt to rupee 1-8 per maund; but, under the orders of the Court of Directors, no more than 1 rupee per maund was levied for many years. This increase in the salt-duty yielded less than 9½ lakhs, while the revenue already surrendered had amounted to 31 lakhs. Again, in 1853, the tobacco-monopoly in Malabar and Canara was also relinquished; and finally, in 1860, the Government abolished the trade-tax, which yielded about 11 lakhs of rupees. Thus, the slightly increased salt-duty in Madras was accompanied by the surrender of about half a million sterling of revenue.

"I think these facts sufficiently prove that the history of the southern salt-duties is not one which the Government of India has any reason to recall with self-reproach. I may add, however, that a similar policy has been pursued in Bengal and the upper provinces of India. The Bengal transit-duties were abolished by the Act of 1836, and the Bengal salt-duty was fixed in the following

year at rupees 3-4 per maund. The Act of 1843 abolished all import and export-duties on the frontiers of the North-Western Provinces, with the exception of the duties on salt, sugar and cotton; and the cotton-import-duty was abandoned in 1855; the salt-duty in the North-Western Provinces having been fixed in 1843 at rupees 2 per maund, with an additional assessment of rupee 1 on all salt passing eastward of Allahabad. The annexation of the Panjāb was followed by an increase of the salt-duty of that province; but that increase was part of a general measure which extinguished simultaneously all the export, import, transit and town-duties previously levied in the province. It will thus be seen that the present system of comparatively high salt-duties in British India is the result of an enlightened and beneficent fiscal policy, which has relieved British India from a multitude of mischievous and vexatious imposts on internal commerce: imposts described by a competent authority as being 'so full of inequalities, and anomalies, and complications, that it would be vain to enquire from what objections or what abuses they were free.'

"In 1868, Sir George Campbell, then Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, strongly advocated the introduction of these principles into the Native States of Rājputāna. 'Might not the Native States,' he said, 'be induced to accept our system as, on the whole, the most justifiable; that is, to substitute a high salt-duty for all internal duties whatever? To some extent the burden would thus fall more exclusively on the poorer of their subjects; but, then, the system of constantly recurring transit-duties is so wasteful, and involves a burden so much greater than the nett gain to the State, that even to the poor the substitution of a high, but not excessive, salt-tax, collected cheaply and without vexation at the source of supply, would probably be a gain.'

"It is obvious, however, that we cannot carry out such a policy without correcting the inequalities which still unfortunately exist in the local rates of our own salt-duty. Now, the history of these inequalities deserves attention. I have already pointed out that, excepting their common origin, the present salt-duties have no connection with each other; and I have mentioned the rates of the duty upon salt, under which the present fiscal system was first established in the different provinces. These rates have subsequently undergone various modifications; which, however, have, unfortunately, not tended towards their equalization. In Lower Bengal, the duty of rupees 3-4 per maund was gradually lowered to rupees 2-8, until, in 1859, it was again raised to rupees 3, and, in 1861, to rupees 3-4, which was the original rate. In the upper provinces, the rupees 2 duty was raised in 1859 to rupees 2-8; and, in 1861, when the Government abolished the differential duty on salt passing eastward of Allahabad, the rate for those provinces was raised to rupees 3 per maund. Meanwhile, in Madras the original rupee 1 duty, or rather the Government selling price, was gradually doubled. In 1861 it was raised to rupee 1-8; in 1866 to rupee 1-11; and in 1869 to rupees 2; whilst the import-duty was kept a few annas lower than the Government selling price. In Bombay, the 12 annas duty was raised, in 1859, to rupee 1; in 1865 to rupee 1-8; and in 1869 to rupee 1-13. The fact is, that the improvement which, under British Rule, has been effected in the communications between Madras and Bombay, had, at length, made it very desirable to place the salt-duty in each of these two Presidencies as nearly as possible on the same footing; and, under the financial administration of Mr. Massey, this policy was adopted, not for the purpose of additional taxation, but of fiscal reform. So long as this country was destitute of railroads, the inconvenience of a salt-duty, assessed at different rates in different provinces, was not seriously felt. The cost and difficulty of carriage prevented the lower taxed salts of one province from displacing the higher taxed salts of another; but when intercommunication had been greatly cheapened and accelerated by steam, then special measures became necessary for redressing or preventing the mischievous effects of these inequalities in the salt-duties. Thus, an inland customs-line was maintained solely to prevent salt taxed in Bombay at rupee 1-13 per maund from entering Bengal, where the salt-duty was levied at rupees 3 and rupees 3-4 per maund; and when that part of the customs-line was abolished in 1871, then other measures were devised for the same purpose, an increased freight or mileage-duty being levied

on all salt carried by rail from Bombay into the Central Provinces. I need not here refer to the great customs-line so frequently and eloquently denounced by my hon'ble friend, Sir John Strachey, which still, unfortunately, exists for the sole purpose of intercepting, many miles from its sources of supply, the untaxed salt of Rājputāna, and prohibiting its entry into British territory. I share the opinion of my hon'ble friend that the continued maintenance of this line is a great commercial and political scandal; and I sincerely trust that the history of the present administration may be associated with the removal of that scandal. I may mention here that, since the year 1875, the Government of India, always aiming at the eventual abolition of this great salt-cordon, has been able to effect a saving of five lakhs of rupees by continuous reductions in the establishment of it. But we could not invite the co-operation of our neighbours on behalf of a great fiscal reform which will, we believe, be ultimately beneficial to the whole Empire, if we shrank from simultaneously inviting the co-operation of our own provinces towards the attainment of the same result, even though it should involve some slight intermediate sacrifice on the part of some of them; and the form which such co-operation must necessarily assume is the equalization of our own salt-duty. Now, that is a policy which has been, for many years, if not pursued, at least proclaimed, by the Government of India. In 1868, when the Madras and Bombay salt-duties were only rupee 1-8 per maund, while the salt-duty was assessed in Bengal at rupees 3-4 per maund, and in the Upper Provinces at rupees 3 per maund, Lord Lawrence's Government thus addressed the Secretary of State:—

“‘We consider,’ said His Excellency in Council, ‘that there can be no justification for maintaining this excessive difference any longer than financial necessity shall require. There is no real reason why the people of Bengal and Northern India should pay a higher salt-tax than the people of Madras and Bombay; or why the people of Madras and Bombay should not pay as much as the people of Northern India. The population of Madras,’ he continued, ‘is, at least, as well off as, and the population of Bombay is even better off than, the population of the Bengal Presidency. The prices of salt in Madras and Bombay are generally lower, cost of production cheaper, and the distance of transit less, than in most other parts of India; and the North-Western Provinces, where a high rate prevails, are subjected to particular disadvantage relative to most parts of India, by reason of distance from the source of supply and difficulty of transit; so that the difference of duty ought to be in favour of these provinces, instead of being, as it now is, much against them.’

“Again, the same despatch significantly observes that, ‘financially, it is not possible to bring the standard of the Bengal Presidency down to the standard of Madras and Bombay. We ought, however, to give Northern India that relief which it needs, and to which it is justly entitled; and we might reasonably call upon Southern India to bear a somewhat fairer share than it now does of the burden falling on the salt-consumption of the country generally.’

“Finally, Lord Lawrence's Government declared that the equalisation of the salt-duties, by raising the rates of Madras and Bombay, and lowering those of Northern India, was an object to be steadily kept in view. In reply to the despatch from which I have just quoted, the Duke of Argyll, who was then Secretary of State for India, made the following observations:—‘On all grounds of general principle, salt,’ he said, ‘is a perfectly legitimate subject of taxation. It is impossible in any country to reach the masses of the population by direct taxes. If they are to contribute at all to the expenditure of the State, it must be through taxes levied on some articles of universal consumption. If such taxes are fairly adjusted, a larger revenue can thus be raised, not only with less consciousness on the part of the people, but with less real hardship to them, than in any other way whatever. There is no other article in India answering this description upon which any tax is levied. Salt appears to be the only one which at present in that country can occupy the place held in our own financial system by the great articles of consumption from which a large part of the imperial revenue is derived. I am of opinion, therefore, that the salt-tax in India must continue to be regarded as a legitimate and important branch of the public revenue.’

“This despatch from the Secretary of State was communicated to the Government of Madras, but without any intimation of the wishes of the Government of India in regard to the subject of it. The Government of Madras, however, was at that time administered by a man of rare ability and energy, whose great talents, and quick perception of sound principles, were at all times exerted with the wisdom and loyalty which specially distinguished his administration, in willing harmony with the efforts of the Government of India, on behalf of imperial, as superior to local, interests. I think that my hon’ble colleague, Sir Alexander Arbuthnot, by whom Lord Napier himself was so ably assisted and loyally supported, will confirm the justice of this tribute, which I feel bound to bear, not merely to the brilliant abilities of Lord Napier and Ettrick, but also to the excellent practical results of that uninterrupted harmony of purpose and action in the relations between the Government of India, under the administration of Lord Mayo, and the Government of Madras, under the administration of Lord Napier, for which the Supreme Government was indebted to that statesman. Thus, shortly after the communication of the Duke of Argyll’s despatch to the Government of Madras, Sir J. Strachey was enabled to inform the Legislative Council of this Government, that the question ‘had been taken up quite spontaneously by Lord Napier, whether the provinces under his administration might not co-operate in the great work of giving the people of less fortunate parts of India an ample supply of salt, equalizing the duties, and facilitating the abolition of the inland customs preventive line.’ But it is only fair that I should quote Lord Napier’s own words:—‘The Government of this Presidency,’ he said (*i. e.*, Government of Madras), ‘is not asked to make a sacrifice for a revenue interest merely. It is asked to make a sacrifice for the welfare of the greater number of Her Majesty’s subjects, and for the general good of trade.’ The Madras Government consequently proposed to increase the Madras salt-duty by three annas at once, and subsequently by two additional annas, should the first increase prove to have been attended with no evil consequences. Then, in 1869, Lord Mayo’s Government, with the concurrence of the Governments of Madras and Bombay, raised the salt-duty in those presidencies by five annas per maund, distinctly explaining that this step was not taken merely to increase revenue, but specially to facilitate the equalisation of duties, and the eventual abolition of the inland customs-line. And it is satisfactory to find that the increase in the Madras salt-duty from rupee 1 to rupee 1-11 per maund was followed by a very considerable increase in the consumption of salt by the population of that Presidency.

“Then we come to the year 1876-77, when the Government of my immediate predecessor, Lord Northbrook, proposed a further increase of 3 annas per maund in the Madras and Bombay salt-duties, unaccompanied by any reduction in the salt-duties of Northern India. The Secretary of State apparently attributed this proposal to financial pressure created by a rapid fall in the price of silver; and he withheld his sanction to it, under the impression that circumstances might prove that the Government of India had exaggerated the probable duration and future intensity of that phenomenon; in short, that it would be unwise to make a permanent change, to meet what might be a temporary difficulty. Lord Northbrook’s Government explained to the Secretary of State that the chief motive of its proposal had been a desire to effect an approximation towards the equalization of the salt-duties, and the more comprehensive revision of those duties, which it had long regarded as an important financial improvement. It also considered that the measure, if adopted, would have involved important administrative advantages, by enabling the Inland Customs Department to curtail some part of their obstructive line, and it added an expression of its belief that there were very sufficient reasons, both financial and administrative, for carrying out that part of the measure which would have imposed small additions to the tax on salt in Madras and Bombay; still leaving the salt consumed in Upper India taxed 50 per cent., and the salt consumed in Bengal taxed 60 per cent., higher than the salt-consumption in the Southern Presidencies.

“Finally, during the first year of my own administration, my late colleague, Sir William Muir, just before he resigned his charge of the Financial Depart-

ment, placed on record a Minute strongly recommending the immediate revival, even in the middle of the financial year, of the above-mentioned proposal to raise the salt-duties in Southern India, without lowering the salt-duties in Northern India. But, in this Minute, Sir William Muir went even further than Lord Northbrook's original proposal. For whilst, on the one hand, he proposed to raise the salt-duties in Madras and Bombay at once to rupees 2-8 per maund, on the other hand, he proposed, instead of lowering the Bengal salt-duty, to raise it also by 4 annas per maund; and, in support of these proposals, he appealed to his intimate experience of the people of the North-Western Provinces to prove that even a three-rupee duty does not anywhere press sensibly upon the population.

"Now, I felt unable to adopt the proposals thus urged upon me by Sir William Muir, and I wish to mention why. It has always appeared to me that a substantial increase in the salt-duties of Southern India is a perfectly legitimate, and even salutary, measure; provided only that measure be deliberately adopted, not as a temporary financial expedient for raising revenue at a pinch, but as the integral and necessary part of a well-considered comprehensive plan, which has previously been ascertained to be practicable, for getting rid of all our inland customs-lines, equalising the rates of the salt-duty in all our provinces, and thus providing the whole population of the Empire with a practically unlimited supply of adequately cheap salt. But the proposals of my late colleague fulfilled none of these conditions. I considered that, before calling on the Governments of Southern India to make some reasonable sacrifice on behalf of this great fiscal reform, it was incumbent on the Government of India to do what it had hitherto not done; that is to say, to ascertain, by negotiation with the Native States of Rájputána and Central India, whether there was any practical prospect of realizing, within a reasonable period of time, the paramount object to which all the present or prospective alterations in the rates of the salt-duty in British India should, in my judgment, be subsidiary; namely, the abolition of the inland customs-lines. In the next place, I considered that, whenever we raised the salt-duties in Southern India, nothing but an overwhelming pressure of financial responsibility ought to prevent us from endeavouring to effect at least some simultaneous reduction in the salt-duties of Upper India. In conformity with these principles, the Government of India has, for more than twelve months, been assiduously labouring to carry out a thoroughly sound fiscal reform in the levy of the salt-duties.

"I would now ask permission to state to the Council, in a general way, what we have actually done, and what we hope to do, in this matter. Our first step was to enter into confidential communication with the Native States I have already mentioned, for the purpose of obtaining their acquiescence in our control over the salt-sources in their territories, and thus enabling us to tax all salt at the places of production, and so abolish our present barbarous inland customs-cordon; upon conditions equitable, and indeed liberal, as regards the financial interests of the Native States concerned and the social interests of their subjects. Now, the Council will not expect me to explain the details of these negotiations, which have been going on for several months; but I think I am in a position to assure it that at present they are far advanced towards a satisfactory completion. We have approached the Native Governments with every consideration for their legitimate interests. We have been met by those Governments in a friendly and reasonable spirit. We have received from them much valuable information and suggestion; and we have formulated our own proposals in careful accordance with the information and suggestions thus received. The result is, that I feel justified in anticipating, at no distant date, the conclusion of arrangements with the great salt-producing States of Native India which, whilst satisfactory to them, and to us, from a financial point of view, will render possible the introduction of a great fiscal reform, generally advantageous to the population of the whole Empire. It is evident, however, that, if our

negotiations be attended with the success I anticipate, the first question we shall then have to determine on our own behalf will be the duty to be levied on salt at the places of production. Now, until our recent salt-measures were adopted, that is to say, only a month ago, the rates of the salt-duty levied on British territory surrounding Native territory, varied from 8 annas per maund in Sindh, and rupee 1-13 in Bombay, to rupees 3 per maund in the west and north, by a gradual increase of mileage duties along the south; so that the maximum duty of rupees 3 in the Panjáb was in direct contact with the minimum duty of $\frac{1}{2}$ a rupee in Sindh. Now, I think the Council will perceive at once that, had the recent alteration not been effected in the salt-duties of Southern India, it would have been extremely difficult for this Government to decide at what rate Rájputána salt should be taxed at the various places of production, so as to permit the removal of the customs-lines without serious loss of revenue to the British Government. If the Bombay rate of rupee 1-13 per maund were adopted, then salt taxed at this rate would, in the absence of the preventive line, pour into the Panjáb, the North-Western and the Central Provinces of India, displacing in those provinces the salt taxed at rupees 3 per maund. If, on the other hand, the higher rate of rupees 3 were adopted, then Rájputána itself would be flooded with the cheaper salt of Sindh and Bombay, and the Rájputána salt-industry would be killed. Moreover, whenever the Rájputána State Railway is completed to Ahmadábád, and even, perhaps, before the completion of that railway, the Runn salt of the Bombay Presidency, a first class salt, admirably adapted for carriage without waste, would enter and permeate the whole of Northern India now within the customs-line, at a cheaper rate than the difference of duty, thus widely ravaging our salt-revenue. I venture to maintain, therefore, that an equalisation of the salt-duties in British territory surrounding the salt-producing Native States is a necessary preliminary to the abolition of the inland customs-line; that in the advanced stage of our negotiations with those States it was incumbent on us to lose no time in making an appreciable approach towards the establishment of such an equalisation in our own salt-duties; and that no measure adopted for that purpose could practically be confined to the territories I have mentioned. The Madras duty must be on the same level as the Bombay duty; and the duty in Lower Bengal must not be very much higher than the duty in the Upper Provinces; for, otherwise, the dearer salt would be entirely displaced by the cheaper salt, to the great disturbance and injury of trade. Now, I grieve to say that, in the present state of our finances, it was simply impossible for us to lower the rates in Northern India down to the level of the rates in Southern India. Such a measure would have involved the loss of at least $1\frac{1}{2}$ million sterling of revenue. We had, therefore, to choose between raising the rates in Southern India, without making any simultaneous reduction in the rates of Northern India, or making an addition to the rates in Southern India considerably larger than the simultaneous reduction effected in Northern India. It is the last of these two courses that we have now adopted in the belief that it is the fairest. We have not raised the rates in Southern India without effecting at least some simultaneous reduction in the rates of Northern India; and I assert that this is more than any previous Government of India has done towards the establishment of an equilibrium in the salt-duty upon equitable principles, and at a level which, if high in the first instance, will, I trust, be found susceptible of gradual reduction to a minimum uniform rate. We have raised the Madras and Bombay duties to rupees 2-8; that is to say, we have increased them by 11 annas per maund: but we have simultaneously lowered the salt-duties in the Upper Provinces of Northern India by 4 annas per maund, and in the Lower Provinces by 2 annas per maund; so that, at the present moment, the salt-duty in the Southern Presidencies stands at rupees 2-8; in Lower Bengal at rupees 3-2, and in the Northern Provinces at rupees 2-12, per maund. I must again remind the Council that we have not made these alterations in the rates of the salt-duties without having first assiduously laboured to secure practical guar-

antees for the early accomplishment of that great and beneficent object which will, when accomplished, complete the fiscal reform, of which these measures are but the necessary preliminaries; and, in this respect also, I think I am entitled to assert that the present Government of India has done more than any of its predecessors have attempted to do, in furtherance of the fiscal policy which all its predecessors have advocated and proclaimed. The inequalities which still remain in the assessment of the salt-duty are sufficiently inconvenient; and it is my earnest hope that the present Government may have an early opportunity of still further approximating the rates in Northern India to the existing rates in Southern India; for we calculate that a uniform rate of rupees 2-8 per maund will give us, with a diminished inconvenience to the trader, and great benefit to the general consumer, about the same revenue as that which we have hitherto realised from the duty at its previous unequal rates. It is true that the present enhancement of the salt-duty in Madras and Bombay is calculated to give an increased revenue of £300,000. But, then, I must remind the Council that we have not imposed any other form of famine-taxation on the agricultural classes of those two Presidencies. I cannot too earnestly repeat that our main object in dealing with the salt-duties of Madras and Bombay has not been to obtain a larger revenue on the whole than we could have obtained had we left those duties alone, but to facilitate and accelerate the completion of that great fiscal reform to which, under four successive Viceroyalties, the Supreme Government of this Empire has long been committed, quite irrespective of all financial exigencies occasioned by famine or other causes. The additional taxation which, on this ground, it was necessary to impose upon Southern India we have willingly accepted as a justification for exempting the agricultural classes in that part of India from the contribution exacted from the same classes in other parts of India on behalf of famine-expenditure.

"In earnest of our sincerity in affirming that our recent alterations of the salt-duty have been made, not for revenue, but for fiscal purposes, I may again remind the Council that, by reducing the salt-duty in Bengal and in Northern India, we have sacrificed £200,000 worth of revenue. Nor should it be forgotten, I think, when we come to consider the practical incidence of the existing salt-duties upon the poorer portion of the population, that the extension of railway-communication has done much to cheapen the virtual price of salt to the people. For instance, the lines which now connect Bombay with Beypore and Madras on the one side, and Jabalpur and Nagpur on the other, and those which connect Negapatam with Tuticorin, carry salt from the sea-coast to the interior at the rate of 1 anna per maund for about every 50 miles. Thus, the carriage of a maund of salt from Madras or Bombay to any intermediate railway-station does not now exceed 8 annas, which is considerably less than the old cost of carriage by road, and may be fairly reckoned, in favour of the consumer, against the corresponding increase of duty.

"Similarly, in the Bengal Presidency, the present railroads have placed a great part of the country in immediate communication with the sea-coast and internal salt-sources; so that, in spite of the continued imposition of comparatively high duties, the development of railway-communication has cheapened the price of salt over a great part of the country; and further reductions in the price of salt may consequently be expected from further progress in the development of railway-communication.

"But, sincerely as I desire to see the price of salt not only equalised, but cheapened, throughout India; earnestly as I hope that it may be the privilege of this administration to accelerate the arrival of the day when such a result may be attainable; still, I must frankly own that I feel unable to accept the dictum of those who assert that the present salt-duties are a grievous burden to the long-suffering back of the poor raiyat. It may be in the power of the Government of India, and I hope, indeed, it may be in the power of the present Government of India, to lighten that burden such as it is; but it is my own

belief that it will never be in the power of any Government of India to devise a substitute for it, which will weigh less heavily on the poorer classes, or be less sensibly felt by them. A salt-tax of rupees 2-8 per maund is a tax of less than three farthings per pound. It would be absurd to represent the pressure of such a tax as oppressive. The manner in which the tax is levied renders the pressure of it almost inappreciable. It is an indirect impost, distributed, in minute daily instalments, over vast masses of population; and, in all probability, the majority of the millions who pay it are not even conscious of its existence. It is the only obligatory tax imposed by this Government upon the masses; and the total amount of its proceeds, when compared with the numbers from whom it is collected, shows how small is the contribution of each individual.

"The gross estimated revenue of a salt-tax, assessed at rupees 2-8 per maund, is about 6 millions sterling; and this revenue would be collected from a population of not less than 200,000,000 of consumers. On this point, I shall again venture to quote the words of Sir William Muir. 'If,' he said, 'there were any form of indirect taxation which could be brought to bear upon the rich, rather than upon the poor, and on the luxuries, rather than on the necessities, of life, I would at once agree to such a tax; but I know of none that is practicable.' And then, after dwelling on the dissatisfaction occasioned by all attempts to extract national revenue from the wealthier classes by direct taxes specially imposed on those classes, as compared with the ascertained social results of indirect taxation levied on a commodity which is consumed by rich and poor, and equally necessary for all classes in the community, Sir William Muir concludes by this emphatic record of his own experience: 'In the one case,' he says, 'we stir up angry feelings in every class throughout the country; in the other case, we peaceably realise what we require, without affecting the contentment and tranquillity of any class.'

"In quoting these words, I do not forget that it is no justification of a bad tax that it is borne without complaint, or even without being perceived, by those on whom it really falls. A poison may be fatal, administered in repeated doses, infinitesimally small. All that I desire to point out is, that, so far as objections might arise to the salt-tax on the ground of its being unpopular, as we well know it has been in other countries, such a reason for rejecting this form of taxation has no existence in India.

"I trust, then, I have shown that the recent action of the present Government of India, in reference to the salt-duties of Madras and Bombay, is in complete accordance with the consistent, continuous and repeatedly avowed aim of its predecessors during the last ten years and more. I trust I have shown that of the sincerity of its devotion to the prosecution of that aim the present Government of India has given conspicuous proof, by taking, for the attainment of it, bolder and wider steps than any which have been taken by previous administrations. I trust I have shown that these steps have been taken without deviation from the course prescribed to us by our predecessors. And, if I have succeeded in this endeavour, then I think I am entitled to claim from all who have questioned our policy, a complete acquittal from the charge that, in what we have done, we have sacrificed the interests of the poorer classes to those of the richer, with a view to a mere increase of revenue. The point at which we have now arrived is this. The salt-duty in Madras, Bombay, Sindh and the Central Provinces has been equalized at the rate of rupees 2-8 per maund. In the North-Western Provinces, Oudh, the Panjáb and Lower Bengal, it still varies between higher rates. The aim of the present Government will be to reduce those higher rates to the level already reached by the salt-duties of Southern India. Nor shall we relax our endeavours to cheapen the price of salt throughout the whole Empire by improving our means of communication with the sources of supply. I trust that our administration may last long enough to achieve these long-defer-

red results; and that my hon'ble friend, Sir John Strachey, may still be a Member of it when we attain the Promised Land to which he first guided our progress, and thus fulfil his eloquent prophecy of the day when the Government of India will have given to the people of India 'the means of obtaining, with the least possible inconvenience, and at the cheapest rate consistent with financial necessities, a supply of salt only limited by the people's capacity of consumption.' In the meanwhile, we must continue, I fear, though animated by hope and free from self-reproach, to adopt the motto suggested by some schoolmaster for the door of a grammar-school, and borrowed from that venerable authority, the Eton Latin Grammar—'*Præsens imperfectum, perfectum futurum.*' With the expression of this hope, I now beg to put the question moved by my hon'ble colleague."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

TRANSFER OF PROPERTY BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES presented the Preliminary Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to define and amend the law relating to the Transfer of Property.

FERRIES (PANJAB, N.-W. P. AND OUDH) BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES also moved for leave to introduce a Bill to regulate Ferries in the Panjāb, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. He said that in the Panjāb, owing to the inadvertent repeal by Act IV of 1872 (the Panjāb Laws Act) of Bengal Regulation VI of 1819, there was now no law at all for the control of ferries. One result of the repeal was that everything done by the Magistrates for the last five years in the way of appointing persons to the charge of public ferries, regulating the rates of toll, the number and description of boats and so on, had been done without any warrant of law. Another result was that unlicensed persons might legally set up private rival ferries near ferries managed by Government, and thus materially reduce the income derived from the latter, and the funds available for keeping them in order. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Bengal Regulation VI of 1819 was still in force; but the Local Government had expressed a desire that it should be replaced by a measure better adapted to the requirements of the present time and the conditions of modern legislation. The Bill had been framed on the lines of the Burma Ferries Act, which this Council had passed in 1873, and which he believed was working well, but of course some modifications were necessary to adapt this measure to the circumstances of Northern India. He would, if the Council gave him leave to introduce the Bill, explain those changes on a future occasion.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

ARMS BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR EDWARD BAYLEY moved that the Hon'ble Mr. Thornton be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 13th February 1878.

CALCUTTA ;
The 9th February 1878. }

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

NOTE.—The Meeting which was originally fixed for Wednesday, the 6th February 1878, was adjourned to Saturday, the 9th February 1878.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR
GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING
LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF
THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 87.

The Council met at Government House on Wednesday, the 13th February, 1878.

PRESENT :

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G.M.S.I.,
presiding.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, C.S.I.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B.

The Hon'ble Sir E. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Sir J. Strachey, K.C.S.I.

Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble Sir E. B. Johnson, K.C.B.

The Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble F. R. Cockerell.

The Hon'ble B. W. Colvin.

The Hon'ble Mahārājā Jotindra Mohan Tagore.

The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Muntáz-ud-Daulah Nawáb Sir Muhammad Faiz Ali Khán,
Bahádur, K.C.S.I.

The Hon'ble T. H. Thornton, D.C.L., C.S.I.

TREASURE-TROVE BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR EDWARD BAYLEY moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to Treasure-trove be taken into consideration. He said that, as it was now some time since this Bill was first introduced into this Council, and as the form, though not the substance, of the Bill had been considerably altered since it first came under consideration, he thought it might perhaps be right, in asking the Council to take the report of the Select Committee into consideration, to say a few words to refresh their memory as regards the reasons for and the objects of the Bill. The reasons for the Bill—the reasons for which it was required—were simply that the law throughout the country was partly uncertain, partly diversified, and partly unworkable.

The old law, that is to say, the existing law, was founded upon the principle that all treasure-trove lapsed to, and became the property of, the State. That was a principle which was in theory perfectly defensible and was not to be denied. But as a matter of fact, especially in India, it was impossible to enforce it, and the attempt to do so had only resulted in creating a series of offences which it was difficult to punish, which were also demoralising, and had also led to the destruction of many valuable articles in consequence of the temptations for concealing their discovery. The object of the present Bill was to make the law certain and to place it on a workable foundation. The principle which the Committee had followed was to secure in the first place the intimation of the finding of the treasure, to secure the rights of all persons who could establish an antecedent property in it; and only where no such antecedent right could be established, did the right to the property come to be dealt with under this law. When the property was declared to be without an antecedent owner, then the division of property in the article found was made between the finder and the owner of the place where it was found. The reason for giving this right to the owner of the soil was that, although perhaps it was not a right which could very easily be defended on principle,

yet as a matter of fact such right was very largely asserted by persons who were owners of the soil, and the assertion of vague and antagonistic rights had given rise to many disputes and had also frequently led to the concealment of property found. It was therefore proposed to place the finder and the owner of the property in certain definite relations in regard to that property; and finally the Bill provided means whereby the Government would be able to procure for the national museum articles of historical or archæological value which it might be desirable to secure. Special provisions had been largely introduced into legislation in Europe for this purpose, and had the effect of preserving for national use much very valuable property and articles of great historical importance which would otherwise have been destroyed. He hoped that such might also be the result in India. But the Bill being one which was founded on a principle entirely new to India and intended for a state of society which was not exactly the same as that in Europe, might possibly be found practically to require amendment in its details. It was at present launched in the best form which we were able to give it, and he had no doubt that if experience showed that it required modification, the Council would so modify it.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR EDWARD BAYLEY also moved that the Bill as amended be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

TRANSFER OF PROPERTY BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES moved that the Hon'ble Mr. Thornton be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to define and amend the law relating to the Transfer of Property.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 20th February 1878.

CALCUTTA;
The 13th February 1878. }

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS
FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 12th FEBRUARY 1878.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Madras the only rainfall reported is in Ganjam; general prospects are unchanged; the price of rice is fluctuating, and that of dry grains generally rising slightly. The total number on works is 141,551, and on gratuitous relief 153,981, a decrease of 9,355 and 11,091 on the figures for last week respectively. In Mysore there has been no rain, and there is no change in prospects; the number on works for the week ending the 2nd instant was 41,229, and gratuitously relieved 3,775: the former is 1,605 more and the latter 353 less than in the previous week. In Bombay showers are reported, with much consequent benefit to the *rabi*, from Sind; elsewhere there has been no rain, and the reaping of the *rabi* is beginning. Moderate rain has fallen in most districts of the Central Provinces, which has partially damaged the crops. In Berar no rain has fallen: the harvest of the *rabi* has commenced. In Central India rain is reported from Gwalior and a hailstorm from Sutna. In Rajputana slight rain has fallen at Jodhpore, Tonk, Jeypore and Ulwar; prospects are good. In Bengal rain has fallen in several of the Central and Delta districts, in Behar, the Bhāgalpur division and Chota Nagpore; it is wanted in the Eastern districts and in Jalpaiguri, Cooch Behar, and Pooree; the prospects of the *rabi* and other standing crops are generally satisfactory. In Assam and Sylhet there has been rain. In Burma none has fallen; the harvest is smallest. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh there has been general rain and in many districts hail; some injury has been done to the crops by damp, hail and blight, and fine weather is required to secure the harvest. General rain, with hail in many places, has also fallen throughout the Punjab: agricultural prospects are still good, but more rain is not required in the Northern districts, though it would be beneficial in the Hissar division.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—			
Ganjam	(Feb. 7th)	0.29	Rice 10.29, <i>raggi</i> 14.93, <i>cholum</i> 15.01, <i>cumboo</i> 15.11; average number daily fed at Berhampur, Aska and Purushottampur 238.
Vizagapatam	(„ 11th)	<i>Nil</i>	Rice 9.4, <i>cholum</i> 14.8, <i>raggi</i> 15.2, <i>cumboo</i> 16.4; pasture and drinking water diminishing.
Godavery	(„ „)	<i>Nil</i>	Rice 8.8, <i>cholum</i> 17.7, <i>raggi</i> 17.41, <i>cumboo</i> 18; crops generally good, though slightly suffering from blight in some places; harvest of <i>cholum</i> almost completed, outturn $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$; ancient planked up, water stands 2 inches above stone crest.
Kistna	(„ 7th)	<i>Nil</i>	Rice 7.39, <i>cholum</i> 13.42, <i>raggi</i> 14.39, <i>cumboo</i> 13.53; on works 957; sick in hospitals 14; village relief stopped; standing crops not yet free from insects in places; cotton reported bad in Gunter, Sattana-pulli and Vinuconda taluks; <i>varagu</i> , castor, chillies and horse-gram being harvested, outturn $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$.
Nellore	(„ 9th)	<i>Nil</i>	Rice 7.60, <i>cholum</i> 10.98, <i>raggi</i> 12.72, <i>cumboo</i> 11.43; on Public Works Dept. works 10,167; canal 16,840; camps 2,398; village relief 949; crops fair, but suffering from insects and blight.
Cuddapah	(„ 8th)	...	Rice 7.80, <i>cholum</i> 13.69, <i>raggi</i> 14.47, <i>cumboo</i> 13.94; on works 2,757; children 266; camps 2,137; village relief 5,374; paddy and <i>raggi</i> harvested in parts, outturn $\frac{1}{2}$.
Bellary	(„ 9th)	<i>Nil</i>	Rice 8.82, <i>cholum</i> 12.03, <i>raggi</i> 11.63, <i>cumboo</i> 11.09; on works 2,930; camps 1,117; village relief 3,759; sowing of second-crop paddy still in progress in some places; standing crops, pulses, horse-gram, Bengal-gram, oil-seeds, <i>korra</i> and cotton generally thriving in some places; white <i>cholum</i> crop in some places has been damaged by insects; pulses, oil-seeds, <i>korra</i> , <i>cholum</i> , paddy and sugarcane have been harvested in most places, but the outturn is less than was expected.
Kurnool	(„ „)	<i>Nil</i>	Rice 9.11, <i>cholum</i> 13.38, <i>raggi</i> 14.72, <i>cumboo</i> 11.74; on works 772; children 95; in camps 275; village relief 11,093; paddy and <i>cholum</i> being harvested.
North Arcot	(„ 8th)	<i>Nil</i>	Rice 8.1, <i>cholum</i> 10.4, <i>raggi</i> 18.5, <i>cumboo</i> 10.5, wheat 8.1; on works 31,177; children 2,565; camps and houses 11,217; village relief 2,409; crops affected with blight and insects in some places, withering in 2 taluks; harvest of paddy and <i>raggi</i> , outturn poor.
South Arcot	...	<i>Nil</i>	Rice 11.33, <i>cholum</i> 15.60, <i>raggi</i> 13.51, <i>cumboo</i> 14.86; on works, Revenue Department, 474, Professional 771; camps 2,274; villages 11,488; crops generally good; want of rain felt in uplands; <i>cholum</i> , <i>raggi</i> , <i>varagu</i> , and paddy harvested, outturn tolerable.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—continued.		
Tanjore (Feb. 9th)	<i>Nil</i>	Rice 10.56, <i>cholum</i> 14.5, <i>raggi</i> 15.92, <i>cumboo</i> 13.45; rivers low; wet crops thriving, dry in good condition; harvest, wet, <i>samba</i> , and dry, <i>varagu</i> , outturn $\frac{1}{2}$ to full.
Trichinopoly (" ")	<i>Nil</i>	Rice 9.92, <i>cholum</i> 28.0, <i>raggi</i> 15.58, <i>cumboo</i> 18.65; on works 1,959; children 380; in camps 175; village relief 270; early paddy, <i>cholum</i> , <i>cumboo</i> and <i>varagu</i> harvested in parts, outturn between a 9 and 12-anna crop; Pudducottah prospects improving.
Madura (" ")	<i>Nil</i>	Rice 10.95, <i>cholum</i> 11.34, <i>cumboo</i> 21.74, <i>raggi</i> 17.97; on works 4,310; children 518; in camps 1,617; village relief 2,501; paddy being harvested in all places, yield between $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$.
Tinnevelly (" ")	<i>Nil</i>	Rice 11.1, <i>raggi</i> 22.95, <i>cumboo</i> 30.3; camps and houses 12; village relief 78; private charity 22; crops damaged by locusts and insects in 4 taluks; harvest in parts; outturn below the average.
Coimbatore (" ")	<i>Nil</i>	Rice 9.57, <i>cholum</i> 13.37, <i>raggi</i> 14.84, <i>cumboo</i> 20.6; on works 29,286; camps and houses 6,536; children 847; village relief 5,657; standing crops reported to be destroyed by insects in parts; harvest of paddy, <i>cholum</i> and <i>cumboo</i> , outturn of paddy $\frac{1}{2}$ to full, of dry grains poor in parts.
Nilgiris (" ")	<i>Nil</i>	Rice 8.02, <i>cholum</i> 10.26, <i>raggi</i> 10.78, <i>cumboo</i> 13.86.
Salem (" 11th)	<i>Nil</i>	Rice 8.37, <i>raggi</i> 10.88, <i>cumboo</i> 12.14, <i>cholum</i> 8.96; on works 31,690; camps 6,340; village 16,340; crops injured by insects; harvest of paddy and <i>raggi</i> , outturn $\frac{1}{2}$.
South Canara (" 9th)	<i>Nil</i>	Rice 12.19, <i>raggi</i> 12.88; second rice crop harvesting in progress, outturn generally good.
Malabar (" ")	<i>Nil</i>	Rice 10.77, <i>raggi</i> 12.18; rain not needed; harvesting second crop almost over, outturn above average; prospects good.
Chingleput (" ")	<i>Nil</i>	Rice 8.93, <i>raggi</i> 11.49, <i>cumboo</i> 10.56, <i>cholum</i> 12.87; on works 2,900; children 502; camps 1,638; village relief 36,941; crops generally good except where injured by insects; want of water to bring crops to maturity commencing to be felt; <i>kar</i> , <i>samba</i> , <i>raggi</i> , <i>cumboo</i> , <i>cholum</i> and <i>gingelly</i> harvested in parts, outturn from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$, <i>raggi</i> full.
Madras (" 12th)	<i>Nil</i>	Rice 7.3, <i>raggi</i> 9.9, <i>cholum</i> 9.8. <i>General Remarks.</i> —General prospects unchanged; price of rice fluctuating; prices of dry grains generally rising slightly; total number on works 141, 551; total number gratuitously relieved 153,981; exports of grain by rail from Madras during the week ending the 9th instant 940 tons.
Bombay—(Feb. 13th)		
<i>Sind—</i>		
Hyderabad	Slight rain in Hyderabad, Tando Alahyar, Shikhdapur, and Sukrand; 10 in Moro on 6th and 1.10 on 7th; 78 in Naushahro; about 1 inch in Kandiáro.	<i>Rabi</i> much benefited.
<i>Guzerat—</i>		
Ahmedabad	...	Crops well.
Páñch Maháls	...	Weather cold and seasonable since yesterday.
Surat	...	Seventeen deaths from cholera in city.
Broach	...	No change.
<i>Khandesh and Násik</i>		
Khandesh	...	No change.
Násik	...	Ditto.
<i>Konkan—</i>		
Tanna	...	<i>Rabi</i> crops thriving; fever prevailing.
Colába (Feb. 11th)	...	Weather cold; public health good except in three talukas where slight fever prevails; <i>rabi</i> crops healthy.
<i>Deccan—</i>		
Poona	...	Few cases of cattle disease in Junnar.
Ahmednagar	<i>Nil</i>	
Sholapur	...	Harvesting of <i>rabi</i> crops commenced.
Satara	...	Reaping of <i>rabi</i> commenced; fever partially prevalent in six talukas.
<i>Southern Mahratta Country.</i>		
Belgaum	...	No change.
Dharwar	...	Outturn from early <i>jowari</i> expected to be moderate; exports from Gadag to Nizam's territory; prices there rising; state of crops healthy as before.
Kaládgi	...	<i>Rabi</i> prospects middling; crops generally suffering from insects and blight, except in Hungund, where they are good; ague generally prevalent.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—continued.		
<i>Kattywar and Gaskwar's Territory.</i>		
Wadhwan ...	...	Weather moderate; health good; crops same as before. Small-pox in Baroda Mahál; city healthy. <i>General Remarks.</i> —Slight showers in Sind; <i>rabi</i> reaping progressing.
Baroda ...	...
Bengal—		
Chittagong ...	0·25	Weather fine and warm; the crops are fair, but want rain; rice is rising in price.
Noakholly ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather seasonable; the cold-weather crops are progressing favourably; public health is good.
Chittagong Hill Tracts...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather seasonable; the hillmen have begun to cut jungle for jooming.
Hill Tipperah ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather warm for the season, and occasionally cloudy; prospects of chillies and other cold-weather crops continue good.
Backergunge ...	<i>Nil</i>	All is well, save that food is getting dear.
Furreedport ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather warm; occasional clouds; the <i>kalai</i> crop has been gathered in most places, and sugarcane is being cut; rain is generally wanted, but much rain would injure the crops that are in an advanced stage; there is still a good deal of fever in many parts of the district.
Dacca ...	0·06	Weather warm, with heavy fogs in the morning; state and prospects of the crops are favourable, but rain would do good.
Mymensingh ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather fine and mild; the cold-weather crops have been nearly all harvested; the outturn is an average one.
Tipperah ...	0·70	Weather dull, but dry; the cold-weather crops are giving a good outturn; <i>boro dhun</i> promises well.
24-Pergunnahs ...	0·03	Weather hot during the day, nights are cooler; state and prospects of the crops are satisfactory; cholera and fever have much abated.
Jessore ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather perceptibly warmer than last week; during the last few mornings there have been dense fogs; state and prospects of the crops are favourable; a fine crop of sugarcane is being cut; preparations for the sowings of spring rice are going on.
Nuddea ...	<i>Nil</i>	The weather is beginning to be hot in the day, and the sun is fast gaining power; the cold-weather crops may be said to be generally slightly below the average; none seem to be particularly good or particularly bad; the health of the district is a little better than it has been.
Moorshedabad ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather warmer than is quite seasonable, but cool at night; prospects of the crops continue on the whole satisfactory; cholera still prevails in four thanas.
Pubna ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather fine, clear, and seasonable; the harvesting of <i>kaldi</i> and sugarcane is still going on; prospects of the <i>rabi</i> crops appear to be promising; fever has not as yet quite disappeared from the Pubna town.
Rajshahye ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather warm and getting warmer; the <i>rabi</i> crop is good; the <i>amun</i> crop has not been so good; it has been harvested; there have not been many cases of cholera, but fever is still prevalent.
Bogra ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather fine and getting warmer; the cutting of the winter rice is over; in the eastern part of the district the land is being prepared for <i>aus</i> and jute crops; sugarcane is being pressed; price of rice is rising; 24 "kutcha" seers are being sold per rupee in the bazar; small-pox has appeared in the Dubchanchia outpost; cholera has much abated, there being only nine fresh cases and four deaths reported during the week.
Dinapore ...	0·68	Weather seasonable; ploughing for the <i>aus</i> crop is becoming general.
Rungpore ...	0·54	Weather getting warm; all crops on the ground are doing well, but tobacco is rather bad; there is now little cholera.
Cooch Behar ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather gradually getting warmer; mornings and nights are cold; the wind is now blowing from the east; the cold-weather crops have improved by the little rain which fell in the previous week, but more is still wanted; the prospects of both mustard and tobacco are good; prices of rice continue high; the health of the people is on the whole good, but fever has not as yet quite disappeared from Matabhanga.
Jalpaiguri ...	0·21	Hot weather is setting in early; rain is needed; prospects of tobacco and other winter crops are good.
Darjeeling ...	0·31	Cold, misty weather, with only occasional short intervals of sunshine; there are no crops of importance on the ground; the young crops of wheat and barley are doing well; buckwheat in the hills will shortly be reaped.
Midnapore ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather growing hotter daily; the cold weather is apparently quite over; prospects of the crops are fair as before.
Howrah ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather getting very warm; the only crop of any importance on the ground now is sugarcane, which is being cut and is yielding a good outturn.
Hooghly ...	0·01	Weather getting warm; no change in the state of the crops to report on since last week; state of public health is normal; cattle disease has not as yet disappeared from thana Dhuniakhally.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—continued.		
Burdwan ...	<i>Nil</i> Culna 0·06 Bood Bood 0·26 Jehanabad 0·07 0·80	Prospects of the <i>rabi</i> crops are good; cholera still continues in the Culna, Bood Bood and Jehanabad sub-divisions; fever is also prevalent in the Jehanabad sub-division.
Baukoora ...	0·80	Weather somewhat cloudy in the beginning of the week, the last part clear and cool, but gradually getting hot; the showers have done the crops good.
Beerbhoom ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather getting rapidly warmer; state and prospects of the crops are satisfactory.
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather sometimes cloudy, threatening rain, but none fell; hot weather is setting in; no change in the prospects of the crops; prices are rising in consequence of export.
Bhāgalpur ...	0·68	Weather cloudy and warm for the season; prospects of the <i>rabi</i> crops continue favourable; this week prices are easier; exportation of food-grains still continues; general health is good.
Monghyr ...	0·25	Weather cloudy and warm; state and prospects of the crops are good.
Purneah ...	0·58	High west wind; weather is daily getting warmer owing to the want of rain; the outturn of the <i>rabi</i> crops will not be first-rate; prices which were rising have fallen considerably owing to the importation of rice from Nepal, from which country during the past few months no export has been allowed.
Maldah ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather fair; the reaping of the <i>kaimanti</i> rice is nearly over; some of the <i>rabi</i> crops are still in the field and promise well; the <i>boro</i> paddy is flourishing; the last week's rain has done much good to the existing plantations; the public health is improving week after week.
Durbhunga ...	0·11	Weather fine and warm; prospects of the <i>rabi</i> crops are favourable; the harvesting of the oil-seeds has commenced.
Mozufferpore ...	0·12	Weather getting warm; the <i>rabi</i> crops are doing well, and prospects are fair; tobacco and <i>rahur</i> have been somewhat injured; poppy looks better owing to the late rains.
Sarun ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather seasonable; cloudy on the 7th and 8th instant; west wind is prevailing; the <i>rabi</i> crops are fair on the whole; wheat, barley, and <i>rahur</i> are doing well; poppy is in flower; early peas and mustard are being gathered; indigo fields are ready for sowing; slight injury to <i>rahur</i> , peas and mustard from frost and blight has been reported from most thanas; all the <i>rabi</i> crops, however, for 70 miles along the banks of the Gogra are very fine; prices are stationary; public health is good.
Chumparun ...	0·25	Weather becoming warmer; prospects of the <i>rabi</i> crops are the same as before.
Patna ...	0·13	Weather seasonably cold; state and prospects of the crops are the same as in last report.
Gya ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather hot at midday and cloudy; maximum thermometer in the shade 86°; no change in the prospects of the crops since last report.
Shahabad ...	0·07	Weather generally clear, but cloudy occasionally; the state of the crops in the fields is the same as reported in the preceding week; sugarcane is commenced to be <i>manufactured</i> ; prices are daily rising.
Hazáribágh ...	0·07	Weather considerably warmer; prospects of the <i>rabi</i> crops continue fair; fine bright weather is required for the <i>mohwa</i> crop.
Lohardugga ...	0·30	The <i>rabi</i> prospects are favourable; in Palamow on account of previous drought the <i>rabi</i> is expected to be below the average; public health is good.
	Light rain in seven out of thirteen police-circles in head-quarters division; 20 in Palamow.	
Manbhoom ...	0·80	Weather seasonable; there is little to report; the <i>mohwa</i> crop is anxiously looked for; if it fails there will be scarcity.
Singbhoom ...	0·58	Weather seasonable; nothing to report about the crops; the district is healthy.
Balasore ...	0·04	Weather warm and cloudy; the cold-weather crops are fair; cases of cholera are fewer.
Cuttack ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather fine and warm; no change in the state and prospects of the crops since last report.
Pooree ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather warm for the season; <i>sarahi</i> rice is being harvested; <i>dalua</i> rice is progressing well in the low lands; <i>moong</i> and <i>kalai</i> promise well; <i>mandia</i> crop in the salt tracts is suffering for want of rain; common rice is selling at 15½ to 21 aers for the rupee; the export of rice appears to be on the increase; public health is good.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —There has been rain in several districts during the week, but more seems to be still wanted in places in Eastern Bengal and in Jalpáiguri and Cooch Behar; it is also much wanted in the salt tracts of Pooree; the prospects of the <i>rabi</i> and other standing crops are on the whole satisfactory; sugarcane is being cut and pressed, and is yielding a good outturn; exportation still continues, and prices are steadily rising in most places; in Purneah they are said to have fallen considerably, owing to the importation of rice from Nepal.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. P. and Oudh—(Feb. 13th).		
Benares (Feb. 12th)	...	Prospects favourable.
Allahabad (" 13th)	...	No change; slight hail in Khairagarh and Handia on the 11th instant.
Jhānsi (" ")	Slight rain on the 10th instant.	Weather cloudy throughout the week, fine to-day; fine weather required to save wheat from blight, which has appeared; prices rising; wheat 10 seers per rupee.
Agra (" 12th)	1 in Jalesar and Firozabad; slight sprinkle in five other parganas.	Blight has appeared in three tahsils; crops generally good but clouds are doing harm.
Barilly (" 13th)	(Rain general) about .5 on 11th instant.	The rain was accompanied by hail in some places; damp has produced rust to a considerable extent; weather now fine; prospects still good, if weather continues clear.
Meerut (" ")	Rain accompanied by hail.	No damage; prospects unchanged.
Lucknow (" ")	Heavy rain at Malihabad on the 11th instant for about an hour; .5 at Mohanlalgaon; .6 at Lucknow during week, and .1 on the 12th instant.	Weather cloudy.
Sitapur (" ")	.9 on the 12th instant accompanied by hail.	Prospects middling.
Fyzabad (" ")	1.2	Crops damaged by hail in some parts on 11th instant.
Partalgarh (" 11th)	.4	Prospects good.
Punjab—(Feb. 12th)—		
Delhi	1.0	Hail has also fallen; prices of food-grains remain unchanged; small-pox still prevalent.
Hissar	.25	Slight hail, and weather still cloudy; crops promising but more rain needed; fodder still scarce; slight fall in prices of food-grains.
Umballa	2.50	Health and state of crops good.
Jullundur	1.10	
Anritsar	1.30	Rain prejudicial to crops.
Lahore	1.60	Health and agricultural prospects good.
Rāwulpindi	2.0	Crops injured by the fall of rain, but agricultural prospects still fair health good.
Mooltan	.30	Slight hail; prospects of <i>rabi</i> crops favourable.
Dera Ismail Khan	1.30	Agricultural prospects favourable, but prices of grain rising.
Peshāwar	2.20	No change in prices.
Central Provinces—(Feb. 13th).		
Upper Godāvari (Feb. 9th)	...	Hot; <i>jowar</i> cutting finished; threshing commenced, small-pox prevalent; prices steady.
Sambalpur	...	Cloudy and close; harvest completed; health good.
Bilāspur	...	<i>Kharif</i> threshing continues; <i>rabi</i> good; fever prevalent; prices rising.
Raipur	...	Prospects of <i>rabi</i> unfavourable; small-pox and cattle disease continue; prices risen.
Bālaghāt	...	Wheat, gram and pulses considerably injured by recent rain; fever continues; prices stationary.
Chhindwāra	...	Cloudy; <i>rabi</i> favourable; fever continues; prices rising.
Chānda (Feb. 10th)	...	<i>Rabi</i> fair; health good; cattle disease continues; prices risen.
Betūl (" 11th)	...	Rain beneficial to <i>rabi</i> ; fever continues; prices rising.
Bhandāra (" 12th)	...	Clear; cutting of <i>rabi</i> crops in progress; fever continues; prices rising.
Nāgpur (" 13th)	...	<i>Kharif</i> threshing continues; <i>rabi</i> harvest commenced; small-pox continues; prices rising.
Wardha	...	<i>Rabi</i> harvesting; small-pox and cattle disease continue; prices rising.
Nimār	...	Hot; prospects of <i>rabi</i> fair; small-pox and cattle disease continue; prices risen.
Hoshangabad	...	Crops partially damaged; few cases of cholera.
Narsinghpur	...	Cloudy; prospects of <i>rabi</i> fair; health good; prices stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preced- ing.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces— continued.		
Jubbulpore ...	21	Crops, light soil, drying up; more rain much wanted; health good; prices rising.
Saugor ...	...	Cloudy; prospects of <i>rabi</i> fair.
Seoni ...	70	Blight in wheat increasing; prices continue to rise.
Damoh ...	...	Wheat excellent; pulses suffering from blight and frost; prices station- ary.
Mandla ...	03	Prospects of <i>rabi</i> favourable; fever abating; prices rising.
<i>General Remarks.</i> —A little more rain would be beneficial in Jubbulpore, but elsewhere crops have been damaged by what has already fallen.		
British Burma. February (13th).		
<i>Arakan Division.</i>		
... ..	...	Public health good; paddy crops almost all reaped; outturn favourable everywhere.
<i>Pegu Division.</i>		
Rangoon ...	...	Public health good; reaping progressing slowly but favourably, price of paddy continues high, very heavy supplies coming into market, but badly winnowed.
Thonkwa ...	...	Health generally good; cholera continues at Yandou, but is less severe; reaping completed; outturn excellent.
Bassein ...	...	Public health good; harvest completed.
Henzada ...	...	Three deaths from cholera in Henzada; 3 in Okpho; 14 in Kameung; 2 in Myanung; and 3 in Kyangheen.
Prome ...	...	Fifteen deaths from cholera in Prome; 4 in Shweboing; 5 in Padoung; and 2 in Mahathaman.
Thayetmyo ...	...	Public health good.
<i>Tenasserim Division.</i>	...	Public health fair; crops reaped.
Assam—		
Gaubati (Feb. 13th)	91; heavy rain on night of 11th and on 12th.	Weather cooler since this rain; land being ploughed up for <i>asa</i> .
Sylhet (" ")	91	Spring rice doing well; reaping of dry crops commenced; ploughing is beginning.
Mysore and Coorg— (Feb. 13th)		
...	...	No change in prospects for week ending 2nd instant, on Civil Relief Works 1,025, on Professional Department Works 4,201, and gratuitously relieved 3,775.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Amruti (Feb. 13th)	...	<i>Rabi</i> crops favourable; reaping commenced.
Central India — (Feb. 13th)		
Indore ...	Nil	Heavy hailstorm damaging crops.
Rutlan ...		
Neemuch ...		
Satna ...		
Gwalior ...	Slight rain on 10th.	Weather cold; scarcity of water in Malwa.
Rajputana—		
Jodhpore (Feb. 12th)	Slight showers on 6th and 8th.	Crops promising.
Deoli (" 11th)	Report not received.	Health good; crops doing well.
Kotah (" ")		
Shahpoora (" ")		
Tonk (" ")		
Jeypore (" 13th)	10 on Sunday	Crops progressing favourably; health good.
Ajmere (" ")	Nil	Prospects unchanged.
Ulwur (" ")	35	Light fall of hail; <i>rabi</i> prospects fair; cattle dying.

ERRATA.—On page 235 of the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* of the 9th instant, opposite Bellary, for "raggi 10'68" read "11'68."

On page 240 of the same Gazette, in the rainfall column opposite Mandla, for "1'0" read "1'90."

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 9. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1878. { Register
No. 33.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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- PART III.**—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and Corporations.
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The North-Western Provinces, Local Rates Act, 1878.
The Oudh Local Rates Act, 1878.
The Panjáb Local Rates Act, 1878.
The Indian Treasure Trove Act, 1878.
- PART V.**—Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22:—
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The Northern India Ferries Bill, 1878.
- SUPPLEMENT No. 9.**

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

CORRIGENDUM.

In the Transfer of Property Bill, No. 11, published in the *Gazette of India* of the 16th and 23rd ultimo—

in section 34, last line but four, for "that clause," read "this section."

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Fort William, the 1st March 1878.

No. 242.—APPOINTMENT.—Mr. T. C. Mitchell, C.S., Supernumerary Assistant Commissioner in

British Burma, to be Assistant Commissioner of the 4th Grade, *vice* Mr. Lewis Gordon, transferred to the Central Provinces.

No. 246.—Mr. A. Kensington, of Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, reported to the Government of the Punjab his arrival at Lahore on the 11th ultimo.

No. 248.—The Hon'ble E. G. Birch, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, availed himself on the 16th ultimo of the furlough granted to him by Home Department Notification No. 1010, dated the 21st December last.

The Hon'ble E. G. Birch reported his departure from India per steamer *Japan* which was left by the Pilot at sea on the 18th ultimo.

No. 249.—The Hon'ble H. T. Prinsep took his seat as an Officiating Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal on the afternoon of the 16th ultimo.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 28th February 1878.

No. 87.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the publication for general information of the following Letters Patent erecting the Bishoprick of Lahore and appointing the Right Reverend Thomas Valpy French, D.D., to be Bishop of Lahore:—

Victoria by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen Defender of the Faith Empress of India To all to whom these presents shall come Greeting Whereas His late Majesty King George the Third Our Royal Grandfather did by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland bearing date the second day of May in the fifty-fourth year of His Reign erect found and constitute our Territories then under the Government of the East India Company to be a Bishop's See and to be called from thenceforth the Bishoprick of Calcutta and did by his same Letters Patent give and grant to Thomas Fanshawe Middleton the first Bishop of Calcutta and his successors full power and authority to perform all the functions peculiar and appropriate to the office of a Bishop within the limits of the said See and did give and grant to the aforesaid Bishop and his successors certain jurisdiction powers and authorities for the performance of his and their spiritual functions subject to certain limitations and reservations as on reference to the said Letters Patent will more fully appear **And whereas** His late Majesty King George the Fourth Our Royal Uncle by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland bearing date the twenty-seventh day of May in the fourth year of His Reign did ordain and declare his Royal Will and Pleasure that from thenceforth the whole of his territories within the limits of the charter of the United Company of Merchants in England trading to the East Indies should be and constitute the See and Diocese of Calcutta and did by the same Letters Patent give and grant to the then Bishop of Calcutta and his successors all and singular rights duties powers authorities functions and jurisdictions in and over all the said Territories which he and they might lawfully exercise in and over the territories under the Government of the said United Company by virtue of the said hereinbefore recited Letters Patent of the second day of May in the fifty-fourth year of the Reign of his said late Majesty King George the Third subject always to the several limitations reservations and provisions therein mentioned and referred to **And whereas** His late Majesty King William the Fourth Our Royal Uncle did by his Letters Patent under the Great Seal of Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland bearing date the thirteenth day of June in the fifth year of his reign erect found make and constitute our Territories in the East Indies then within the limits of the Presidency of Madras theretofore forming part of the Diocese of Calcutta and Our Territories within the Island of Ceylon to be a Bishop's See and to be called thenceforth the Bishoprick of Madras and did thereby nominate and appoint Daniel Corrie Doctor of Laws to be Bishop of the said See of Madras and did will and ordain that the said Bishop of the said See of Madras and his successors should be subject and subordinate to the See of Calcutta and to the Bishop thereof for the time being **And whereas** His late Majesty our said Royal Uncle King William the Fourth did by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland bearing date the first day of October in the seventh year of his reign erect found ordain make and constitute Our Territories in the East Indies then within the limits of the Presidency of Bombay theretofore within the Diocese of Calcutta to be a Bishop's See and to be called thenceforth the Bishoprick of Bombay and did thereby nominate and appoint Thomas Carr Doctor in Divinity to be Bishop of the said See of Bombay and did thereby will and ordain that the said Bishop of the said See of Bombay and his successors should be subject and subordinate to the said See of Calcutta and to the Bishop thereof for the time being **And whereas** since the erection and foundation of the said Bishopricks of Madras and Bombay our territories in the East Indies have been largely increased by conquest cession and otherwise and by reason thereof there is not now sufficient provision for the maintenance and support of a Church Establishment in divers parts of our said Territories **And whereas** it has been represented to us that the Clergy and Laity of the Communion of the Church of England there residing are exposed in matters spiritual and ecclesiastical to grave detriment and inconvenience and that the

evils aforesaid might be remedied by the erection of a Bishop's See in those parts or portions of Our Territories in the East Indies known as the Provinces of the Punjab and Sindh **And whereas** we having taken the promises into Our Royal consideration are persuaded that by erecting a Bishoprick as aforesaid we shall under the blessing of Almighty God greatly advance the well being of Our Subjects in Communion with the Church of England within the said parts of Our said Territories in India **Now know ye** that it is Our Royal Will and Pleasure to and that we do by these presents erect found ordain and constitute all those parts or portions of Our said territories known or called by the names of the Provinces of the Punjab and of Sindh respectively to be a Bishop's See or Diocese and to be called from henceforth the **Bishoprick of Lahore** saving nevertheless to us and our successors the power of altering from time to time the limits of the said Diocese and the jurisdiction of the Bishops thereof and to the end that this our intention may be carried into due effect we having great confidence in the learning morals probity and prudence of Our trusty and well beloved **Thomas Valpy French** Doctor in Divinity do by these presents nominate constitute and appoint him to be the **Bishop** of the said See of **Lahore** and do order and ordain that he shall henceforth be called by the name style and title of Bishop of Lahore **And** we do by these presents give and grant to the said Thomas Valpy French and his successors Bishops of Lahore full power and authority to confer the Orders of Deacon and Priest to confirm those that are baptized and come to the years of discretion and to do and perform all the other functions peculiar and appropriate to the Office of a Bishop such Bishop and his successors having been first ordained and consecrated according to the form prescribed by the Liturgy of the Church of England and also by himself or themselves or by his or their commissaries to be by him or them constituted and appointed to exercise Spiritual Jurisdiction in and throughout the said See and Diocese of Lahore **And** we do hereby grant and declare that the said Bishop of Lahore and his successors may found and constitute one or more (but not exceeding two) Archdeacons within the said Diocese of Lahore and may appoint one or more (as the case may require) fit and proper persons being a Chaplain or Chaplains on one of our Ecclesiastical Establishments in India of not less than two years' standing to be Archdeacon or Archdeacons of the said Archdeaconry or Archdeacons **Provided always** that such Archdeacon or Archdeacons shall exercise such jurisdiction only as shall lawfully be committed to him or them by the said Bishop or his Successors and the said Bishop and his Successors may also from time to time nominate and appoint a fit and proper person to be Registrar of the said Diocese of Lahore **Moreover** we will and grant by these presents that the said Bishop be a body corporate **And** we do ordain make and constitute him to be a perpetual corporation and to have perpetual succession and that he and his successors be for ever hereafter known by the name of Bishop of Lahore and that he and his successors by the name aforesaid shall be able and capable in the law and have full power to purchase have take hold and enjoy such manors messuages lands rents tenements annuities and hereditaments of what nature or kind soever in fee and in perpetuity or for term of life or years and also all manner of goods chattels and things personal whatsoever and that the said Bishop and his successors by and under the name or title aforesaid may prosecute claim plead and be impleaded defend and be defended answer and be answered in all manner of Courts of us and Our successors and elsewhere in and upon all and singular Causes Actions Suits Writs and demands as well spiritual as temporal and in all other things causes and matters whatsoever and that he and his successors shall and may for ever hereafter have and use a corporate seal and that the said seal from time to time at his and their will and pleasure may break change alter or make new as to him or them shall seem expedient **Moreover** We will and ordain by these presents that the said Bishop of the said See of Lahore and his successors shall be subject and subordinate to the See of Calcutta and to the Bishop thereof for the time being in the same manner as any Bishop of any See within the Province of Canterbury in Our realm of England is under the authority of the Archiepiscopal See of Canterbury and the Archbishop thereof **And** to the end that all the matters and things aforesaid may have their due effect we do hereby signify to the most reverend Father in God Archibald Campbell Lord

Archbishop of Canterbury Primate of all England and Metropolitan that we have erected and founded the aforesaid Episcopal See of Lahore and have named and preferred our beloved Thomas Valpy French to the said Bishoprick and have appointed him the Bishop and ordinary Pastor thereof requiring and by the faith and love whereby he is bound to us commanding him the said Archbishop to consecrate the aforesaid Thomas Valpy French Bishop of Lahore in manner accustomed and diligently to do and perform all other things appertaining to his office in this behalf with effect **And** further to the end that all the other things aforesaid may be firmly holden and done we will and grant to the aforesaid Thomas Valpy French that he shall have our Letters Patent under Our Great Seal of Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland duly made and sealed **In witness** whereof we have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent **Witness** ourself at Westminster the eighteenth day of December in the forty-first year of Our Reign.

By Warrant under the Queen's Sign Manual,

C. ROMILLY.

No. 88.—The Right Reverend Thomas Valpy French, D.D., Bishop of Lahore, arrived in Bombay on the 7th instant.

J. O'KINEALY,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.—FORESTS.

Calcutta, the 1st March 1878.

No. 274F.—Mr. A. Stewart, Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests, Berar, is appointed to officiate as an Assistant Conservator of Forests of the 3rd Grade with effect from the 26th January 1878.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.

The 1st March 1878.

No. 8 of 1878.—The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information :—

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

BAY OF BENGAL.—BRITISH BURMA.—BASSEIN RIVER.

Burgess Rock off Hinghie Island.

With reference to Notice to Mariners, No. 8, dated 16th June 1877, issued by this Department, further information regarding the rock situated in mid-channel abreast of the north-east point of Hinghie island, states that a second class iron buoy, painted *white* and *black* vertically, has been laid 10 yards N. N. E. of the rock, now called *Burgess rock*, over which there is a depth of 17 feet at low-water springs, on the following bearings :—

Cohier's house at N. E. end of Hinghie	... N. W. $\frac{3}{4}$ N., distant one mile.
Stony point (north side of river)	... N. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N., $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles.
Ward point (south side of river)	... E. by N. $\frac{3}{4}$ N. (northerly), $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

It is also reported that the sand to the east of the Wolf rock, situated on the east side of Hinghie island, has extended a quarter of a mile to the eastward.

[Bearings are Magnetic. Variation $2^{\circ} 45'$ Easterly in 1878.]

A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, *Comdr. (late I. N.)*

Superintendent, Marine Survey of India

MARINE SURVEY DEPARTMENT; }
CALCUTTA,
The 1st March 1878.

By order,

G. H. M. BATTEN.

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts :—Rangoon and Bassein or Negrais rivers, No. 834; Prepara's North Channel, No. 152; Coronge island to White point, No. 823; Bay of Bengal, Eastern Sheet, No. 706; and Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I, page 496.

If this Notice is received on boardship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

SALT.

The 28th February 1878.

No. 49.—In modification of the orders contained in Notification No. 257, dated the 6th October 1875, the Governor General in Council is pleased to reduce the price of Sambhar salt supplied for railway consignments from 8 annas to 5½ annas per maund with an additional charge of half an anna per maund for weighing, filling into bags and loading on the railway waggons.

This Notification will take effect on and after the 1st March 1878.

SURVEYS.

The 28th February 1878.

No. 122.—The following promotions are made in the Survey Department with effect from the 1st January 1878:—

Major F. Coddington, S.C., Deputy Superintendent of the 3rd Grade, to officiate in the 2nd Grade.

Major W. H. Wilkins, S.C.	{ Assistant Superintendents of the 1st Grade, to officiate as { in the 3rd Grade.
Captain E. W. Samuels, S.C.	
J. E. Sandeman, S.C.	
J. Waterhouse, S.C.	

Mr. W. H. Cole, M.A.	{ Assistant Superintendents of the 2nd Grade, to officiate in the 1st Grade of Asst. Superis.
Mr. H. B. Talbot.	
Captain J. R. Wilmer, S.C.	
„ H. S. Cowan, S.C.	
„ E. H. Steel, S.C.	
„ H. S. Hutchinson, S.C.	

Captain R. Beavan, S.C.	{ Assistant Superintendents of the 3rd Grade, to officiate in the 2nd Grade of Assistant Superintendents.
Lieutenant R. G. Woodthorpe, R.E.	

Mr. G. H. Cooke.	{ Assistant Superintendents of the 2nd Grade of Assistant Superintendents.
Captain A. J. C. Scott, S.C.	
Lieutenant J. R. Hobday, S.C.	

No. 123.—The following officers of the Survey Department will continue to officiate in the grade noted opposite their names until further orders:—

Major W. M. Campbell, R.E., Deputy Superintendent of the 2nd Grade.

Captain R. J. Riddell, R.E., Deputy Superintendent of the 2nd Grade.

Major W. F. Badgley, S.C., Deputy Superintendent of the 3rd Grade.

Captain A. Baird, R.E., Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade.

Mr. J. McGill, Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade.

Lieutenant H. J. Harman, R.E., Assistant Superintendent of the 2nd Grade.

Mr. E. C. Ryall, Assistant Superintendent of the 2nd Grade.

Lieutenant St. G. C. Gore, R.E., Assistant Superintendent of the 2nd Grade.

No. 124.—The following reversions in the Survey Department have taken place with effect from the 1st January 1878:—

Major H. R. Thuillier, R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent of the 1st Grade, reverted to the 2nd Grade of Deputy Superintendents.

Captain W. M. Rogers, R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent of the 2nd Grade, reverted to his appointment as Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade.

G. H. M. BATTEN,

Off. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—POLITICAL.

Fort William, the 22nd February 1878.

No. 473P.—With reference to Notification No. 1980P., dated 11th August 1877, Mr. W. G. Hall, Consul for the Austro-Hungarian Empire at Bombay, resumed charge of his office on the 9th February 1878.

The 26th February 1878.

No. 495P.—With reference to Notification No. 2 D. C. P., dated 1st January 1877, it is hereby notified that Her Majesty the Queen and Empress of India has signified her pleasure that the salute of 101 guns shall be reserved for the contingency of the personal presence of the Sovereign in India, and that on all other occasions, such as anniversaries and the like, which it is customary to celebrate by a Royal salute, the salute shall be 31 guns.

GENERAL.

The 26th February 1878.

No. 581G.—Pending the arrival of Lieutenant Temple, Captain J. R. Watson, Wing Officer, 13th Regiment, Bombay Native Infantry, is appointed to officiate temporarily as Political Assistant, 2nd Class, and Cantonment Magistrate at Nasarabad, with effect from the date of receiving charge.

The 28th February 1878.

No. 607G.—Lieutenant A. C. Talbot, Political Assistant, 3rd Class, is appointed to officiate as Political Assistant, 1st Class, and is posted to Rajpootana as 1st Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Rajpootana, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Captain Martelli.

From the date on which Lieutenant Talbot assumes charge of the above office, Captain N. C. Martelli, Officiating Political Assistant, 1st Class, and 1st Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Rajpootana, is appointed to officiate as Political Assistant, 2nd Class, and is posted to Rajpootana as Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General.

Shaikh Hissam-ud-din, Officiating Political Assistant, 2nd Class, and Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, Secunderabad, reverts to his grade of Political Assistant, 3rd Class.

Captain E. A. Fraser, Officiating Political Assistant, 2nd Class, who reverts to grade of Political Assistant, 3rd Class, substantive *pro tempore* from 14th December 1877, is appointed to officiate as Assistant to the Resident and Assistant to the General Superintendent of operations for the suppression of Tungee and Dacoity in Hyderabad, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Lieutenant Talbot.

The 1st March 1878.

No. 619G.—APPOINTMENT.—Mr. A. H. T. Martindale, Junior Attaché, Foreign Department, is appointed to be Senior Attaché, Foreign Department, with effect from the afternoon of the 25th February 1878, *vice* Lieutenant Temple.

Archbishop of Canterbury Primate of all England and Metropolitan that we have erected and founded the aforesaid Episcopal See of Lahore and have named and preferred our beloved Thomas Valpy French to the said Bishoprick and have appointed him the Bishop and ordinary Pastor thereof requiring and by the faith and love whereby he is bound to us commanding him the said Archbishop to consecrate the aforesaid Thomas Valpy French Bishop of Lahore in manner accustomed and diligently to do and perform all other things appertaining to his office in this behalf with effect And further to the end that all the other things aforesaid may be firmly holden and done we will and grant to the aforesaid Thomas Valpy French that he shall have our Letters Patent under Our Great Seal of Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland duly made and sealed In witness whereof we have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent Witness ourself at Westminster the eighteenth day of December in the forty-first year of Our Reign.

By Warrant under the Queen's Sign Manual,

C. ROMILLY.

No. 88.—The Right Reverend Thomas Valpy French, D.D., Bishop of Lahore, arrived in Bombay on the 7th instant.

J. O'KINEALY,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.—FORESTS.

Calcutta, the 1st March 1878.

No. 274F.—Mr. A. Stewart, Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests, Berar, is appointed to officiate as an Assistant Conservator of Forests of the 3rd Grade with effect from the 26th January 1878.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.

The 1st March 1878.

No. 8 of 1878.—The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information :—

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

BAY OF BENGAL.—BRITISH BURMA.—BASSEIN RIVER.

Burgess Rock off Hinghie Island.

With reference to Notice to Mariners, No. 8, dated 16th June 1877, issued by this Department, further information regarding the rock situated in mid-channel abreast of the north-east point of Hinghie island, states that a second class iron buoy, painted *white* and *black* vertically, has been laid 10 yards N. N. E. of the rock, now called *Burgess rock*, over which there is a depth of 17 feet at low-water springs, on the following bearings :—

Collier's house at N. E. end of Hinghie	...	N. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N., distant one mile.
Stony point (north side of river)	...	N. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N., $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles.
Ward point (south side of river)	...	E. by N. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. (northerly), $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

It is also reported that the sand to the east of the Wolf rock, situated on the east side of Hinghie island, has extended a quarter of a mile to the eastward.

[Bearings are Magnetic. Variation $2^{\circ} 45'$ Easterly in 1878.]

A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, *Comdr. (late I. N.).*

Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.

MARINE SURVEY DEPARTMENT;
CALCUTTA,
The 1st March 1878.

By order,

G. H. M. BATTEN,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

This Notice effects the following Admiralty Charts:—Rangoon and Bassein or Negrain rivers, No. 884; Prepara North Channel, No. 152; Coronge island to White point, No. 823; Bay of Bengal, Eastern Sheet, No. 70 b; and Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I, page 496.

If this Notice is received on boardship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

SALT.

The 28th February 1878.

No. 49.—In modification of the orders contained in Notification No. 257, dated the 6th October 1876, the Governor General in Council is pleased to reduce the price of Sambhar salt supplied for railway consignments from 8 annas to 5½ annas per maund with an additional charge of half an anna per maund for weighing, filling into bags and loading on the railway waggons.

This Notification will take effect on and after the 1st March 1878.

SURVEYS.

The 28th February 1878.

No. 122.—The following promotions are made in the Survey Department with effect from the 1st January 1878:—

Major F. Coddington, S.C., Deputy Superintendent of the 3rd Grade, to officiate in the 2nd Grade.

Major W. H. Wilkins, S.C.	{ Assistant Superintendents of the 1st Grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendents in the 3rd Grade.
Captain E. W. Samuella, S.C.	
" J. E. Sandeman, S.C.	
" J. Waterhouse, S.C.	
Mr. W. H. Cole, M.A.	{ Assistant Superintendents of the 2nd Grade, to officiate in the 1st Grade of Asst. Superintendents.
Mr. H. B. Talbot.	
Captain J. R. Wilmer, S.C.	
" H. S. Cowan, S.C.	
" E. H. Steel, S.C.	
" H. S. Hutchinson, S.C.	{ Assistant Superintendents of the 3rd Grade, to officiate in the 2nd Grade of Assistant Superintendents.
Captain R. Beavan, S.C.	
Lieutenant R. G. Woodthorpe, R.E.	
Mr. G. H. Cooke.	
Captain A. J. C. Scott, S.C.	
Lieutenant J. R. Hobday, S.C.	

No. 123.—The following officers of the Survey Department will continue to officiate in the grades noted opposite their names until further orders:—

Major W. M. Campbell, R.E., Deputy Superintendent of the 2nd Grade.

Captain R. J. Riddell, R.E., Deputy Superintendent of the 2nd Grade.

Major W. F. Badgley, S.C., Deputy Superintendent of the 3rd Grade.

Captain A. Baird, R.E., Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade.

Mr. J. McGill, Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade.

Lieutenant H. J. Harman, R.E., Assistant Superintendent of the 2nd Grade.

Mr. E. C. Ryall, Assistant Superintendent of the 2nd Grade.

Lieutenant St. G. C. Gore, R.E., Assistant Superintendent of the 2nd Grade.

No. 124.—The following reversions in the Survey Department have taken place with effect from the 1st January 1878:—

Major H. R. Thuillier, R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent of the 1st Grade, reverted to the 2nd Grade of Deputy Superintendents.

Captain W. M. Rogers, R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent of the 2nd Grade, reverted to his appointment as Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade.

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—POLITICAL.

Fort William, the 22nd February 1878.

No. 473P.—With reference to Notification No. 1980P., dated 14th August 1877, Mr. W. G. Hall, Consul for the Austro-Hungarian Empire at Bombay, resumed charge of his office on the 9th February 1878.

The 26th February 1878.

No. 495P.—With reference to Notification No. 2 D. C. P., dated 1st January 1877, it is hereby notified that Her Majesty the Queen and Empress of India has signified her pleasure that the salute of 101 guns shall be reserved for the contingency of the personal presence of the Sovereign in India, and that on all other occasions, such as anniversaries and the like, which it is customary to celebrate by a Royal salute, the salute shall be 31 guns.

GENERAL.

The 26th February 1878.

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The 28th February 1878.

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From the date on which Lieutenant Talbot assumes charge of the above office, Captain N. C. Martelli, Officiating Political Assistant, 1st Class, and 1st Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Rajpootana, is appointed to officiate as Political Assistant, 2nd Class, and is posted to Rajpootana as Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General.

Shaikh Hissam-ud-din, Officiating Political Assistant, 2nd Class, and Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, Secunderabad, reverts to his grade of Political Assistant, 3rd Class.

Captain E. A. Fraser, Officiating Political Assistant, 2nd Class, who reverts to grade of Political Assistant, 3rd Class, substantive *pro tempore* from 14th December 1877, is appointed to officiate as Assistant to the Resident and Assistant to the General Superintendent of operations for the suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity in Hyderabad, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Lieutenant Talbot.

The 1st March 1878.

No. 619G.—APPOINTMENT.—Mr. A. H. T. Martindale, Junior Attaché, Foreign Department, is appointed to be Senior Attaché, Foreign Department, with effect from the afternoon of the 25th February 1878, *vice* Lieutenant Temple.

Lieutenant H. L. Ramsay, Officiating Political Assistant, 3rd Class, and Officiating Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General for Rajpootana, is appointed Junior Attaché, Foreign Department, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Mr. Martindale.

No. 621G.—PROMOTIONS.—The following temporary promotions are made in the Mysore Commission, with effect from the date of assuming charge, consequent on the departure to Europe

on furlough of Lieutenant-Colonel H. E. Mottet, Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Class:—

Lieutenant-Colonel A. W. C. Lindsay, Deputy Commissioner, 4th Class, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Class.

Mr. W. J. Cunningham, Special Assistant Commissioner, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, 4th Class.

C. U. AITCHISON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

Fort William, the 22nd February 1878.

No. 1133.—The following letter is published for general information:—

From—The Secretary to the Government of India Financial Department,
To—The Secretary to the Government of the Punjab.

SIR,—IN pursuance of the policy announced by the Hon'ble Sir John Strachey in his Financial Statement to the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Viceroy on the 15th March 1877, the Governor General in Council has had under consideration the extension of the financial responsibilities and independence of the Government of the Punjab, and the following arrangements have been accepted by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor with effect from the beginning of the current year 1877-78 to the end of the year 1879-80.

2. The *Excise* Revenue of the Punjab has been as follows:—

Years.	Gross Revenue.	Expenditure.	Refunds.	Net Revenue.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1871-72	8,97,000	61,000	1,000	8,35,000
1872-73	8,76,000	61,000	1,000	8,14,000
1873-74	8,82,000	60,000	1,000	8,21,000
1874-75	9,77,000	60,000	6,000	9,11,000
1875-76	9,55,000	58,000	2,000	8,95,000
1876-77	10,39,000	58,000	2,000	9,79,000
1877-78 Regular Estimate	10,68,000	58,000	5,000	10,05,000
1878-79 Estimate ..	10,68,000	58,000	2,000	10,08,000

The Governor General in Council has assigned this Revenue to the Local Government on condition that the Local Government guarantees to the Imperial Treasury the following net sums:—

Years.	Rs.
1877-78	9,70,000
1878-79	9,90,000
1879-80	10,10,000

The Expenditure may be *pro forma* reckoned at Rs. 58,000, and the Refunds at Rs. 2,000 a year.

3. *Assessed Taxes.*—The Lieutenant-Governor has very roughly estimated the produce of the new License Tax at Rs. 9,00,000, and the additional Land Cess may be set down at Rs. 4,25,000. The Governor General has assigned these two sources of Revenue, in 1878-79 and 1879-80, to the Government of the Punjab for a net sum of Rs. 12,00,000, or for any less net sum which may be actually collected.

4. The Revenue from *Stamps* has been as follows:—

Years.	Gross Revenue.	Expenditure.	Refunds.	Net Revenue
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1871-72	24,12,000	86,000	18,000	23,08,000
1872-73	23,23,000	25,000	14,000	22,84,000
1873-74	23,38,000	33,000	14,000	22,91,000
1874-75	24,04,000	58,000	21,000	23,25,000
1875-76	24,73,000	69,000	17,000	23,87,000
1876-77	24,56,000	65,000	16,000	23,75,000
1877-78 Regular Estimate	26,71,000	71,000	15,000	25,85,000
1878-79 Estimate ...	26,71,000	71,000	18,000	25,82,000

The Governor General in Council has only asked for the following net sums:—

Years.	Rs.
1877-78	23,95,000
1878-79	24,15,000
1879-80	24,35,000

The Expenditure may be *pro formâ* reckoned at Rs. 72,000 a year, and Refunds at Rs. 18,000.

5: The imperial share of the Revenue recorded under *Law and Justice* has been as follows :—

Years.	Gross Revenue. Rs.	Refunds. Rs.	Net Revenue. Rs.
1871-72	4,53,000	32,000	4,21,000
1872-73	4,09,000	29,000	3,80,000
1873-74	4,37,000	31,000	4,06,000
1874-75	4,65,000	36,000	4,29,000
1875-76	4,41,000	36,000	4,05,000
1876-77	4,12,000	35,000	3,77,000
1877-78 Regular Estimate	4,00,000	31,000	3,69,000
1878-79 Estimate ...	4,00,000	36,000	3,64,000

The Government of India will make over this Net Revenue for the following sums :—

	Rs.
1877-78	3,80,000
1878-79	3,80,000
1879-80	3,80,000

Refunds may be *pro formâ* reckoned at Rs. 35,000.

6. In making its arrangements with other Governments, the Government of India has reserved for the Imperial Treasury half of the Net Revenue from *Excise, Stamps, and Law and Justice*, which may accrue in excess of the amounts fixed by the contract with each Government, undertaking, on its part, to make good half the deficit below this amount. The same arrangement will hold good with the Government of the Punjab.

The Net Revenue from these three sources is assumed in this despatch as follows :—

	1877-78. Rs.	1878-79. Rs.	1879-80. Rs.
<i>Excise</i>	9,70,000	9,90,000	10,10,000
<i>Stamps</i>	23,95,000	24,15,000	24,35,000
<i>Law and Justice</i> ...	3,80,000	3,80,000	3,80,000
<i>Total</i>	37,45,000	37,85,000	38,25,000

If the total Net Revenue under these three Heads, in any year, exceeds the amount thus fixed for the year, half the surplus must be paid to the Imperial Treasury: if it falls below that amount, half the deficit may be debited to the Imperial Government.

7. For example, the Net Revenue from these sources in 1877-78 and 1878-79 is already estimated as follows :—

	1877-78. Rs.	1878-79. Rs.
<i>Excise</i>	10,05,000	10,08,000
<i>Stamps</i>	25,85,000	25,82,000
<i>Law and Justice</i> ...	3,69,000	3,64,000
<i>Total</i>	39,59,000	39,54,000

being in excess of the contract amounts by Rs. 2,14,000 and Rs. 1,69,000, of which Rs. 1,07,000 and Rs. 84,500 will be appropriated, upon the Estimates, in reduction of the Imperial assignment.

8. The following are the statistics of the *Miscellaneous* Revenue excluding *Gain by Exchange, Premium on Bills, and Unclaimed Bills of Exchange* :—

Years.	Gross Revenue. Rs.	Refunds. Rs.	Net Revenue. Rs.
1871-72	74,000	5,000	69,000
1872-73	55,000	6,000	49,000
1873-74	1,13,000	13,000	1,00,000
1874-75	1,06,000	6,000	1,00,000
1875-76	82,000	13,000	69,000
1876-77	62,000	1,000	61,000
1877-78 Regular Estimate	59,000	5,000	54,000
1878-79 Estimate ...	59,000	5,000	54,000

The Local Government has agreed to guarantee net Rs. 50,000 a year to the Imperial Treasury under this Head, appropriating, henceforth, all ordinary *Miscellaneous* Revenue (other than the excepted items) which would be recorded under any Sub-Head of the Miscellaneous Account now existing in the Books of the Accountant General, and any other items not exceeding Rs. 10,000 each. Any item exceeding Rs. 10,000, which cannot properly be classified under any existing Sub-Head of this Account, and any item altogether extraordinary in character and amount, will be credited as reserved Imperial Revenue. The net amount may be *pro forma* thus recorded—

						Rs.
Revenue	...	...	...	...	...	60,000
Refunds	...	...	...	...	...	10,000
				Net	...	50,000

9. Thus the gross obligations of the Government of the Punjab on account of the Revenues now made over to its special use and management will be as follows:—

			1877-78. Rs.	1878-79. Rs.	1879-80. Rs.
<i>Excise</i>	...	...	10,30,000	10,50,000	10,40,000
<i>Assessed Taxes</i>	...	...	...	12,00,000	12,00,000
<i>Stamps</i>	...	...	24,55,000	25,06,000	25,25,000
<i>Law and Justice</i>	...	...	4,45,000	4,15,000	4,15,000
<i>Miscellaneous</i>	...	...	60,000	60,000	60,000
			39,90,000	52,30,000	52,70,000

Expenditure.

10. The Local Government will be responsible, as already said, for *Refunds* of Revenue from *Excise*, *Assessed Taxes*, *Stamps*, *Law and Justice*, and *Miscellaneous* of all sorts, the following sums being allowed for this purpose:—

						Rs.
<i>Excise</i>	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
<i>Assessed Taxes</i>	...	...	...	...	...	Nil because, in this despatch, the Revenue is shown net.
<i>Stamps</i>	...	...	...	...	...	18,000
<i>Law and Justice</i>	...	...	...	...	...	35,000
<i>Miscellaneous</i>	...	...	...	...	...	10,000
						65,000

11. The expenditure recorded under the Head of *Land Revenue*, excluding *Settlements*, has been—

						Rs.
1871-72	...	...	...	...	...	16,61,000
1872-73	...	...	...	...	...	16,28,000
1873-74	...	...	...	...	...	16,30,000
1874-75	...	...	...	...	...	16,40,000
1875-76	...	...	...	...	...	16,49,000
1876-77	...	...	...	...	...	16,14,000
1877-78 (Regular Estimate)	...	...	...	...	...	16,01,000
1878-79 (Estimate)	...	...	...	...	...	16,09,000

The Government of India has assigned for this service the sum of Rs. 16,21,000 a year as granted for 1877-78.

12. The *Excise* Expenditure has been already fixed at Rs. 58,000 a year, and the Expenditure on *Stamps* at Rs. 72,000.

13. The sum of Rs. 9,74,000 has been granted for 1877-78 for the services classified under *Administration* excepting the *Account and Currency Officers* and *Settlement Secretary*. This sum may be granted for the future. Past figures have been as follows:—

						Rs.
1871-72	...	...	...	...	...	9,89,000
1872-73	...	...	...	...	...	9,76,000
1873-74	...	...	...	...	...	9,90,000
1874-75	...	...	...	...	...	9,68,000
1875-76	...	...	...	...	...	9,95,000
1876-77	...	...	...	...	...	10,13,000
1877-78 (Regular Estimate)	...	...	...	...	...	9,90,000
1878-79 (Estimate)	...	...	...	...	...	9,84,000

14. The grant this year for *Minor Departments*, exclusive of *Meteorological Department, Census, Bulls and Stallions, Prizes at Horse Fairs, and Gazetteers* is Rs. 16,000, which sum may be repeated. Past figures have been as follows :—

	Rs.
1871-72	15,000
1872-73	8,000
1873-74	11,000
1874-75	10,000
1875-76	11,000
1876-77	11,000
1877-78 (Regular Estimate)	13,000
1878-79 (Estimate)	13,000

15. Past Expenditure under *Law and Justice* has been—

	Rs.
1871-72	17,12,000
1872-73	16,89,000
1873-74	17,20,000
1874-75	17,13,000
1875-76	19,01,000
1876-77	21,05,000
1877-78 (Regular Estimate)	20,17,000
1878-79 (Estimate)	19,15,000

The grant for 1877-78 (20,94,000) has been renewed.

16. *Superannuation and Retired Allowances, Compassionate Allowances, and Gratuities* have been as follows :—

	Rs.
1871-72	2,49,000
1872-73	2,54,000
1873-74	2,41,000
1874-75	2,87,000
1875-76	2,91,000
1876-77	3,26,000
1877-78 (Regular Estimate)	3,35,000
1878-79 (Estimate)	3,57,000

The grants for this service, the charge for which is increasing, are fixed as follows :—

	Rs.
1877-78	3,38,000
1878-79	3,48,000
1879-80	3,58,000

17. *Miscellaneous charges excluding Remittance of Treasure* have been as follows :—

	Rs.
1871-72	25,000
1872-73	15,000*
1873-74	26,000
1874-75	41,000
1875-76	63,000
1876-77	41,000
1877-78 (Regular Estimate)	67,000
1878-79 (Estimate)	1,23,000

The sum of Rs. 41,000 is allowed for this Service, the Local Government undertaking all ordinary charges which can be recorded under any Sub-head of the Miscellaneous Account now existing on the books of the Accountant General, and any other charge not exceeding Rs. 10,000. Any item which does not fall under any Sub-head of the Accountant General's books, and which exceeds Rs. 10,000, and any charge altogether extraordinary in character and amount, will fall directly upon the Imperial Government.

18. The cost of *stationery and stamps* in the Punjab has been as follows :—

	Stationery. Rs.	Stamps. Rs.	Total Rs.
1871-72	51,153	These years	
1872-73	56,699	include bi-	
1873-74	40,820	color stamps.	
1874-75	34,540	31,883	66,423
1875-76	62,989	85,431	98,420

(No later figures known.)

Average	2,46,201	67,314	...
The Government of India has granted Rs. 83,000 for these Services.	49,240	33,657	82,897

* Exclusive of Rs. 1,17,000, charges for losses sustained during the Mutiny.

19. Thus the gross assignments for 1877-78 stand thus :—

	Rs.
<i>Refunds</i>	65,000
<i>Land Revenue</i>	16,21,000
<i>Excise</i>	58,000
<i>Stamps</i>	72,000
<i>Administration</i>	9,74,000
<i>Minor Departments</i>	16,000
<i>Law and Justice</i>	20,94,000
<i>Superannuation and Allowances</i>	3,38,000
<i>Miscellaneous</i>	41,000
<i>Stamps and stationery; a credit with the Superintendents of Stationery of</i>	83,000
<i>Existing Allotment</i>	54,22,000
<i>Total</i> ...	1,07,84,000

20. But, as in dealing with other Governments, so in dealing with the Government of the Punjab, the Government of India is compelled, by the necessities of the Imperial Treasury, somewhat to curtail the total Grant thus ascertained. Of the items detailed in paragraph 17, the following are not susceptible of retrenchment :—

	Rs.
<i>Refunds, Excise and Stamps</i>	1,95,000
(because these Grants have been fixed in determining the net Revenue to be made good by the Local Government).	
<i>Superannuation Allowances</i>	3,38,000
(because the outlay under this head is not, for the most part, controllable by the Local Government).	
<i>Existing Allotment</i>	54,22,000
(because this Grant was made after retrenchment).	
<i>Total</i> ...	59,55,000

21. There remains the sum of Rs. 48,29,000, five per cent. on which is Rs. 2,41,450. The Governor General in Council has, with the consent of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, retrenched Rs. 2,24,000, making the Gross Assignment Rs. 1,05,60,000, and the Net Assignment for 1877-78 after setting off the assigned revenue (Rs. 39,90,000) Rs.65,70,000.

22. The calculated increments of Revenue being Rs. 40,000 a year, and of Expenditure (*Superannuation Allowances*) Rs. 10,000 a year, the net increments will be Rs. 30,000 a year, and in 1878-79 and 1879-80, the sum of Rs. 12,00,000 will be added for *Assessed Taxes*. The Net Assignments may therefore be, at present, estimated as follows :—

			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
				Less share of improvement in net Revenue for Excise, Stamp and Law and Justice already estimated.	
1877-78	...	...	65,70,000	1,07,000	64,63,000
1878-79	...	...	53,10,000	85,000	52,55,000
1879-80	...	...	53,10,000	...	53,10,000

23. These amounts will be subject to adjustment according to the exact outturn of the Net Revenue from *Excise, Assessed Taxes, Stamps, and Law and Justice*, as explained in paragraphs 3 and 6.

The 28th February 1878.

No. 1566.—*Money in the Public Treasuries and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of the month of January 1878, with the corresponding figures on the same date in 1877 and 1876 :—*

	1876.	1877.	1878.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government of India ..	2,15,30,070	1,17,84,430	3,11,12,549
Bengal ..	1,93,04,592	1,30,06,527	1,38,46,464
Assam ..	34,27,139	27,70,203	27,63,400
British Burmah ..	27,05,071	26,42,461	23,86,703
North-Western Provinces ..	2,62,63,977	2,12,88,627	1,81,81,629
Oudh ..	74,37,485	62,63,287	53,51,917
Punjab ..	1,17,81,207	93,08,839	1,18,32,021
Bombay ..	2,34,21,357	2,29,88,882	2,77,39,521
Central Provinces ..	48,56,797	46,46,879	49,37,048
Madras ..	2,19,51,525	2,15,16,541	2,04,41,559
TOTAL	14,26,79,220	11,62,16,676	13,76,84,171

No. 1567.—*Bills drawn upon India by the Secretary of State, 1877-78.*

				Average rate.	Loss compared with outturn at an exchange of 2s. the rupee
				s. d.	
Estimated for the whole year ...	12,250,000	13,85,00,000		1 9-23	1,60,00,000
In the month of February ...	1,044,000	1,20,00,000		1 8-84	15,60,000
To the end of the month of February ...	8,709,106	10,04,17,939		1 8-81	1,33,26,879

Estimated expenditure in excess of the cost at 2s. the rupee in raising	} £ 8,709,106 {	@ 1s. 9-23d	Rs. 1,13,75,159
Actual expenditure in excess of the cost at 2s. the rupee in raising			„ 1s. 8-81d. „ 1,33,26,879
Expenditure in excess of estimate			Rs. 19,51,720

The 1st March 1878.

No. 1576.—Ordered that the following despatch be published for general information :—

FINANCIAL.

INDIA OFFICE,

No. 21.

London, the 31st January 1878.

To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.

MY LORD,—I have to acquaint you that the rate of exchange for the adjustment of financial transactions between the Imperial and Indian Governments, for the year 1878-79, has been fixed, with the concurrence of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, at one shilling and nine pence (1s. 9d.) the rupee, and I have to request that you will give the necessary instructions for the due observance of this rate in respect of all transactions to which it is applicable.

I have, &c.,

(Sd.) SALISBURY.

MINT AND CURRENCY.

The 28th February 1878.

No. 1568.—*Silver received and coined in the Mints at Calcutta and Bombay during the calendar year 1878.*

					BULLION OR COIN RECEIVED.	Coined and examined.
					From the Paper Currency Department and (petty amounts) from Government Officers.	
					Rs.	Rs.
In the month of January 1878—						
Calcutta ..	...	...	...	...	76,12,682	83,25,779
Bombay ..	...	...	...	...	1,11,93,242	1,18,97,025
TOTAL ..					1,88,05,924	2,02,22,804

Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver during the calendar year 1878.

	GOLD.				SILVER.		TOTAL.		
	Imports.	Exports.	Net Imports.	Imports.	Exports.	Net Imports.	Imports.	Exports.	Net Imports.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
In the month of January 1878 ...	13,96,630	2,45,100	11,51,530	79,18,017	5,42,628	73,75,389	93,14,647	7,87,728	85,96,919

The 1st March 1878.

No. 1572.—The Governor General in Council directs the publication of the following Addenda and Corrigenda to the Codes of the Financial Department:—

CIVIL LEAVE CODE.

INSERT THE FOLLOWING AS A NOTE UNDER RULE 1 OF SECTION 20, PAGE 124:—

NOTE.—

tary Office
Department
employment
diary leave
examination leave granted under the rules in Chapter VIII, or under the rules in the Public Works, Survey and Forest Departments," shall be substituted for "actual residence in India."]]

CANCEL RULE 1 UNDER SECTION 24, PAGE 125.

REMOVE THE ASTERISKS IN SECTIONS 24 (a) AND 24 (b) TO THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE RESPECTIVE SECTIONS.

REMOVE THE ASTERISK AT THE END OF THE PROVISIO TO SECTION 25, PAGE 127, TO THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE SECTION.

INSERT THE FOLLOWING AS RULE 2 UNDER SECTION 25 (a), PAGE 127:—

2. For the purpose of subsidiary leave, furlough on urgent private affairs admissible to a Military Officer in civil employ under Section XI of the Military Furlough Regulations of 1865, should be considered to correspond to the "Special Leave" admissible under the Rules of this Code.

SUBSTITUTE THE FOLLOWING FOR THE FIRST SENTENCE OF RULE 2 UNDER SECTION 25 (d), PAGE 128

2. The allowances of a Commissioned Military Officer in civil employ during subsidiary leave shall be regulated by the Rules which govern the grant of allowances to a Covenanted Civil Servant on subsidiary leave, so far as they apply.

SUBSTITUTE THE FOLLOWING FOR THE NOTE UNDER RULE 2 OF SECTION 25 (d), PAGE 128:—

[NOTE.—For the purpose of calculating the subsistence allowance due to a Commissioned Military Officer in civil employ, see note under Rule 1, Section 20.]]

SUPPLEMENT F.

SECTION 10, PAGE 218.

INSERT THE FOLLOWING AS RULE 1 UNDER THIS SECTION:—

1. See also Code, Section 25, and Rule 1 under it.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.*Fort William, the 25th February 1878.***APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.**

No. 185.—QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT—

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments in

Colonel C. C. Johnson, C.B., Deputy Quartermaster-General, to officiate as Quartermaster General in India.

Colonel C. M. MacGregor, C.S.I., C.I.E., 1st Assistant Quartermaster-General, to officiate as Deputy Quartermaster-General.

Captain E. F. Chapman, Assistant Quartermaster-General, to officiate as 1st Assistant Quartermaster-General.

Major H. Collett, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Commander, 23rd (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry (Pioneers), to officiate as Assistant Quartermaster-General, with effect from the date on which he may take up the duties of the appointment.

The 1st March 1878.

No. 186.—Captain R. G. Kennedy, Bengal Staff Corps, Officiating Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, is confirmed in the appointment, *vice* Captain H. B. Hanna, whose tour of Staff service expired on the 26th February 1878.

No. 187.—COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE—

The under-mentioned Officer of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed twelve years' service in the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, is admitted to the Colonel's allowance, with effect from the date specified, under the operation of G. G. O. No. 808 of 1866, paragraph 61, clause 5:—

Lieutenant-General Reynell George Taylor, C.B., C.S.I., 26th February 1878.

No. 188.—GARRISON INSTRUCTION STAFF IN INDIA—

Major A. S. Hunter, Royal Artillery, Chief Garrison Instructor, to be Director of Garrison Instruction in India, with effect from the date on which he may assume charge of the appointment, *vice* Colonel C. O. Creagh-Osborne, C.B., on the expiration of his tour of Staff service or on his previously proceeding to England.

No. 189.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

1st Sikh Infantry.

Major A. G. Ross, Wing Commander and 2nd-in-Command, to officiate as Commandant, *vice* Major H. C. P. Rice, proceeding on furlough.
 Captain C. C. Brownlow, Wing Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, *vice* Major Ross.
 Captain A. F. Lambe, Wing Officer, to officiate as Wing Commander, in addition to his other duties, *vice* Captain Brownlow.
 Lieutenant F. R. Begbie, Wing Officer and Adjutant, to be Quartermaster, *vice* Lieutenant A. C. Bunny, permitted to exchange.
 Lieutenant A. C. Bunny, Wing Officer and Quartermaster, to be Adjutant, *vice* Lieutenant F. R. Begbie, permitted to exchange.

No. 190.—WARRANT OFFICERS—

Sub-Conductor James Rodgers to be Conductor from the 1st February 1878, *vice* Conductor P. J. O'Leary, pensioned.
 Sergeant Patrick Gately to be Sub-Conductor from the 25th December 1877, *vice* Sub-Conductor R. J. Dickson, deceased.
 Sergeant Henry Elkington to be Sub-Conductor from the 1st February 1878, *vice* Sub-Conductor Rodgers, promoted.

No. 191.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—

The following promotions are made in the Warrant Grades of the Public Works Department, with effect from the dates specified, in substitution of those notified in G. G. O. No. 207 of 1877 :—

To Sub-Conductor.

Sergeant William James, Sub-Engineer, 1st grade, Punjab Irrigation, from 9th December 1873, *vice* Sub-Conductor S. S. Saunders.
 Sergeant William Hill, Supervisor, 2nd grade, Military Works Branch, from 24th March 1874.
 Sergeant Edwin Innes, Supervisor, 2nd grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Provincial, from 24th March 1874.
 Sergeant Hugh Chalmers Radcliffe, Sub-Engineer, 3rd grade, Military Works Branch, from 24th March 1874.
 Sergeant James Keenan, Supervisor, 1st grade, Mysore, from 24th March 1874, *vice* Sub-Conductor C. Montgomery.
 Sergeant William Marr, Overseer, 1st grade, British Burmah, from 3rd August 1874.
 Sergeant George Wilkinson, Supervisor, 1st grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, from 3rd August 1874, *vice* Sub-Conductor G. S. Beckett.
 Sergeant Patrick Burke, Sub-Engineer, 3rd grade, Punjab, from 16th September 1874, *vice* Sub-Conductor F. Robinson.
 Sergeant George Austin, Overseer, 1st grade, Bengal Irrigation, from 2nd October 1874.
 Sergeant Charles Atkinson, Sub-Engineer, 3rd grade, Punjab Irrigation, from 2nd October 1874.
 Sergeant Robert Chalmers, Sub-Engineer, 3rd grade, Military Works Branch, from 2nd October 1874, *vice* Sub-Conductor G. Stock.
 Sergeant Adolphus Freeman, Supervisor, 2nd grade, Bengal, from 8th January 1875, *vice* Sub-Conductor P. C. Caernarton.

Sergeant William Ramaden, Supervisor, 1st grade, Central Provinces, from 13th July 1875, *vice* Sub-Conductor A. Buchanan.

Sergeant William Robinson, Supervisor, 2nd grade, on the establishment under the Director of State Railways (since deceased), from 15th July 1875, *vice* Sub-Conductor B. Bruce.

Sergeant James McCawley, Sub-Engineer, 3rd grade, North-Eastern System of State Railways, from 16th July 1875, *vice* Sub-Conductor J. Browne.

Sergeant John Coupland Johnson, Supervisor, 2nd grade, Mysore, from 27th December 1875, *vice* Sub-Conductor S. Peart.

Sergeant William E. Walker, Accountant, 2nd grade, Central System of State Railways, from 1st January 1876, supernumerary.

Sergeant George Wallace, Clerk, Public Works Department, India Secretariat, from 1st January 1876, supernumerary.

Sergeant Robert Miller, Supervisor, 1st grade, British Burmah, from 1st January 1876, *vice* Sub-Conductor Forsyth.

Sergeant Alfred Algar, Supervisor, 2nd grade, Military Works Branch, from 12th October 1876, *vice* Sub-Conductor W. Robinson.

BARRACK AND HOSPITAL SUPPLIES.

No. 192.—The following additions and corrections are made in G. G. O. No. 681 of 1877 :—

TABLE No. 147 (PUBLIC WORKS).

Page 4.

In column 2. Below—"Chairs, Dais" enter *charcoal burner for Macnamara filter*. Column 3, enter, *for the purification of the animal charcoal used with these filters*. Column 4, "Authorized proportion," enter—

One for each Regiment of Cavalry.

Ditto do. Infantry.

Ditto Company of Royal Engineers.

Ditto Division of Royal Artillery.

Ditto detached Battery of Royal Artillery.

Ditto Wing or Detachment of Cavalry or Infantry.

Ditto Hill Depot.

TABLE No. 147 (PUBLIC WORKS).

Page 14.

In the column of Remarks.—Opposite "Tables 4'-6" x 2'-10" x 2'-7" with 2 drawers"—enter, *Whenever the number of officers under instruction exceeds the number for whom tables are provided, extra tables will be supplied for the excess number of officers, so that each officer and each instructor may have the use of one.*

The entry "Scissors for trimming the wicks of Kerosine lamps" in table No. 154 (Commissariat), authorized in G. G. O. No. 1063 of 1877, is cancelled, and the following substituted :—

TABLE No. 147 (COMMISSARIAT).

Page 24.

After "pans, privy, glazed, earthenware" enter, *Scissors of country manufacture*. Column, "where required and for what purpose" enter, *to trim the wicks of Kerosine lamps*. Column "Authorized proportion" enter, *1 pair per barrack or building where Kerosine*

lamps are burned. Column of "Remarks," enter, *to be renewed after 4 years, if unserviceable.*

TABLE No. 148 (COMMISSARIAT).

Cantonment Equipment.

SECTION I.—MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

Page 28.

After the item "rope, cotton," insert, *Scissors of country manufacture.* Column, "Authorized proportion," enter, *1 pair per hospital building where Kerosine lamps are burned.* Column "Remarks," enter, *To trim the wicks of Kerosine lamps. To be renewed after 4 years, if unserviceable.*

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 193.—The under-mentioned Officers are granted furlough to Europe, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) William Munnings Lees, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department,—private affairs, for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Charles Lyons-Montgomery, Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 10th Regiment of Native Infantry,—private affairs, for nine months, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Boyd Saunders, Cavalry,—medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868.

Major David James Welsh, Royal Artillery, Deputy Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines,—private affairs, for nine months, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain Edward Joseph de Lautour, Royal Artillery, Commandant, No. 4 (Hazara) Mountain Battery, Punjab Frontier Force,—urgent private affairs, for three months, under Rule XI of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain William Benjamin Aislabie, General List, Infantry, Wing Officer, 3rd Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force,—private affairs, for one year, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Honorary Surgeon Richard James Quinell, M.D.,—private affairs, for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Conductor Patrick Regan, Ordnance Commissariat Department,—medical certificate, for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, with effect from the 14th February 1878, the date of his departure from Bombay per *Esphrates*.

No. 194.—Captain William Inglis LeBreton, Bombay Staff Corps, Assistant Examiner, Railway Accounts, Bombay, and Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Calcutta, is allowed to proceed to Europe on medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, with the necessary subsidiary leave, in anticipation of the furlough which may be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency.

No. 195.—Captain John George Burbidge, East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, is allowed leave of absence to proceed to England for three months from the 1st April 1878.

No. 196.—The following extract from list No. 5, dated the 1st February 1878, received from the India Office, is published for general information:—

Permitted to return.

Captain J. Dundas, V.C., R.E.

Colonel G. R. Westmacott, Staff Corps.

Conductor J. Edmundson, Public Works Department.

Surgeon-Major H. Cayley.

Colonel J. A. Tytler, C.B., V.C., Staff Corps.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. Venour, Infantry.

Granted extensions of leave.

Surgeon-Major J. M. Cunningham, 1 month, private affairs.

Sub-Conductor R. Willy, 6 months, medical certificate.

Major J. M. McNeile, R.E., 6 months, medical certificate.

Colonel J. A. Wright, Staff Corps, 6 months, medical certificate.

No. 197.—REPORTS OF ARRIVAL—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) F. R. Maunsell, C.B., Royal Engineers (Honorary Aide-de-Camp to the Governor General),—Bombay, 13th December 1877.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) C. J. S. Gough, C.B., V.C., Bengal Cavalry, Commandant, 5th Bengal Cavalry,—Bombay, 20th February 1878.

Captain T. O. Wingate, Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Public Works Department,—Fort William, 23rd February 1878.

Surgeon-Major J. J. McDermott, M.D., Medical Officer, 35th (The Myspoorie) Regiment of Native Infantry,—Fort William, 16th February 1878.

No. 198.—REGULATIONS—

It is hereby notified, in order to prevent inconvenience or misapprehension, that non-commissioned officers of the unattached list and serving in departments, will only be allowed to proceed at once to the port of embarkation in anticipation of their furlough being granted, when recommended by a Medical Board, for an immediate change to Europe.

2. In cases in which removal to Europe is not urgently necessary, they should be detained at their stations until furlough is formally granted.

PENSIONS.

No. 199.—The permission granted to the under-mentioned out-pensioners of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea to draw their pensions in India, in G. O. Nos. 667 of 1873 and 37 of 1878, is cancelled:—

Private Frederick Gwyther, late 49th Foot.
Drummer Francis Berkery, late 108th Foot.

No. 200.—The Order of Merit pay (Rs. 9-13-10 per mensem) of the late Ressaidar Deedar Buksh, of the 4th Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, will be paid to his widow, Chand Beebe, for a period of three years, with effect from the 31st March 1877, payable in the North-Western Provinces Circle.

No. 201.—Horell, Native Doctor, 4th Class, attached to the Bunnoo Jail, is granted a pension of Rs. 7 per mensem, from the date of his discharge, payable in the Presidency Circle.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 202.—In continuation of G. G. O. No. 153, dated the 18th February 1878, the under-mentioned Officers are permitted to retire from the service from the dates specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 43 of the 16th January 1878 :—

No.	Rank and Names.	Corps.	Ordinary pension.	Annuity.	Capitalized value of annuity.	Date of retirement.	Where to be paid.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
2	Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) George Alexander St. Peter Fooks.	Bengal Staff Corps.	456 5 0	668 12 0	.....	24th February 1878.	England.
3	Lieutenant-Colonel James Vea's Morris.	Madras Staff Corps.	365 0 0	289 19 0	... ..	26th February 1878.	Ditto.
4	Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) John William Younghusband, C.S.I.	Bombay Staff Corps.	456 5 0	668 12 0	.....	1st March 1878	Ditto,

TRANSFER OF OFFICERS.

No. 203.—The services of Captain J. Conran, 68th Foot, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

H. K. BURNE, Colonel,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 1st March 1878.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 8.—Mr. Denis Rodrigues to be a 2nd Class Engineer in Her Majesty's Indian Marine, on probation, and posted to the Indian Government Hulk *Semiramis* for general service, with effect from the date he reports himself for duty to the Superintendent of Marine, Bombay.

SALVAGE.

No. 9.—Under instructions from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, it is hereby notified that before any claim for salvage is made by any vessels of Her Majesty's Indian Marine, full particulars of such claim, with an account of the stores damaged or expended by the vessel making it, are to be submitted to the Government of India in the Marine Department; and that no claim of any kind is to be made, nor is any case to be carried into Court, until the consent of the Government of India thereto has been obtained.

H. K. BURNE, Colonel,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Fort William, the 25th February 1878.

No. 87.—Mr. R. B. Duncan, Examiner of Accounts, Central System of State Railways, is granted eighteen months' furlough to Europe under Chapter IV, Section 12 of the Civil Leave Code, with subsidiary leave not exceeding twenty-seven days, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of the leave.

Mr. R. G. Macdonald, Examiner of Public Works Accounts, and Assistant Accountant General, Public Works Department, is appointed Examiner of Accounts, Rajputana and Sindia State Railway, and Examiner of Accounts, Central System of State Railways.

The 26th February 1878.

No. 88.—Conductor S. S. Saunders, Sub-Engineer, 2nd Grade, is retransferred from Madras Famine Works to Bengal Provincial Branch.

The 27th February 1878.

No. 90.—Mr. J. B. Braddon, Assistant Examiner, 1st Grade, attached to the office of the Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Bombay, is granted nine months' leave to Europe on medical certificate, under Section 3, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he availed himself of the leave:

No. 91.—The three months' leave on medical certificate granted to Babu Nundo Lall Nundy, Accountant, 4th Grade, attached to the office of the Deputy Consulting Engineer and Port Store Officer, Kurrachee, in Public Works Department Notification No. 331, dated 20th July 1877, is commuted to privilege leave under Section 15, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code.

The 28th February 1878.

No. 92.—Mr. J. W. Wilkinson, Accountant, 1st Grade, office of Accountant General, Public Works Department, is granted one month's privilege leave, with effect from the 5th March.

No. 93.—The services of Lieutenant C. H. Brookes, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Mysore, are, at his own request, replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

No. 94.—The orders of the Government of Bombay granting leave to Europe for two years on medical certificate, under Section 3, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, to Mr. J. F. Cockburn, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Western System of State Railways, are confirmed.

No. 95.—Major C. H. Luard, R.E., Superintending Engineer, 3rd Grade, and Deputy Con-

sulting Engineer to Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, is, on return from furlough, re-appointed to officiate as Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways at Lucknow.

Major Luard resumed charge of the above office on the forenoon of the 17th February 1878.

No. 96.—The services of Mr. C. L. Davies, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Bengal Irrigation Branch, at present on furlough, are dispensed with under Section 56 of the Civil Pension Code.

TELEGRAPH.

The 1st March 1878.

No. 97.—The under-mentioned officiating appointments are made during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. T. Blissett, Superintendent, 2nd Grade, or until further orders :—

Mr. J. Burke, Superintendent, 3rd Grade, to officiate as Superintendent, 2nd Grade.

Mr. S. P. W. V. Luke, Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, to officiate as Superintendent, 3rd Grade.

W. A. CROMMELIN, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Secy. to the Govt of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1878.

Register
No. 33.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 26th February 1878.

No. 29.—Mr. R. Boteler, an Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade, was allowed subsidiary leave for ten days under Section 24(b) of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 17th January 1878, to enable him to rejoin appointment on return from furlough.

R. MURRAY, Colonel,
Offg. Dir. Genl. of Tels. in India.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 28th February 1878.

No. 107.—Mr. R. H. New, Cable Clerk, 1st Grade, has been granted by the Deputy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph, privilege leave for one month under Section 12 of Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from 4th February 1878.

No. 108.—Mr. H. C. Mance, Superintendent, has been granted by the Deputy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph, subsidiary leave from 7th to 11th February 1878, inclusive, under Section 24(b) of the Civil Leave Code, subject to confirmation by the Director-in-Chief, Indo-European Telegraph.

PRYCE PHILLIPS,
Examiner of Telegraph Accounts.

GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 21st February 1878.

No. 4.—Mr. W. H. Cole, M.A., Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, is granted one month's

privilege leave from the 18th of March next, or such date as he may avail himself of it, under Section 30 of the Civil Leave Code.

The 27th February 1878.

No. 5.—Mr. J. O. Hughes, Assistant Surveyor, 3rd Grade, is granted privilege leave for one month and eighteen days, under Section 12, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from 1st May next, or the date on which he is allowed to avail himself of the same.

J. T. WALKER, Colonel, R.E.,
*Surveyor General, and Supdt.,
G. T. Survey of India.*

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 28th February 1878.

No. 5.—Mr. H. J. Bolst, Surveyor, 1st Grade, is granted two months' privilege leave under Section 12, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code, from the forenoon of the 15th February 1878.

J. T. WALKER, Colonel, R.E.,
Surveyor-General of India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Camp Mandlaar, the 23rd February 1878.

No. 218.—Major A. L. Playfair, Cantonment Magistrate, Neemuch, is granted twenty-one days' privilege leave from such date in March next as he may avail himself thereof.

By Order,
F. H. MAITLAND, Captain,
*2nd Asst. Agent, Govr. Genl.,
for Central India.*

**PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—
Military Works.**

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 15th February 1878.

No. 19.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 45 of 29th January 1878, Corporal J. Munro, R. E., is posted to the Rawal Pindi Command, Military Works.

No. 20.—Mr. J. E. Hilton, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, is granted two years' furlough to Europe from 28th April 1878, or such subsequent date as he may be able to avail himself of it, with usual subsidiary leave.

No. 21.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 10, dated 11th January 1878, Mr. F. M. Woodroffe, Accountant, 3rd Grade, on probation, joined the Office of Examiner of Accounts, Military Works, on the forenoon of 2nd February 1878.

L. RUSSELL, Colonel, R.E.,
Offg. Insp. Genl. of Mil. Works.

Lahore Command.

Lahore, the 25th February 1878.

No. 22.—Lieutenant A. O. Green, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Lahore Division, is granted one month's privilege leave from the 20th February 1878.

D. WARD, Major, R.E.,
*Offg. Supdg. Engr., Lahore Command,
Military Works.*

Meerut Command.

Meerut, the 22nd February 1878.

No. 12.—Sub-Conductor J. H. Quilter, Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, Chakrata Division, Military Works, returned on the 1st instant from the 12 days' privilege leave granted to him in this Office Notification No. 75 of 15th November last.

Æ. PERKINS, Lieut.-Col., R.E.,
*Supdg. Engr., Meerut Command,
Military Works.*

Oudh Command.

Lucknow, the 27th February 1878.

No. 7.—Mr. J. Southon, Sub-Engineer, reported his arrival on the afternoon of the 19th instant, and has been posted to the Lucknow Division, Military Works, which he joined on the same date.

J. J. HUME, Colonel,
*Supdg. Engr., Oudh Command,
Mil. Works.*

CONSULTING ENGINEER TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Lucknow, the 27th February 1878.

With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 81, dated 20th February 1878,

Captain G. F. O. Boughy, R.E., temporary Deputy Consulting Engineer to Government for Guaranteed Railways, reported his departure from Lucknow on the afternoon of 26th February 1878.

W. A. J. WALLACE, Capt., R.E.,
*Offg. Cons. Engr. to the Govt. of India
for Guaranteed Railways.*

**DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS,
Central System.**

NOTIFICATIONS.

Agra, the 21st February 1878.

No. 9.—With the approval of the Government of India in the Public Works Department, consignments of potatoes will, in future, be carried on State Railways in the Central System at the following rates:—

At Owner's risk, at the 1st Class rate.

At Railway risk, at the 3rd " "

The needful alteration should be made in the General Classification of Goods for Indian State Railways.

W. C. FURNIVALL,
Offg. Director.

Western System.

Rawal Pindi, the 20th February 1878.

No. 16.—Mr. G. E. Thomas, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, Class III, Punjab Northern State Railway, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State an extension by seven months of the 12 months' furlough sanctioned in late Director's Notification No. 13, dated 1st February 1877.

The 21st February 1878.

No. 17.—Mr. J. Ramsay, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade (temporary rank), Indus Valley State Railway, is granted eighteen months' furlough under Section 12, Provisos 1 and 2 of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr. Ramsay is also granted thirty days' subsidiary leave preparatory to the above furlough, under Section 24, and note at head of Chapter VI of Civil Leave Code.

The former is granted from 1st April 1878, and the latter from 2nd March 1878, or such subsequent date as Mr. Ramsay may be able to avail himself of the same.

ALEX. GRANT,
*Director of State Railways,
Officialing in the Western System.*

**HOLKAR AND NEEMUCH STATE
RAILWAYS.**

NOTIFICATION.

Neemuch, the 21st February 1878.

No. 11.—Mr. J. Durand, Sub-Engineer, 1st Grade, returned on the afternoon of 3rd February 1878 from one month's privilege leave granted him in Notification No. 1, dated 10th January 1878.

CHARLES CHEYNE,
Engineer-in-Chief.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 18th February 1878.

No. 32.—With reference to Director of State Railways', Western System, Notification No. 4, dated 18th January 1878, Messrs. P. H. Cresswell and S. DeBrath, Assistant Engineers, 2nd Grade, reported their arrival on the forenoon of 26th November and 3rd December 1877, respectively, and were posted to the Sutlej Bridge Division.

The 23rd February 1878.

No. 34.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 26 of 17th January 1878, Mr. F. S. Homfray, Store-keeper, 2nd Grade, was relieved of his duties on this line on the 22nd January 1878.

M. RAYNE,
Engineer-in-Chief.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Rawalpindi, the 22nd February 1878.

No. 15.—Mr. C. P. O'Rafferty, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Ravi Division, was allowed privilege leave from the forenoon of the 20th September to the afternoon of the 12th November 1877. This cancels Notification No. 118 for the week ending 8th December 1877.

J. BONUS, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, the 25th February 1878.

No. 6.—Baboo Subudhi Lall, Probationary Accountant, 4th Grade, attached to the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, Rajputana State Railway, was granted fifteen days' privilege leave from 5th to 19th instant, both days inclusive.

WM. J. GALWEY,
Acting Manager.

WESTERN RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Ajmere, the 14th February 1878.

No. 598.—With reference to late Director's Notification No. 145, dated 12th September 1876, and in continuation of that of this Office No. 1410, dated 9th December 1876, Captain W. Sedgwick, R.E., Executive Engineer, reported his return on the forenoon of 25th November 1876 from the three months' privilege leave granted to him by the Engineer-in-Chief, Northern Bengal State Railway, in his Notification No. 202, dated 10th August 1876.

No. 599.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 489, dated 6th November 1877, Mr. Dhurmalingum Pillay, Prob-

tionary Accountant, 4th Grade, joined the Office of Examiner of Accounts of this Railway at Ajmere on the forenoon of the 8th February 1878.

JAMES COLLET,
Engineer-in-Chief.

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY.

Statement of the amount of Cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India.

The 28th February 1878 ... Rs. 1,52,67,568-2-7

W. WATERFIELD,
Treasurer to the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA,
1st March 1878.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED IN MINT.	General Treasury.	On the Currency Depart-	Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Cur- rency De- partment.
1878.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Feb. 1-	3,961	1,50,006	16,307	70,131	84,65,141	79,20,000
19	11,911	1,50,006	..	89,170	89,20,162	77,51,000
20	2,71,750	1,50,006	14,911	3,33,924	89,18,932	75,91,747
21	..	1,50,006	..	2,97,200	89,19,779	74,46,000
22	26,274	1,50,006	37,537	3,33,636	89,11,079	73,39,200
23	..	1,50,006	..	2,33,501	87,11,001	73,30,200

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 25th Feb. 1878.

J. F. TENNANT,
Offg Mint Master.

Report of a Deserter from the 68th Regiment of Light Infantry, dated at Nusseerabad, this 23rd day of February 1878.

Name.—Thomas Burgess.	Place of Enlistment.—Sunderland.
Age.—23 years 3 months.	Parish where Born.—Bath.
Size.—5 feet 4½ inches.	County.—Somersetshire.
Color of—	Former Trade or Occupation.—Labourer.
Complexion, fresh; hair, brown; eyes, grey.	Dress at the time of Desertion.—
Peculiar Marks by which his Identity may be ascertained.—Tattooed on left arm.	Coat or Jacket,—... } Not known.
Date of Desertion.—14th February 1878.	Waistcoat,—... }
From whence Deserted.—Nusseerabad.	Breeches or Trowsers,—... }
Date of Enlistment.—7th December 1874.	REMARKS.—Stating any particular circumstances attending his Desertion.—Nil.

H. TRENT, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Comdg. 68th Light Infy.

Report of a Deserter from the 68th Regiment of Light Infantry, dated at Nusseerabad, this 23rd day of February 1878.

Name.—Thomas Reilly.	Place of Enlistment.—Kilkenny.
Age.—24 years 5 months.	Parish where Born.—Johnstown.
Size.—5 feet 5½ inches.	County.—Kilkenny.
Color of—	Former Trade or Occupation.—Labourer.
Complexion, fresh; hair, light brown; eyes, grey.	Dress at the time of Desertion.—
Peculiar marks by which his Identity may be ascertained.—Nil.	Coat or Jacket,—... } Not known.
Date of Desertion.—14th February 1878.	Waistcoat,—... }
From whence Deserted.—Nusseerabad.	Breeches or Trowsers,—... }
Date of Enlistment.—14th September 1870.	REMARKS.—Stating any particular circumstances attending his Desertion.—Nil.

H. TRENT, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Comdg. 68th Light Infy.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 26th February 1878.

LIABILITIES.				ASSETS.			
	Ra.	A.	P.		Ra.	A.	P.
Capital, paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0	Government Securities	1,05,46,566	3	11
Reserve Fund	18,79,487	0	0	Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	39,66,392	3	11
Public Deposits at Head Office	85,80,908	7	9	Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	52,65,720	14	1
Public Deposits at Branches	1,31,23,811	3	4	Bills discounted and purchased at Head Office and Branches	2,55,24,140	11	11
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	2,38,37,328	9	7	Balances with other Banks	2,49,326	9	1
Bank Post Bills, &c.	6,63,423	14	9	Dead Stock	10,03,684	4	10
Sundries	9,08,603	3	0	Stamps	11,617	0	1
				Sundries	2,64,283	8	8
					4,68,31,731	8	6

	Ra.	A.	P.
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	87,51,108	15	11
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	1,33,10,221	14	0
	2,20,61,330	13	11

RUPEES ... 6,88,93,062 6 5

RUPEES ... 6,88,93,062 6 5

BANK OF BENGAŁ. }
 Calcutta, 26th Feb. 1878. } Off. Chief Acctt. & Depy. Secretary.

By order of the Directors.
 W. D. CRUICKSHANK.
 Offg. Secy. & Treasurer.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Allahabad Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Ra.	
52	... D 5—97131	20	The Post Master General, N. W. P., Allahabad.
53	... D 4—62032	50	The District Superintendent of Police, Muttra.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

112	... D 11—71216	10	Gobind Ram and Ram Chund, Lahore.
113	... D 5—93499	20	Lieutenant R. C. Hart, Umballa.

ALLAHABAD,—Paper Currency Office; }
 The 21st February 1878. }

T. H. S. BIDDULPH.
 Asstt. Acctt. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Office.

Calicut Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Ra.	
J 7—69336	5	Messrs. P. Orr & Sons, Madras, for Mr. J. W. Savage, Veerajendrapett.
.. —76221	5	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

J 7—76557	5	Veeraswamy Naicken, son of Saba Naicken, Coimbatore.
J 10—14669	100	Thurmalinga Pillay, residing at Door No. 42, Soontharaswami
—15519	100	swamy Covil Street, Vellore.

Calicut,—Paper Currency Office; }
 The 21st February 1878. }

J. C. WINSOM,
 Depy. Collector, in charge of Paper Currency.

Lahore Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Ra.	
18	... E 15—17438	50	Debi, Chaprassie of State Bhawalpore.
19	... E 15—19260	50	Thaker Das, Station Master, P. N. S. Ry., Wazecrabad.
20	... E 10—91784	10	C. Charde, Esq., Deputy Post Master, Meean Meer.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

13	... E 12—05058	20	Mrs. Mary Ann Bock, Buxar.
21	... E 13—19780	100	Kirpa Ram Khuttree, Shop-keeper, Phillour.
22	... E 13—12916	100	Surgeon-Major G. A. Watson, 19th B. Lancers, Meean Meer.
	.. —17574	100	
	E 2—32763	500	

LAHORE,—Paper Currency Office; }
 The 22nd February 1878. }

W. T. PIERCY,
 Asstt. to Acctt. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
450	... O 8—85485	... 10	... The Post Master, Calcutta.
451	... L 81—02827	... 50	... Shaik Jonab Ali.
452	... O 27—60724	... 500	... Durgahee Ram Kulwar.
458	... L 94—59142	... 100	... Babu Kashinath Das.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
299	... L 82—07902 } D 7—96979 }	... 100	... Lall Mohamed.
300	... L 23—05390 } L 10—10843 }	... 5	... Babu Kalipodo Mukerjee.
301	... L 45—47235 } O 5—08338 }	... 20	... Joy Kurran.
302	... L 41—47965 } " —47967 }	... 10	... Mr. Ellias Ezekiel Gubboy.
477	... L 69—17420	... 100	... }
	A 90—25915	... 100	... } Kriparam Khettree.
478	... L 27—70962	... 5	... Babu Seetul Chunder Auddy.
479	... L 29—45944	... 5	... Joy Kurran.
480	... O 3—66697	... 20	...
	O 20—08837	... 20	...
	O 12—01519	... 10	...
	" —01524	... 10	... } Babu Tarini Charan Roy.
	" —01526	... 10	...
	" —01527	... 10	...
481	... O 4—60300	... 20	... }
	" —84515	... 20	... } Sheoprosad Suraff.
482	... L 88—25358	... 10	... Drum Major T. Jones.
483	... L 20—39586	... 5	... Sectarum Tewari.
484	... L 28—49290	... 5	... Babu Kissory Mohan Sircar.
485	... L 26—56645	... 5	... Shew Shabuck Bajpie.
486	... L 19—74982	... 50	... Babu Kristobundoo Soor.

CALCUTTA.—Paper Currency Dept.:
The 1st March 1878. }

E. W. KELLNER,
Offg. Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
131	... B 49—89152	... 10	... Mr. C. W. W. Wray, Manager, <i>Athenæum and Daily News</i> Office, Madras.
132	... B 50—79723	... 100	...
	B 58—61095	... 100	...
	" —47890	... 100	...
	" —47891	... 100	... }
	" —47892	... 100	... } R. Nursinniah of Triputtay.
	" —47893	... 100	...
	" —47895	... 100	...
	" —76287	... 100	...
133	... B 58—40428	... 100	... P. W. Moore, Esq., M.C.S., Masulipatam.
134	... B 50—85308	... 100	... Shaik Jansamean, Salem.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
271	... B 42—46648	... 20	... V. Patchameah Saib, No. 26, Mundy Sydenham's Road, Paramootoo.
272	... B 58—71810	... 100	... Narainasawmy, Merchant, Chittledroog.
274	... B 40—00380	... 5	... Mr. D. Good, <i>Civil and Military Gazette</i> Office, Lahore.
275	... B 40—12568	... 5	...
	" —55946	... 5	... }
	" —77455	... 5	... } Lukkisetty Pooliah, Bollary.
276	... B 58—60246	... 100	... Konery Ramachetty, Saukar, Hole, Naisipur, Hassan District.
278	... B 54—30121	... 20	... }
	" —40420	... 20	... } Harapanahully Soobhanuah, Revenue Accountant, Kadoor District, Chickmungalur.
279	... B 53—44903	... 10	... Mr. S. De Young, Signaller, Madras Railway Company, Cuddapah.
71	... J 6—85347 } wrongly B 49—89117 } joined }	... 10	... } V. Patchameah Saib, No. 26, Mundy Sydenham's Road, Paramootoo.

PORT ST. GEORGE.—Acctt. Genl.'s Office, }
The 18th February 1878. }

G. W. CLINE, LL.D.,
Acctt. to the Acctt. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept.

Bombay Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1878.		Rs.	
W13 ... M 30—94124	...	10	Mrs. Mary McAfee, 7, Ordnance Lines, Poona.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

1878.		Rs.	
H20 ... M 23—90516	...	50	Hindojee Harajee, Cloth Merchant, Shenoga.
H21 ... M 25—08245	...	100	Madhowjee Jeraaj, Cutch, Anjar.
H21 ... M 22—74958	...	20	...
H22 ... M 28—13034	...	10	Samson Sukaji, Alibag.
H23 ... M 25—66280	...	100	...
H23 ... "—86863	...	100	Damodhardass Wallubdaas, Bombay.
M16 ... M 30—38242	...	10	...
M16 ... "—38243	...	10	Shaik Sultan, Shaik Fyzamahomed, Nasik.
M17 ... M 30—38272	...	10	...
M17 ... "—38275	...	10	Mr. J. Pearse, No. 22, Apollo Street, Bombay.
M18 ... M 6—07989	...	5	...
M18 ... "—07979	...	5	Mr. F. L. Brown, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
M19 ... M 22—97030	...	20	...
M19 ... "—97031	...	20	Captain E. C. Hart, R. E., Malabar Hill, Bombay.

BOMBAY.—Paper Currency Dept.;
The 26th February 1878.

W. WELLS,
Assistant Commissioner.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 29th December 1877.

PASSENGER SERVICE.

Messrs. Bird and Company have contracted to carry the Mails between Kurseong and Darjeeling by Tonga, and the service will probably be extended to the section of road between Silliguri and Kurseong by 1st April 1878.

Passengers are conveyed by these Tongas at the following rates:—

For one seat, a sum not exceeding 8 annas a mile.

For two seats, a sum not exceeding 12 annas a mile.

The 29th January 1878.

The Passenger and Mail Cart Service between Caragola and Siligoree, hitherto kept up by the Postal Department, will, in consequence of the opening of the Northern Bengal State Railway, be discontinued from the 1st February 1878.

J. MACFARLAN,

Offg. Post Master General of Bengal.

PASSENGER SERVICE.

Jessore Line.

A carriage line is maintained under contract between Chagdah Station on the Eastern Bengal Railway and Jessore, a distance of 4½ miles. The contractor is bound to start one carriage each way daily to meet the up and down Mail Trains, but he is at liberty to make his own charges for the conveyance of passengers.

The 1st March 1878.

Mails for Ceylon, Straits, Hong-Kong, and the United States of America, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Saturday, the 2nd March 1878, at 6 p. m.

Mails for Rangoon and Moulmein, for transmission per Steamer *Pewba*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 3rd March 1878, at 6 p. m.

Mails for Akyah and Kyauk-Phyoo, for transmission per Steamer *Commilla*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 3rd March 1878, at 6 p. m.

Mails for Persian Gulf, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Monday, the 4th March 1878, at 6 p. m.

Mails for Madras, Ceylon, and the Intermediate Ports, for transmission per Steamer *Rajpootana*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 6th March 1878, at 6 p. m.

Mails for Madras and Ceylon, for transmission per P. and O. Steamer *Surat*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 6th March 1878, at 6 p. m.

The next Overland Mail *via* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Friday, the 8th March 1878, by which mails for Mauritius, St. Denis, Reunion, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, Cape of Good Hope, the Comoro Islands and Madagascar can be forwarded.

2. Book-post and pattern packets must be posted on the 7th March 1878.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 6 p. m. precisely, after which hour overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 6-30 p. m., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover up to 7 p. m.

Mails for Madras, Ceylon, and the Intermediate Ports, Mauritius, Batavia, Singapore and China, for transmission per French Steamer *Meinam*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Monday, the 11th March 1878, at 6 p. m.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta

Post Office on the 1st March 1878.

Ambrose, Surgeon-Major.
Attorney for the Trustees,
Lucknow Martin Charities.
Atkinson, Jos.
Abatt, Mrs.
Allers, G.
Behary Lall Ghose, Messrs.
Blades, W. T.
Braham & Co., Messrs.
Box, Mrs.
Ballantine, Peter.
Bond, Esq.
Campbell, Lieutenant.
Campbell, J. C.
Clatterbuck, Capt. T. St. T.
Concannon, T. E. W.
Cumming, Messrs.
Chiodetti, O.
Christian, Capt. W.
Deleemans, Miss.
Dickknease, Mrs.
Doncell, J.
Doyle, John.
Davison, T. M.
Davids & Co.
DeSouza, J. M.
D'Cruze, Mrs. Elizabeth.
Edgar, C. W.
Elliot, H. R.
Eldon, Henry.
Fleming, G.
Ghose, Sadunath.
Gib, Esq.
Godby, C. J.
Gomes, Miss Victoria.
Gruchy, John.
Gulistan, Gregory.
Gusto Behary Dey.
Hales, John, Messrs. & Co.
Haslain, M.
Jackson, T. A.
Jackson, M. P.
Jackson, Miss A.
Jackson, Mrs.
Jaranimo, D.
Jones, Mrs. H.
Jones, William.
Junas, George.
James, Mrs. A.
Kelly, R. P. J.
King, Mrs. V. A.
Low, C.
Liddall, J.
Lewis, William.
Lucas, J. J.
Marriesson, C.
Martin, E. C.
Mason, Billy.
McSalman, A. D.
Meringtoun, Mrs.
Middleton, C. J.
Mohamed, Aga Syed.
Mullick, Messrs.
Mackenzie, Mrs. C.
Moppitt, Mrs.
Maylark, Mrs. L. A.
Mohomed Seedeek & Co.
Middleton, Surgeon-Major.
Minas, P. A. G.
Mathew, H.
Miller, J. B.
Merritt, W. H.
Mathew, J.
Moongraj, Sookanund.
Nundy, P. K.
O'Brian, A.
Pelit, Monsieur Chas.
Philippa, Mrs. S. R. H.
Pogosh, W. G.
Pracy, William.
Phillips, Miss.
Rosenbury, W.
Roy, H.
Reckie, Mrs. Alexander.
Reeves, George Morris.
Rosine, Miss.
Romont, S. J.
Samuel, S.
Seander, Mrs.
Singh, H. L.
Sinhor, T.
Shiels, Mr.
Smith, Major Ewan.
Spalding, J.
Stedman, Mrs. C.
Sychenyi lecomte Bela.
Solminihoc, Mrs. E. D.
Scott, William.
Sullivan, W.
Stuart, H.
Scott, Edward.
Sandiland, G. H.
Supdt. of the Alipore Farm.
Smith, J. C.
Turner, Mr.
Taylor, Mrs. W.
Tullock, J.
Thompson, Mrs. C. L.
Vaillant, Pearson.
Wallace, Mrs. Sophy.
Walters, Mrs. P.
Watts, Williams.
Wheatley, J. E. G.
Wilsone, Mrs. E. M.
Woodford, Miss Agness.
Warren, P. D.
Wilson, Charles.
White, J. H.
Warlon, Major J. Picton.
Worthington, O. C.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."

Anderson, John.
Bauce, J. M.
Bennett, T. O.
Boe, Ashjohn.
Bruce, Esq.
Butteel, Edward.
Budree Das.
Bull, Alex.
Busuttil, C.
Barnew, F. A.
Burns, Mrs. A.
Carter, R.
Cashie, B. B.
Collins, Francis B.
Collings, C. E.
Croghan, W. J.
Cox, Chas. S.
Campbell, Allen.
D'Silva, G. P.
D'Sulin, Madame.
Dahlke, H. F.
Denholm, J. C.
Dickens, D.
Doherty, Mrs. H. A.
Doherty, J.
Donovan, D.
Douglas, S. J.
E. F. W.
Ewbaurs, A.
Faulkes, E.
Fazulbhoy, Visram.
Fellowes, Mrs.
Finch, Fredt.
Ford, D.
Fraser, Thos.
Gagliardi, Sigr. M.
Gleeson, J. G.
Gobind Ram Reckseedass.
Guthrie, A.
Guldweben, Geo.
Hackett, Mr.
Hurdell, J. R.
Huguenot, M.
Humphrey, Capt. B. J. P.

Hall, Miss A.
Hall, J. R. C.
Jackson, Capt. G. A.
Johnston, Mrs.
Jones, Mrs. A.
Jordon, Mrs.
Jeffreys, Richard.
Keller, Sigr. Ignazio.
Lane, C.
Larcom, Arthur.
Law, George.
Lawson, Richard.
Leapold, T.
Littlewood, J. H.
Lock, Pat.
Lucas, Mrs.
Lynn, J. Simmona.
Lieberman, Schoel.
Lloyd, John.
M. J. B.
Manverse, Capt. W. B.
Marden, Fred.
Matson, E.
Meyer, Herman.
Mirza Abdool Hosein.
Muggeridge, E. H.
Muller, W. C.
Nicholson, Thos.
Norman, H.
Oesterreich, T.
Oriovita, Tasef.
Ozilia, P.
Patterson, Hugh.
Pearce, Capt.
Phillips, Geo.
Picknell, M.
Pinkney, A.
Powell, H. J.
Reid, Mrs. A. M.
Rhoades, Rbt.
Roman, Jacob.
Rose, Miss Grace.
Bowcliff, R. H.
Rustomjee Merwanjee.
Sarkar, Tara Dass.
Stewart, Frank.
Sweeting, A. C.
Shaldraf, Miss R.
Simpson, R. H.
Taylor, Revd. J. H.
Thomson, A.
Towell, A.
Trovers, R. A.
Tremlet, H. S.
Valantine, C.
Webb, Captain H. E.
Wilson, F. W.
Whelan, John.
Ward, J. W.
Williams, Mr.

Newspapers.

Armstrong, J. P.
Byers, M. B.
Castello, P.
Corbett, C. J. H.
Elms, J. J.
Finch, F.
Ford, Daniel.
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NOTICE.

ODDH FOREST DEPARTMENT.

BYRAMGHAT DEPÔT.

On the Oudd and Rohilkhand Railway.

From this date the prices of SâI beams and scantlings supplied from this Depôt will be as follows:—

BEAMS—

21 feet length @	Rs. 2 10 0	per cubic foot.
22 " @	" 2 12 0	"
23 " @	" 2 14 0	"
24 " @	" 3 0 0	"

Above the lengths given two annas per foot run will be charged. Any inches over the foot will be charged as a foot.

SCANTLINGS—

from 12 to 20 feet @	Rs. 2 8 0	per cubic foot.
under 12 & over 7 " @	" 2 4 0	"
under 7 " @	" 2 0 0	"

The above prices are for ordinary building purposes.

For planking, sleepers, &c., special rates will be fixed by agreement.

The Department will still take orders for build-ings all over @ Rs. 2-4-0 per cubic foot, provided the scantlings are taken in fair proportion.

SECOND AND THIRD CLASS TIMBER will be sold, and price fixed by agreement.

AUCTION SALES will be held from time to time to clear off stock.

For further particulars apply to the Officer in charge.

By order of the Conservator, Oudh Forests,

SIMPSON HILLIER,
Assistant Conservator of Forests.

The 1st June 1877.

NOTICE.

Sealed Tenders are invited by the Superintendent of Marine at the Calcutta Dockyard up to 12 o'clock noon on Thursday, the 14th March 1878, for the supply, by contract, of the articles specified in the several classes entered in the Schedule, for one year from 1st April 1878 to 31st March 1879, or until the date of sanction by Government of new contracts for the year 1879-80.

2. Forms of Tender, with copies of the Schedule, will be supplied by the undersigned and none others will be received. Tenderers must also distinctly understand that any alteration or erasure in the figures, &c., once entered in the three last columns of the Schedule, *viz.*, "Tendered Rates," "Per" and "Amount of the Tendered Rates," also omission of totals, will render their Tender informal and lead to its rejection.

3. Tenders to be superscribed "Tenders for the supply of Miscellaneous Articles."

4. Tenders will not be received after the hour named.

5. Parties may tender for one or as many complete classes as they please, but not for a portion of class.

6. Parties must show in the Schedule the rate, &c., at which they tender to supply each and every article comprised in one or as many complete classes as they intend to tender.

7. Each Tender, before being opened, must be accompanied with the requisite deposit in cash.

8. Each Tenderer must be prepared to supply all articles equal to the samples produced at the Office of the Superintendent of Marine, which are sealed and kept at his Office for their inspection, and to abide by the conditions specified in the Form of Tender.

9. No reason will be assigned by the Superintendent of Marine for rejection of any Tender, and he does not bind himself to accept the lowest tender.

10. Persons desirous of undertaking the contract can obtain, on application at the Office of the undersigned, printed Forms of Tender and Schedule of the Articles to be supplied, and any other information that may be required connected with the contract, and the conditions the Tenderers must abide by, to prevent their tenders being treated as informal.

G. T. ROBINSON, Comdr., I. N.,
Superintendent of Marine.

OFFICE OF THE SUPDT. OF MARINE,
KIDDERPORE;

The 26th February 1878.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1878.

Register
No. 33.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT, 1866, AND OF THE PUNJAB BANK, LIMITED.

The creditors of the above-named Company are required, on or before the 15th day of April 1878, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims and the names and addresses of their attorneys or pleaders, if any, to the Alliance Bank of Simla, Limited, Lahore, the Official Liquidator of the said Company; and if so required by notice in writing from the said Official Liquidator, are by their attorneys or pleaders to come in and prove their said debts or claims, at the Court of the Judicial Assistant, Lahore, at such time as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

The 1st day of May 1878 at 1 o'clock P.M., at Lahore, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the debts and claims.

Dated this 19th day of January 1878.

F. BULLOCK,

Judicial Assistant, Lahore.

In re Dr. EDWARD BROWN, deceased.

Pursuant to the 320th Section of the Indian Succession Act, notice is hereby given that all creditors and other persons having any debt or claim upon or affecting the Estate of Dr. Edward Brown, late Superintendent of the Government Tobacco Farm at Myouk Toung, in the Arakan Hill Tracts, British Burma, who died on the 10th day of December 1877, and whose Will was proved in the District Court of Akyab on the 7th day of February 1878 by John Budge, of Main Road, Akyab, one of the Executors named in the said

Will, are required to send in the particulars of their debts, claims, and demands to the undersigned, Edward Paul, Advocate, Akyab, on or before the 15th day of March 1878, at the expiration of which time the said Executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said testator among the persons entitled thereto, having regard to the debts, claims, and demands only of which he shall then have had notice; and the said Executor will not be liable for the assets so distributed or any part thereof to any person or persons of whose debts, claims, or demands he shall not then have had notice; and, all persons indebted to the Estate of the said deceased are requested forthwith to pay the amount of their debts respectively to the said Executor.

Dated the 9th day of February 1878.

EDWARD PAUL,

Advocate to the said Executor,
Akyab.

PROMISSORY NOTE.

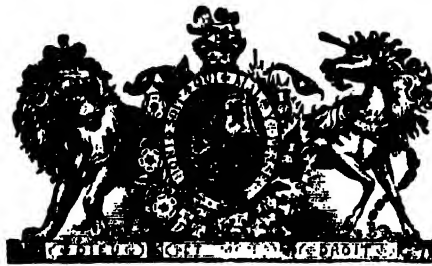
Lost

A Government Promissory Note, No. 040876 of 1842-43, dated 1st February 1843, Rs. 5,000, at 4 per cent., standing in my name and never endorsed to any body. Payment of the above note and interest thereupon is already stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for the issue of a duplicate one in my favor.

COLCOTOLAH.

S & 9, GOPALCHUNDER'S LANE
Calcutta, 19th February 1878.

BIPROBOSS DASS.



The Gazette of India.

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CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1878.

{ Register
No. 33.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 9th February 1878, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT NO. II OF 1878.

An Act for the licensing of trades and dealings in the Panjáb, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

WHEREAS, in order to provide means for defraying the public expenditure from time to time incurred and to be incurred for the relief and prevention of famine in British India, it is necessary to effect a permanent increase of the revenue; and it is therefore expedient that persons carrying on trades and dealings in the territories and provinces respectively administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb, the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, should take out licenses and pay for the same; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Northern India License Act, 1878."

Local extent.

It extends to the territories under the administration of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb, the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, respectively; but nothing herein contained applies to persons earning their livelihood solely by agriculture.

Commencement.

This Act shall come into force in each of the said territories on such date as the Governor General in Council by notification in the *Gazette of India* directs in this behalf.

2. When this Act comes into force in the territories under the administration of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, Act No. VIII of 1877 (*for the licensing of certain trades and dealings in the North-Western Provinces*) shall be repealed.

3. In this Act "Collector" means the chief officer in charge of the revenue-administration of a district.

4. Every person who, on or after the first day of April 1878, falls under any of the heads specified in the schedule hereto annexed, and carries on (whether on behalf of himself or any other person) his trade or dealing in any district situate in the said territories, shall take out a license under this Act in such district, and shall pay for the same the annual fee mentioned in such schedule as payable by persons of the class and grade to which he belongs.

5. Such license shall be granted by the Collector of such district, and shall be signed by him, or by such officer as he may appoint in this behalf.

Particulars to be specified in the license.

6. Every such license shall specify—

- (a) the date of the grant thereof;
 - (b) the name, father's name, caste and trade or dealing of the licensee;
 - (c) the class and grade to which he belongs;
 - (d) the fee paid for the license;
 - (e) the term for which the license shall remain in force, and
 - (f) the place or places within such district where the licensee intends to carry on his trade or dealing during such term;
- and shall be received in evidence as *prima facie* proof of all matters contained therein.

7. Every such license shall have effect in such district only and shall continue in force from the day of the date thereof till the first day of January next after the date of the grant thereof.

Commencement and expiration of license.

8. Every person to whom any such license has been granted, and who desires to continue to carry on his trade or dealing in such district after the expiration of such license, shall take out a fresh license for that purpose for the following year, to expire on the day appointed in the last preceding section, and shall renew the same so long as he desires to continue to carry on such trade or dealing in such district.

Renewal of license.

9. As soon as may be after the first day of April 1878 and the first day of January in every subsequent year, the Collector shall prepare a list of the persons to be licensed under this Act in his district. Such list shall state—

Collector to prepare annual list of licensees.

(a) the trade or dealing of each of the persons therein named;

(b) the class and grade under which he is charged; and

(c) the fee to be paid for his license.

Such list shall be in the language of the district, shall be filed in the office of the Collector, and shall be open to public inspection at all reasonable times without any payment.

10. The Collector shall, from time to time, determine under which of the classes and grades mentioned in the said schedule every person to whom a license may be granted by him as aforesaid shall be charged, and shall amend the said list accordingly.

Collector to determine class under which licensee is to be charged.

The list or such part or parts thereof as the Collector thinks fit shall be published in the principal mohallas or gunjes of all towns, and in the chaupál, or other public place, in all villages concerned, together with a notification that if any person falling under any of the heads specified in the said schedule, whether he is mentioned in such list or not, continues his trade or dealing in the said district, payment of the fee specified in the list as payable by him, or, when he is not mentioned in such list, of the fee mentioned in the said schedule as payable by persons of the class and grade to which he belongs, must be made by him in the year 1878 within thirty days of such publication, and in each succeeding year before the first day of February.

Publication of list and notification.

11. The Collector may, by a notice in writing, require the occupier of any house to forward to him a statement in writing signed by such occupier, of the names of all persons residing in such house at the date of the notice and of their respective callings.

Collector may require list of persons in any house.

12. Any person mentioned in the list referred to in sections nine and ten and objecting to the class or grade under which he is charged may, within thirty days after such publication, or within such further time as the Collector may in each case think fit, apply by petition to the Collector in

Petition of objector.

order to establish his right to have his name transferred to another class or grade, or altogether removed from the list.

13. The Collector shall fix a day for the hearing of the petition, and on the day so fixed, or on such subsequent day as he may from time to time direct, shall hear the same and pass such order thereon as he thinks fit.

Hearing of petition.

Provided that if, in his judgment, the petitioner is able to shew that the fee which has been charged exceeds two per cent. upon his annual nett earnings, such excess shall, for the purpose of section twelve, be deemed a valid objection.

14. The Collector may, for the purposes of any proceeding under section thirteen, exercise any of the powers conferred by the Code of Civil Procedure on a Civil Court for the trial of suits.

Collector to exercise powers of a Civil Court.

Provided that the Collector shall not, in the course of any such proceeding, call for any evidence except at the instance of the petitioner, or in order to ascertain the correctness of facts alleged by him.

15. Subject to the control of the Local Government, the Commissioner of Revenue of the Division may, in his discretion, on the application of any person deeming himself aggrieved by an order passed by the Collector under section thirteen, call for the record of the case, and pass such order thereon as he thinks fit, and such order shall be final.

Revision of order passed under section 13.

16. The Collector may in his discretion remit the whole or any part of the fee payable under this Act by any person who has carried on his trade or dealing for a portion of the year only.

Power to remit fee.

17. A person or firm coming under more than one of the designations in the said schedule shall be chargeable only under one of the said designations at the discretion of the Collector; and in the case of a firm, payment by any one of the partners shall, for the purposes of this Act, be considered payment by the firm.

Persons carrying on several trades.

18. If, after expiry of the period mentioned in the notification published under section ten, for payment of the fee specified or referred to therein, any person (whether he is or is not mentioned in the said list) carries on his trade or dealing without having taken out a license as required by this Act, he shall be liable, by order of the Collector, to pay a fine not exceeding thrice the amount payable by him in respect of such license, exclusive of the amount so payable; and on receipt of such payment the Collector shall grant him a license.

Penalty for carrying on business without a license.

19. All sums due under section eighteen and all fees payable under this Act or the said Act No. VIII of 1877 shall be recoverable as if they were arrears of land-revenue.

Recovery of sums due under this Act.

But no fees or other sums due under this Act or the said Act No. VIII of 1877 shall be recoverable by any process whatsoever after the expiry of three months from the last day of the year in respect of which they are payable.

20. Every person holding a license under this Act shall produce and show such license when required so to do by an officer generally or specially empowered in writing by the Collector to make such requisition.

Licensee to be produced on demand.

But no person shall be proceeded against for neglect or refusal to produce such license except at the instance of the Collector.

Prosecution to be at instance of Collector.

21. Courts of Wards and Receivers and managers appointed by any Court in British India, shall be chargeable under this Act in respect of any trade or dealing of which the income is officially in their possession or under their control.

Receivers and managers chargeable.

22. When any trustee, guardian, curator, committee or agent is charged under this Act in such capacity, or when any Court of Wards or Receiver or manager appointed by any Court is charged under this Act, every person and Court so charged may, from time to time, out of the money coming to his or its possession as such trustee, guardian, curator, committee or agent, or as such Court of Wards, Receiver or manager, retain so much as is sufficient to pay the fee charged.

Every such person or Court is hereby indemnified for every retention and payment made in pursuance of this Act.

23. The nett amount of all fees and penalties disposed of fees and paid or recovered under this Act, after deducting the expenses of collection, or such portion of such nett amount as the Governor General in Council from time to time directs, shall be applied, in such manner as the Governor General in Council thinks fit, for the purpose of increasing the revenues available for defraying expenditure incurred or to be incurred for the relief and prevention of famine in the territories administered by the Local Government, or, if the Governor General in Council so directs, in any other part of British India.

The residue (if any) of such nett amount shall be carried to the credit of the Local Government.

24. All or any of the powers and duties conferred and imposed by this Act on a Collector may, subject to the control and orders of the Collector of the District, be exercised and performed by an Assistant Collector or such other officer as the Local Government from time to time appoints in this behalf.

Powers of Collector under Act may be exercised by other officers.

25. Every person shall be legally bound to furnish information to any officer exercising any of the powers of a Collector under this Act when required by him to do so.

Obligation to furnish information to Collector.

26. The Local Government may, from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council,—

Power to exempt and make rules.

(a) exempt any portion of the territories administered by such Government, or any persons or class of persons in such territories, from the operation of this Act, and cancel such exemption ;

(b) exempt from the operation of this Act any persons whose respective nett annual earnings are less than such sum as the Local Government may, from time to time, fix in this behalf, and cancel such exemption ;

(c) make rules consistent with this Act, (1) for regulating the time and manner of collecting the fees charged under this Act, (2) for providing in any case or class of cases for serving notices on persons charged under this Act, (3) for determining the mode in which persons belonging to any class shall be distributed into grades, and (4) generally for the guidance of officers in matters connected with the enforcement of this Act.

THE SCHEDULE.

See section 4.

CLASS I.

Companies registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1866	Fee payable by licensee.
Bankers	
Professional money-lenders	
Owners of cotton-screws	
Persons keeping shops for the sale of European goods	Rs. First grade 500
Hotel-keepers	Second grade 200
Wholesale-dealers	Third grade 150
Dealers in precious stones	Fourth grade 100
Sugar Manufacturers or Refiners	
Indigo Manufacturers	
Tea Manufacturers	

CLASS II.

Cloth-sellers	
Metal-vessel-sellers	
Fuel-sellers (tulwālas)	
Chaudhris	
Letters-out of conveyances and cattle	
Contractors (thikadārs)	
Printers and publishers	
Manufacturers of lac	
Commission-agents	
Brokers	
Bill-brokers	
Pawn-brokers	
Money-changers	
Dealers in gold and silver lace	
Druggists	
Harness-makers	Rs. First grade 75
Dealers in metals, not being merely artizans	Second grade 50
Grain-lenders	Third grade 25
Retail-dealers in grain	Fourth grade 10
Auctioneers	
Coach-builders	
Tobacco-sellers	
Dealers in horses, cattle or elephants	
Timber-merchants	
Woollen manufacturers	
Silk ditto	
Persons carrying on trades and dealings specified in class I whose annual earnings are not so large as to warrant their assessment in that class.	

CLASS III.

	Fee payable by licensees.
Artizans, traders and dealers not above specified ...	
Persons falling under any head mentioned in class I or class II, and whose an- nual earnings are not so large as to warrant their assessment in either of those classes.	Rs. First grade 5 Second grade 2 Third grade 1

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[Third Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 9th February 1878, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT NO. III OF 1878.

An Act to amend the law relating to the levy of rates on Land in the North-Western Provinces.

WHEREAS, in order to defray the expenditure incurred and to be incurred

Preamble. for the relief and prevention

of famine, it is necessary to make a permanent increase in the annual revenues, and it is accordingly expedient to provide, in the territories administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, for the levy on land of rates in addition to those now applied to local purposes; and whereas it is therefore expedient to repeal the North-Western Provinces Local Rates Act, 1871, and Act No. VII of 1877, and to re-enact them with the amendments hereinafter appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

I.—Preliminary.

1. This Act may be called "The North-Western Provinces Local Rates Act, 1878."

It extends only to the territories administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces;

and it shall come into force on such date as the Governor General in Council, by notification in the Gazette

of India, directs.

2. On and from such date, the North-Western Provinces Local Rates Act, of 1871 and VII of 1877, 1871, and Act No. VII of 1877 (to amend the law relating to assignments from the General Provincial Fund established under the North-Western Provinces Local Rates Act, 1871), shall be repealed. But all rates imposed, rules prescribed, allotments made, committees appointed, powers conferred and notifications published under the former Act, shall be deemed to have been respectively imposed, prescribed, made, appointed, conferred and published hereunder.

Interpretation-clause. 3. In this Act—

"Commissioner" means the chief officer in charge of the revenue-administration of a Division;

"Collector" means the chief officer in charge of the revenue-administration of a district;

"Land" means land used for agricultural purposes, or waste-land which is culturable;

"Tenant" means any person using or occupying land, and liable to pay or deliver rent therefor;

"Landlord" means the person responsible for the payment of the Government land-revenue, if any, assessed on an estate, and includes a muáfídár, nazránádár or other person holding land, whereof the revenue has, either wholly or in part, been released, compounded for, redeemed or assigned;

"Estate" means all or any part of a village separately assessed to the land-revenue, or separately exempt from the payment thereof;

"Year" means the year commencing on the first day of April.

II.—Rates on Land in Districts of which the Settlement is liable to Revision.

4. Every estate situate in any district in which the term of the settlement of the land-revenue made under Regulation IX of 1833 has expired, shall be liable to the payment of such rate, not exceeding five per cent. on its annual value, as the Lieutenant-Governor from time to time imposes.

Such rate shall be paid by the landlord independently of, and in addition to, any land-revenue assessed on the estate:

Provided that, in estates in which, before the passing of this Act, provisional engagements have been taken from the landlord for the payment of the land-revenue and cesses in one consolidated sum, and in which it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor inexpedient to cancel such engagements, one-eleventh part of such sum shall be deducted on account of such cesses, and shall be treated in all respects as if it were a portion of a rate levied under the former part of this section.

Every estate situate in a district of which the land-revenue is liable to periodical revision, shall be liable, in addition to any rates levied under the foregoing portion of this section, to the payment of such further rate, not exceeding one per cent. on its annual value, as the Lieutenant-Governor from time to time imposes.

Such further rate shall be paid by the landlord independently of, and in addition to, any land-revenue assessed on the estate.

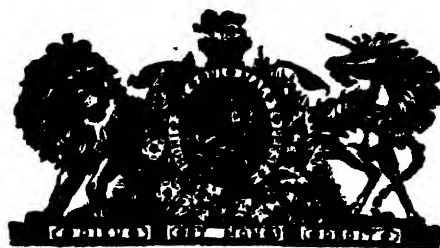
"Annual value" means as follows :—

(1). In cases in which the settlement of the land-revenue is liable to periodical revision, it means double the amount of the land-revenue for the time being assessed on an estate;

(2). In cases in which such settlement is not liable to such revision, or in which the land-revenue has been, wholly or in part, released, compounded for, redeemed or assigned, it means double the amount which, if the settlement were liable to such revision, would be assessable as land-revenue on the estate.

III.—Rates on Land in Estates of which the Land-revenue is not liable to periodical Revision.

5. Every estate situated in a district of which the land-revenue is not liable to periodical revision, shall be liable to the payment of such rate as the Lieutenant-Governor from time to time imposes.



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No. 33

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

JUDICIAL.

No. 349.

Fort William, the 14th March 1878.

In exercise of the power conferred by Section 1 of Act IX of 1878, an Act for the better control of publications in Oriental languages, the Governor General in Council is pleased to extend the said Act to the territories subject to the jurisdiction of the Governments of Bombay, Bengal, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh, and of the Punjab respectively.

By Order of His Excellency the Governor General in Council

JAMES O'KINEALY,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

to time imposes, not exceeding two annas for each acre under cultivation, or which has been cultivated within the three years next before the assessment of the rate.

The Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time impose upon any such estate, in addition to any rate imposed under the first clause of this section, a further rate of such amount, not exceeding half an anna for each acre as aforesaid, as he thinks fit.

6. The rate or further rate shall be paid by the landlord independently of, and in addition to, any land-revenue assessed on the estate, and in addition to the cess levied now on account of roads.

7. The Lieutenant-Governor shall from time to time, as occasion requires, make rules for ascertaining the area of the land assessable under section five.

8. The landlord may recover, from every tenant of land on which such rate or further rate has been assessed, and for the payment of which the landlord is liable, an amount equal to one-half of the rate or further rate assessed on the land held by such tenant.

9. The Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time make rules consistent with this Act for determining the cases in which a landlord shall be entitled to recover, from tenants holding at fixed or beneficial rates of rent, the whole or any portion of the rate or further rate assessed on the land held by such tenants.

IF.—Manner in which the Rates are to be expended.

10. The amount standing at the credit of the fund constituted under section nine of the said North-Western Provinces Local Rates Act, 1871, at the time this Act comes into force, and the proceeds of all rates imposed under this Act, shall be carried to the credit of a general provincial fund.

11.(a). From such fund the Lieutenant-Governor shall in each year appropriate, in such manner as the Governor General in Council may direct, such amount, not exceeding the proceeds of the further rates assessed in such year under sections four and five, as the Governor General in Council may direct, for the purpose of increasing the revenues available for defraying expenditure incurred or to be incurred for the relief and prevention of famine in the said territories, or, if the Governor General in Council so directs, in any other part of British India.

(b). The Lieutenant-Governor may, from time to time, assign from such fund such amount as he thinks fit, to be applied in payment of charges incurred or to be incurred on account of such canals and railways as he, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may declare to be works of general provincial utility:

Provided that the amounts so assigned in any year shall not exceed one-tenth of the proceeds of the rates assessed in such year under the first clause of section four and the first clause of section five.

(c). Subject to the appropriation directed by clause (a), the Lieutenant-Governor shall from time to time allot from such fund such amounts as he thinks fit, to be applied in each district for expenditure on all or any of the following purposes:—

(1.) The construction, repair and maintenance of roads and other means of communication;

(2.) The maintenance of the Rural Police and District-post;

(3.) The construction and repair of school-houses, the maintenance and inspection of schools, the training of teachers and the establishment of scholarships;

(4.) The construction and repair of hospitals, dispensaries, lunatic asylums, markets, wells and tanks; the payment of all charges connected with the purposes for which such buildings or works have been constructed, and any other local works likely to promote the public health, comfort or convenience.

Provided that the amounts so allotted in any for any district shall not be less than nine-tenths of the proceeds of the rates assessed under the first clause of section four and the first clause of section five in such district in such year.

12. In the case of works which benefit more districts than one, the Local Government may determine what proportion of the expense of the work shall be borne by each of the districts benefited thereby, and such proportion shall be payable out of the allotments made as aforesaid to such districts respectively.

13. Any portion of such allotment remaining unexpended at the end of the year in which the allotment was made may, at the discretion of the Lieutenant-Governor, be reallocated for expenditure in the same district, or may be applied for the benefit of the North-Western Provinces, in such manner as the Lieutenant-Governor from time to time directs.

14. Accounts of the receipts in respect of all rates levied under this Act, and of the receipts and expenditure of such allotment, shall be kept in each district. Such accounts shall, at all reasonable times, be open to the inspection of the local Committee hereinafter mentioned. An abstract of such accounts shall be prepared annually in English and in the vernacular language of the district, and shall be open, at all reasonable times, to public inspection at suitable places within the district without the payment of any fee.

An abstract of such accounts shall also be published annually in the local Gazette.

15. The Local Government shall appoint, in each district, a Committee, consisting of not less than six persons, for the purpose of determining how the allotment mentioned in sec-

then shown shall be applied, and in the supervision and control of such allotment :

Provided that not less than one-half of the members of such Committee shall be persons not in the service of Government, and owning or occupying land in the district, or residing therein.

The Lieutenant-Governor shall, from time to time, prescribe the manner in which the members of such Committee shall be appointed or removed, and shall define the functions and authority of such Committee.

V.—Miscellaneous.

16. Suits for the recovery from co-sharers, tenants or others, of any sum on account of any rate imposed under this Act, and all suits on account of illegal exaction of such rate, or for the settlement of accounts, shall be cognizable by the Collector as if such suits had been included among the suits mentioned in section twenty-three of Act No. X of 1859 and in section one of Act No. XIV of 1863 ;

and appeals from decisions in such suits shall be cognizable in accordance with the provisions of Act No. X of 1859 and Act No. XIV of 1863.

17. In matters connected with the assessment and collection of any sum leviable under this Act, an appeal shall lie to the Commissioner from the order of the Collector, provided that such appeal be presented within thirty days from the date of the order.

The Commissioner's decision on such appeal shall be final ; but all such decisions may be reviewed by the Board of Revenue.

18. The Lieutenant-Governor may invest any officer subordinate to a Collector with all or any of the powers of a Collector for the purposes of this Act.

The orders passed by any officer so invested shall be subject to revision by the Collector of the district.

19. All sums due on account of any rate imposed under this Act shall be recoverable as if they were arrears of land-revenue due on the land on account of which the rate is payable.

20. The Lieutenant-Governor may, by notification from time to time,

(a) prescribe by what instalments and at what times such rate shall be payable, and by whom it shall be assessed, collected and paid ;

(b) make rules consistent with this Act for the guidance of officers in matters connected with its enforcement ;

(c) exempt any portion of the territories under his government from the operation of this Act, or exempt any estate from liability to pay the whole or any part of any rate under this Act and cancel such exemptions ;

(d) direct fresh measurements and vary the assessment accordingly.

Every notification under this section shall be published in the local Gazette.

D. FITZPATRICK,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[Third Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 9th February 1878, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. IV of 1878.

An Act to amend the law relating to the levy of rates on land in Oudh.

WHEREAS, in order to defray the expenditure incurred and to be incurred for the relief and prevention of famine, it is necessary to make a permanent increase to the annual revenues ; and it is accordingly expedient to provide, in the territories administered by the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, for the levy on land of rates in addition to those now applied to local purposes ;

and whereas it is also expedient to empower the said Chief Commissioner to provide for the payment of certain charges incurred or to be incurred on account of canals and railways ;

and whereas it is therefore expedient to repeal the Oudh Local Rates Act, and to re-enact it with the amendments hereinafter appearing ;

It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. This Act may be called " The Oudh Local Rates Act, 1878 :"

Short title.

It extends only to the territories administered by the Chief Commissioner of Oudh ;

Local extent.

And it shall come into force on such date as the Governor General in Council by notification in the Gazette of India directs.

Commencement.

2. On and from such date, Act No. XVII of 1871 (to provide for the levy of rates on land in Oudh) shall be repealed. But all rates imposed, committees appointed and notifications published under the said Act, shall be deemed to have been respectively imposed, appointed and published under this Act.

And all assignments made under section ten of the said Act shall be deemed to be allotments made under this Act.

Interpretation-clause.

3. In this Act—

" Land " means land assessed to the land-revenue, and includes land whereof the land-revenue has been wholly or in part released, compounded for, redeemed or assigned :

" Landholder " means the person in receipt of the rent of any land, and responsible for the payment of the land-revenue, if any, assessed on the estate. It also includes a muáfidár or other person holding land, the land-revenue of which has been wholly or in part released, compounded for, redeemed or assigned :

" Estate " means all or any part of a village separately assessed to the land-revenue, or separately exempted from payment thereof ; and

" Annual value."

" Annual value " means—

(1) Where the settlement of the land-revenue is liable to periodical revision—double the amount of the land-revenue assessed on an estate ;

(2) Where such settlement is not liable to periodical revision, or where the land-revenue or a portion thereof has been released, compounded for, redeemed or assigned—double the amount which, if the settlement were liable to periodical revision, would, but for such non-liability, release, composition, redemption or assignment, have been assessed as land-revenue on the estate :

“Year” means the year commencing on the first day of April.

4. The Chief Commissioner may impose on every estate a rate not exceeding two and a quarter per cent. on its annual value. Such rate shall be payable annually by the landholder, independently of, and in addition to, any land-revenue for the time being assessed on the estate and any local cesses now leviable therefrom.

5. All sums due on account of any rate imposed under this Act, shall be recoverable as if they were arrears of land-revenue due in respect of the land on account of which the rate is payable.

6. Every landholder may recover from his co-sharers or pattidárs, if any, a share of any such rate bearing the same proportion to the whole rate that the annual value of the share of such co-sharer or pattidár, recorded at the time of the settlement, bears to the annual value of the whole estate.

7. Whenever any such rate is charged on a landholder on account of land in the use or occupation of an under-proprietor or permanent lessee, or of a tenant with right of occupancy, whose rent has been fixed or recorded by a competent Court, such landholder may realise from such under-proprietor, lessee or tenant a share of the rate bearing the same proportion to the whole rate that the share of such under-proprietor, lessee or tenant in the annual value of the land on which the rate is charged, bears to half the annual value of such land.

8. Suits for the recovery from co-sharers, under-proprietors, permanent lessees or tenants as aforesaid, of any sum on account of any such rate, and all suits on account of illegal exaction of such rate, or for the settlement of accounts, shall be cognizable by the Courts of Revenue in Oudh ;

and the provisions of the Oudh Rent Act (No. XIX of 1808), chapters VII, VIII and IX, as to similar classes of suits, shall apply to the suits mentioned in the former part of this section.

9. An appeal shall lie to the Commissioner from the order of any person authorized, under the power hereinafter conferred, to make assessments, in any matter connected with the assessment of any sum leviable under this Act : provided that such appeal be presented within thirty days from the date of the order.

The decision of the Commissioner on such appeal shall be final ; but all such decisions may be reviewed by the Chief Commissioner.

10. The amount standing at the credit of the fund constituted under section nine of the said Act No. XVII of 1871 at the time this Act comes into force and the proceeds of a rates imposed under this Act shall be carried to the credit of a general provincial fund.

11. (a). From such fund the Chief Commissioner shall in each year appropriate, in such manner as the Governor General in Council from time to time directs, such amount not exceeding four-ninths of the proceeds of the rate assessed in such year under this Act, as the Governor General in Council may direct, for the purpose of increasing the revenues available for defraying expenditure incurred or to be incurred for the relief and prevention of famine in the same territories, or, if the Governor General in Council so directs, in any other part of British India.

(b). The Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, assign from such fund such amount as he thinks fit, to be applied in payment of charges incurred or to be incurred on account of such canals and railways as he may declare to be works of general provincial utility :

Provided that the amounts so assigned in any year shall not exceed one-eighteenth of the proceeds of the rates assessed in such year.

(c). Subject to such appropriation, the Chief Commissioner shall from time to time allot from the said fund such amounts as he thinks fit, to be applied in each district for expenditure on all or any of the following purposes :—

(1.) The construction, repair and maintenance of roads and other means of communication ;

(2.) The construction and repair of school-houses, the maintenance and inspection of schools, the training of teachers, and the establishment of scholarships ;

(3.) The construction and repair of hospitals, dispensaries, lunatic asylums, markets, wells and tanks ; the payment of all charges connected with the purposes for which such buildings or works have been constructed, and any other local works and undertakings of public utility likely to promote the public health, comfort or convenience :

Provided that the amounts so allotted in any year for any district shall not be less than one-half of the proceeds of the rate assessed in such district in such year.

12. Any portion of such allotment remaining unexpended at the end of the year in which the allotment was made may, at the discretion of the Chief Commissioner, be re-allotted for expenditure in the same district, or may be applied for the benefit of the Province of Oudh in such manner as the Chief Commissioner from time to time directs.

13. Accounts of the receipts in respect of all rates levied under this Act, and of the receipts and expenditure of the allotment made under section eleven, shall be kept in each district.

Such accounts shall, at all reasonable times, be open to the inspection of the local Committee hereinafter mentioned.

An abstract of such accounts shall be prepared annually in English and in the vernacular language of the district, and shall be open, at all reasonable times, to public inspection at suitable places within the district without the payment of any fee.

An abstract of such accounts shall also be published annually in the local Gazette.

14. The Chief Commissioner shall appoint, in

Appointment of Committee.

each district, a Committee, consisting of not less than six persons, for the purpose

of assisting in determining how the amount allotted under section eleven shall be applied, and in the supervision and control of the expenditure of such amount:

Provided that not less than one-half of the members of such Committee shall be persons not in the service of Government, and owning or occupying land in the district, or residing therein.

The Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, prescribe the manner in which the members of such Committee shall be appointed or removed, and shall define the functions and authority of such Committee.

15. The Chief Commissioner may, by notification,

Power to make supplementary rules.

from time to time,

(a) prescribe by what instalments and at what times any rate imposed under this Act shall be payable, and by whom it shall be assessed, collected and paid;

(b) make rules consistent with this Act for the guidance of officers in matters connected with its enforcement;

(c) exempt any portion of the territories under his administration from the operation of this Act and cancel such exemption.

Every notification under this section shall be published in the local Gazette.

D. FITZPATRICK,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

(Third Publication.)

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 9th February 1878, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. V OF 1878.

Act to amend the law relating to the levy of rates on land in the Panjáb.

WHEREAS, in order to defray the expenditure incurred and to be incurred for the relief and prevention of famine, it is necessary to

make a permanent increase to the annual revenues, and it is accordingly expedient to provide, in the territories administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb, for the levy on land of rates in addition to those now applied to local purposes; and whereas it is therefore expedient to repeal the Panjáb Local Rates Act, 1871, and to re-enact with the amendments hereinafter appearing; hereby enacted as follows:—

This Act may be called "The Panjáb Local Rates Act, 1878."

Short title.

It extends only to the territories for the time being administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb

Local extent.

And it shall come into force on such date as the Governor General in Council by notification in the *Gazette of India* directs.

Commencement.

2. From such date the Panjáb Local Rates Act, 1871, shall be repealed.

Repeal of Act XX of 1871.

But all rates imposed, sums credited to the Local

Government, committees appointed and notifications published under the said Act, shall be deemed to have been respectively imposed, credited, appointed and published under this Act;

And all assignments made under the said Act shall be deemed to be allotments made under this Act.

Interpretation-clause.

3. In this Act—

'Land' means land assessed to the land-revenue, and includes land whereof the land-revenue has been, wholly or in part, released, compounded for, redeemed or assigned;

'Landholder' means any person responsible for the payment of the land-revenue, if any, assessed on land. It also includes a person holding land, the land-revenue of which has been, wholly or in part, released, compounded for, redeemed or assigned;

'Annual value.'

'Annual value' means—

(1) double the land-revenue for the time being assessed on any land, whether such assessment be leviable or not;

(2) and, where the land-revenue has been permanently assessed, or has been, wholly or in part, compounded for or redeemed --

double the amount which, but for such permanent assessment, composition or redemption, would have been leviable

'Year.'

'Year' means the year commencing on the first day of April.

4. All land shall be liable to the payment of

Rate payable.

such rate as the Lieutenant-Governor from time to time directs, not exceeding eight

pies for every rupee of its annual value.

Such rate shall be paid by the land-holder independently of, and in addition to, any land-revenue assessed on land for the land-revenue of which he is responsible, and any local cesses now leviable therefrom:

Provided that wherever the proprietors of any land pay the land-revenue in kind to any assignee of revenue or any village headman, such assignee of revenue or village headman shall be responsible for the payment of the said rate, instead of the proprietors, and no demand shall be made by any such assignee or village headman on any such proprietor in respect of the payment of any such rate.

5. Whenever a rate is charged on a landholder

Power to recover a share of rate from tenant.

in respect of lands held by a tenant with a right of occupancy holding at a favourable rent, such landholder may realize from such tenant a share of the said rate, bearing the same proportion to the whole rate

as the excess of the annual value over the rent paid by such tenant bears to half the annual value.

6. The proceeds of all rates imposed under this Act shall be carried to the credit of the Local Government.

Rates to be credited to Local Government.

7. From the sums so credited, the Lieutenant-Governor shall in each year appropriate such amount, not exceeding one-fourth of the total proceeds of the rates assessed in such year, as the Governor General in Council may direct, for the purpose of increasing the revenues available for defraying the expenditure incurred or to be incurred for the relief and prevention of famine in the said territories; or, if the Governor General in Council so directs, in any other part of British India.

Subject to such appropriation, the Lieutenant-Governor shall from time to time allot from the said sums such amount as he thinks fit, to be applied in each district for expenditure on all or any of the following purposes:—

(1.) The construction, repair, and maintenance of roads and other means of communication;

(2.) The construction and repair of school-houses, the maintenance and inspection of schools, the training of teachers, and the establishment of scholarships;

(3.) The construction and repair of hospitals, dispensaries, lunatic asylums, wells and tanks, the payment of all charges connected with the purposes for which such buildings or works have been constructed, the planting and preservation of trees, and any other local works likely to promote the public health, comfort or convenience:

Provided that the amounts so allotted in any year for any district shall not in the aggregate be less than three-fourths of the proceeds of the rate assessed in such district in such year.

8. In the case of works which benefit more districts than one, the Lieutenant-Governor may determine what proportion of the expenses of the work shall be borne by each of the districts benefited thereby, and such proportion shall be payable out of the allotments made as aforesaid to such districts respectively.

Works benefiting several districts.

9. Any portion of such allotment remaining unexpended at the end of the year in which the allotment was made may, at the discretion of the Lieutenant-Governor, be re-allotted for expenditure in the same district, or may be applied for the benefit of the Panjāb, to such one or more of the purposes mentioned in the second clause of section seven as the Lieutenant-Governor from time to time directs.

10. Accounts of the receipts in respect of all rates levied under this Act and of the allotments made under section seven shall be kept in each district.

Accounts to be kept.

Such accounts shall, at all reasonable times, be open to the inspection of the local committee hereinafter mentioned.

An abstract of such accounts shall be prepared annually in English and in the vernacular language of the district, and shall be open, at all reasonable times, to public inspection at suitable

places within the district without the payment of any fee.

An abstract of such accounts shall also be published annually in the local Gazette.

11. The Lieutenant-Governor shall appoint, in each district, a committee, consisting of not less than six persons, for the purpose of determining how the amount allotted under section seven shall be applied, and of supervising and controlling such amount:

Local Committee.

Provided that not less than one-third of the members of such committee shall be persons not in the service of Government, and owning or occupying land in the district, or residing therein:

The Lieutenant-Governor shall from time to time prescribe the manner in which the members of such committee shall be appointed or removed, and shall define the functions and authority of such committee.

12. Suits for the recovery from co-sharers, tenants or others, of any sum on account of any rate imposed under this Act, and all suits on account of illegal exaction of such rate, or for the settlement of accounts, shall be cognizable by the Courts which, for the time being, have cognizance of suits for rent due on land.

Suits under Act cognizable by Courts having cognizance of suits for rent.

13. In matters connected with the assessment and collection of any sum leviable under this Act, an appeal shall lie from the order of any person authorized under this Act to make assessments, to such person as the Lieutenant-Governor appoints:

Appeals.

Provided that such appeal shall be presented within thirty days from the date of such order.

The order of such person on such appeal shall be final.

14. All sums due on account of any rate imposed under this Act shall be recoverable as if they were arrears of land-revenue due on the land on account of which the rate is payable.

Recovery of rates.

Supplementary powers Local Government.

15. The Lieutenant-Governor may by notification from time to time—

(a) prescribe by what instalments and at what times such rate shall be payable, and by whom it shall be assessed, collected and paid;

(b) appoint the person or class of persons to whom the appeals referred to in section thirteen shall lie;

(c) make rules consistent with this Act for the guidance of officers in matters connected with its enforcement;

(d) exempt wholly or in part any portions of the territories under his government from the operation of this Act, or exempt any land from liability to pay the whole or any part of any rate under this Act, and cancel such exemption;

(e) direct fresh measurements and vary the assessment accordingly.

Every notification under this section shall be published in the local Gazette.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 13th February 1878, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. VI OF 1878.

An Act to amend the law relating to Treasure-Trove.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to treasure-trove; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Preamble.

Preliminary.

1. This Act may be called "The Indian Treasure Trove Act, 1878."

Extent.

It extends to the whole of British India;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force at once.

2. The enactments specified in the schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed to the extent mentioned in the third column of the same schedule.

Interpretation-clause.

3. In this Act—

"treasure" means anything of any value hidden in the soil, or in anything affixed thereto :

"Treasure."

"Collector" means (1) any revenue officer in independent charge of a district, and (2) any officer appointed by the Local Government to perform the functions of a Collector under this Act.

"Collector."

When any person is entitled, under any reservation in an instrument of transfer of any land or thing affixed thereto, to treasure in such land or thing, he shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be the owner of such land or thing.

Owner.

Procedure on finding Treasure.

4. Whenever any treasure exceeding in amount or value ten rupees is found, the finder shall, as soon as practicable, give to the Collector notice in writing—

(a) of the nature and amount or approximate value of such treasure;

(b) of the place in which it was found

(c) of the date of the finding;

and either deposit the treasure in the nearest Government Treasury, or give the Collector such security as the Collector thinks fit, to produce the treasure at such time and place as he may from time to time require.

5. On receiving a notice under section four, the

Notification requiring claimants to appear.

Collector shall, after making such enquiry (if any) as he thinks fit, take the following

steps (namely) :—

(a) he shall publish a notification in such manner as the Local Government from time to time prescribes in this behalf, to the effect that, on a certain date (*mentioning it*), certain treasure (*mentioning its nature, amount and approximate value*) was found in a certain place (*mentioning it*); and requiring all persons claiming the treasure, or any part thereof, to appear personally or by agent before the Collector on a day and at a place therein mentioned, such day not being earlier than four

months, or later than six months, after the date of the publication of such notification;

(b) when the place in which the treasure appears to the Collector to have been found was at the date of the finding in the possession of some person other than the finder, the Collector shall also serve on such person a special notice in writing to the same effect.

6. Any person having any right to such treasure or any part thereof, as

Forfeiture of right on failure to appear.

owner of the place in which it was found or otherwise,

and not appearing as required by the notification issued under section five, shall forfeit such right.

7. On the day notified under section five, the

Matters to be enquired into and determined by the Collector.

Collector shall cause the treasure to be produced before him, and shall enquire as to and determine—

(a) the person by whom, the place in which, and the circumstances under which, such treasure was found; and

(b) as far as is possible the person by whom, and the circumstances under which, such treasure was hidden.

8. If, upon an enquiry made under section seven,

Time to be allowed for suit by person claiming the treasure.

the Collector sees reason to believe that the treasure was hidden within one hundred years before the date of the finding, by a

person appearing as required by the said notification and claiming such treasure, or by some other person under whom such person claims, the Collector shall make an order adjourning the hearing of the case for such period as he deems sufficient, to allow of a suit being instituted in the Civil Court by the claimant, to establish his right.

9. If upon such enquiry the Collector sees no

When treasure may be declared ownerless.

reason to believe that the treasure was so hidden; or

if, where a period is fixed under section eight, no suit is instituted as aforesaid within such period to the knowledge of the Collector; or

if such suit is instituted within such period, and the plaintiff's claim is finally rejected

the Collector may declare the treasure to be ownerless.

Any person aggrieved by a declaration made

Appeal against such declaration.

under this section may appeal against the same within two months from the date

thereof to the Chief Controlling Revenue Authority.

Subject to such appeal, every such declaration shall be final and conclusive.

10. When a declaration has been made in re-

Proceedings subsequent to declaration.

spect of any treasure under section nine, such treasure shall, in accordance with the

provisions hereinafter contained, either be delivered to the finder thereof, or be divided between him and the owner of the place in which it has been found in manner hereinafter provided.

11. When a declaration has been made in re-

When no other person claims as owner of place, treasure to be given to finder.

spect of any treasure as aforesaid, and no person other than the finder of such treasure has appeared as required

by the notification published under section five

and claimed a share of the treasure as owner of the place in which it has been found, the Collector shall deliver such treasure to the finder thereof.

12. When a declaration has been made as aforesaid in respect of any treasure, and only one person other than the finder of such treasure has so appeared and claimed, and the claim of such person is not disputed by the finder, the Collector shall proceed to divide the treasure between the finder and the person so claiming according to the following rule (namely):—

If the finder and the person so claiming have not entered into any agreement then in force as to the disposal of the treasure, three-fourths of the treasure shall be allotted to such finder and the residue to such person. If such finder and such person have entered into any such agreement, the treasure shall be disposed of in accordance therewith:

Provided that the Collector may in any case, if he thinks fit, instead of dividing any treasure as directed by this section,

(a) allot to either party the whole or more than his share of such treasure, on such party paying to the Collector for the other party such sum of money as the Collector may fix as the equivalent of the share of such other party, or of the excess so allotted, as the case may be; or

(b) sell such treasure or any portion thereof by public auction and divide the sale-proceeds between the parties according to the rule hereinbefore prescribed:

Provided also, that when the Collector has by his declaration under section nine rejected any claim made under this Act by any person other than the said finder or person claiming as owner of the place in which the treasure was found, such division shall not be made until after the expiration of two months without an appeal having been presented under section nine by the person whose claim has been so rejected, or, when an appeal has been so presented, after such appeal has been dismissed.

When the Collector has made a division under this section, he shall deliver to the parties the portions of such treasure, or the money in lieu thereof, to which they are respectively entitled under such division.

13. When a declaration has been made as aforesaid in respect of any treasure, and two or more persons have appeared as aforesaid and each of them claimed as owner of the place where such treasure was found, or the right of any person who has so appeared and claimed is disputed by the finder of such treasure, the Collector shall retain such treasure and shall make an order staying his proceedings with a view to the matter being enquired into and determined by a Civil Court.

14. Any person who has so appeared and claimed may, within one month from the date of such order, institute a suit in the Civil Court to obtain a decree declaring his right; and in every such suit the finder of the treasure and all persons disputing such claim before the Collector shall be made defendants.

15. If any such suit is instituted and the plaintiff's claim is finally established therein, the Collector shall, subject to the provisions of section twelve, divide the treasure between him and the finder.

If no such suit is instituted as aforesaid, or if the claims of the plaintiffs in all such suits are finally rejected, the Collector shall deliver the treasure to the finder.

16. The Collector may, at any time after making a declaration under section nine, and before delivering or dividing the treasure as hereinbefore provided, declare by writing under his hand his intention to acquire on behalf of the Government the treasure, or any specified portion thereof, by payment to the persons entitled thereto of a sum equal to the value of the materials of such treasure or portion, together with one-fifth of such value, and may place such sum in deposit in his treasury to the credit of such persons; and thereupon such treasure or portion shall be deemed to be the property of Government, and the money so deposited shall be dealt with, as far as may be, as if it were such treasure or portion.

17. No decision passed or act done by the Collector under this Act shall be called in question by any Civil Court, and no suit or other proceeding shall lie against him for anything done in good faith in exercise of the powers hereby conferred.

18. A Collector making any enquiry under this Act may exercise any power conferred by the Code of Civil Procedure on a Civil Court for the trial of suits.

19. The Local Government may, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Act, to regulate proceedings hereunder.

Such rules shall, on being published in the local Gazette, have the force of law.

Penalties.

20. If the finder of any treasure fails to give the notice, or does not either make the deposit or give the security, required by section four, or alters or attempts to alter such treasure so as to conceal its identity, the share of such treasure, or the money in lieu thereof to which he would otherwise be entitled, shall vest in Her Majesty,

and he shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both.

21. If the owner of the place in which any treasure is found abets, with- in the meaning of the Indian Penal Code, any offence under section twenty, the share of such treasure, or the money in lieu thereof to which he would otherwise be entitled, shall vest in Her Majesty,

and he shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be punished with imprisonment which may extend for six months, or with fine, or with both.

SCHEDULE.

Number and date of enactments.	Title or subject.	Extent of repeal.
Bengal Regulation V of 1817.	A Regulation for declaring the rights of Government and of individuals with respect to hidden treasure, and for prescribing the rules to be observed on the discovery of such treasure.	The whole.
Madras Regulation XI of 1832.	A Regulation for declaring the rights of Government and of individuals with respect to hidden treasure, and for prescribing the rules to be observed on discovery of such treasure.	The whole.
Act XII of 1838 Act IV of 1872...	Hidden Treasure (Madras) An Act for declaring which of certain rules, laws and regulations have the force of law in the Panjáb, and for other purposes.	The whole. So far as regards Bengal Regulation V of 1817.

SCHEDULE—continued.

Number and date of enactments.	Title or subject.	Extent of repeal.
Act XV of 1874...	Laws Local Extent.	The second schedule, so far as regards Madras Regulation XI of 1832 and Act XII of 1838. The fourth schedule, so far as regards Bengal Regulation V of 1817.
Act XVII of 1875	An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Courts in British Burma, and for other purposes.	So far as regards Bengal Regulation V of 1817.
Act XX of 1875	An Act to declare and amend the law in force in the Central Provinces.	Ditto.
Act XVIII of 1876.	Oudh Laws Act.	Ditto.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1878.

{ Register
No. 33.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making
Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Preliminary Report of a Select Committee, together with the Bill as settled by them, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 9th February 1878:—

We, the undersigned Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to define and amend the law relating to the Transfer of Property was referred, have the honour to report that we have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin.

Despatch from Secretary of State, No. 26, dated 7th July, 1870, and enclosure.
No. 39, dated 29th July, 1875.
Extract from a "letter from" the Registrar, High Court, Bombay, dated 14th July, 1877, and enclosure.

Note by the Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, dated 31st July, 1877.

" by H. G. Keene, Esq., District Judge, Agra, dated 31st July, 1877.

" by John Alene, Esq., Judge, Small Cause Court, Agra.

From C. Sanderson, Esq., Solicitor to the Port Commissioners, dated 1st August, 1877.

Note by A. Phillips, Esq., dated 19th September, 1877.

From Under Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 5958, dated 25th September, 1877, and enclosures.

" Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Assam, No. 2267, dated 1st October, 1877, and enclosure.

" Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Mysore, No. 6778-5, dated 18th October, 1877, and enclosures.

" Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, No. 2712, dated 20th November, 1877, and enclosures.

" Luk-hui Nanyama Pandit, Pleader, High Court, North-Western Provinces, dated 2nd December, 1877, and enclosure.

" Officiating Secretary, Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 4644-219, dated 3rd December, 1877, and enclosures.

Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, No. 2520, dated 28th November, 1877, and enclosure.

" Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 759A, dated 8th December, 1877, and enclosures.

" Ditto ditto, No. 761A, dated 11th December, 1877, and enclosure.

Memorandum by Pandit Srikishan, Pleader, Judicial Commissioner's Court, Oudh.

From Officiating Secretary to Government of Bengal, No. 4768, dated 12th December, 1877, and enclosures.

Second Note by the Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, dated 27th December, 1877.

From Secretary to Chief Commissioner, British Burma, No. 49-64, dated 12th January, 1878, and enclosures.

Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, No. 41, dated 8th January, 1878, and enclosure.

" Secretary to Government, Panjab, No. 232, dated 21st January, 1878, and enclosures.

" Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 557, dated 25th January, 1878, and enclosures.

CHAPTER I.—Preliminary.

3. We have here followed the Contract Act, section 1, by inserting a clause to save all enactments not expressly repealed, such, for instance, as the Acts limiting powers of guardians and managers to make sales and leases, and the provisions of the Panjab Tenancy Act, section 32, which have been held to restrict to occupancy-tenants the right to sublet. We have also saved all incidents of contracts not inconsistent with the provisions of the Bill. Besides the Malabar mortgage's option, which the Bill as introduced expressly preserved, there must be many other incidents of Native contracts with which it is desirable not to interfere. We have

also saved the right to anything affixed to the soil by tenants under leases granted before the proposed Act comes into force.

CHAPTER II.—*Assurances of Immoveable Property.*

4. We have struck out the section relating to easements, as it will more fitly come into the Bill relating to those rights, which is now in preparation.

5. Section 6 of the Bill as introduced would have often rendered persons liable to an obligation, or at least to be sued on an obligation, the existence of which was unknown to them. We think that this is obviously inexpedient, and have therefore made the section an embodiment of the well-known rule, that a contract between the respective owners of two neighbouring parcels of land, that one of them shall do or refrain from doing something on his parcel for the benefit of the other parcel, may be enforced in equity against all persons claiming the former parcel under him with notice of the contract.

6. We think that section 7 of the Bill, as introduced, should be omitted, as it would allow incidents of a novel kind to be devised and attached to property at the fancy or caprice of any owner. It would, moreover, allow the grantee's enjoyment of the property to be destroyed or materially lessened by the exercise of the right reserved.

7. We have also struck out section 9 of the Bill as introduced. The rules of construction therein referred to, besides being inapplicable in some respects to instruments executed *inter vivos*, are contained in the testamentary portion of the Succession Act, which does not apply to Muhammadans anywhere, and applies to Hindús only in the Presidency-towns and the Lower Provinces.

8. We have provided (section 7) rules as to the right of innocent grantees for valuable consideration without notice, of persons like the managers of the property of a minor or an undivided family, childless Hindú widows in possession of their deceased husband's property, and benámídar's and other ostensible owners, who have only a restricted power of alienation. Our rules on this head are in accordance with decisions of the Privy Council and the Calcutta High Court.

9. We have redrawn section 13 of the Bill as introduced, so as to save the rights of the creditors of the person paying the consideration for a benámí transaction, and as the section will apply to benámí leases as well as to benámí sales, we have transferred it to chapter II.

CHAPTER III.—*Sales.*

10. We have declared (section 10) the respective liabilities of an intending seller and an intending buyer to make disclosures of defects and advantages.

11. We have introduced into section 11 clauses as to the seller's duty to produce title-deeds for examination, to answer questions respecting the property and to discharge incumbrances; as to the buyer's right to abandon the contract when the seller materially alters the property; and as to the custody and production of title-deeds after completion. We have also declared when the property vests in the purchaser, and explained when the purchase is completed.

12. Clause (a) of section 11 of the Bill as introduced, would have rendered a vendor liable for damage sustained by the purchaser owing to the loss of his bargain, and it would have made a vendor, like a mortgagor, warrant his title as against all the world. We think that in this respect his liability should be restricted, as it is in England, to acts done by himself or those through whom he claims. Section 11, clause (j), has been framed accordingly.

13. Clauses (c) and (f) of the same section, as introduced, are corollaries from the doctrine of equitable ownership and appear to us to be inconsistent with section 12, which declares that a mere contract for sale shall not transfer the property. Why, for instance, should the buyer be made liable to bear loss arising from destruction of property which is not his own? We have therefore omitted these clauses. Under any circumstances they would have been of little use in a country where, as a rule, the making of the contract is immediately followed by the completion of the purchase.

14. We have provided (section 12) for cases where, before completion, the buyer becomes insolvent. This provision is modelled on the present English law, 32 & 33 Vic., c. 71, ss. 23, 24. We have also provided for the following matters:—

- (a) the liability to the seller of the buyer of a leasehold (section 13):
- (b) the liability to the seller of the buyer of an equity of redemption (section 14):
- (c) money received under a fire-policy by the seller for damage done after the date of the contract (section 15):
- (d) joint-purchases (section 17):
- (e) the rights arising where two estates are subject to a common charge and one of the estates is sold (section 18):
- (f) the exemption of *bona fide* buyers of trust-property from seeing to the application of the purchase-money (section 19):
- (g) the rights of the seller where there is default on the part of the buyer and the rights of the buyer where there is default on the part of the seller (section 20).

CHAPTER IV.—*Exchanges.*

15. In this chapter, which corresponds with chapter V of the Bill as introduced, we have made no substantial change except the insertion of a section (22), providing (in accordance with the Code Civil, Art. 1704) that if one of the parties prove that the other was not owner

of the thing given or agreed to be given to the former in exchange, the former cannot be compelled to deliver that which he has promised in counter-exchange; but when he has received the thing given to him in exchange, he may be compelled to return it.

16. We have also provided, in accordance with the same Code, Art. 1705, that the party deprived of the thing he has received in exchange by reason of invalidity of title caused by anything done by the other party or any person through whom the latter claims, may at his option sue for compensation or sue for the thing given by him.

CHAPTER V.—*Mortgages and Charges.*

17. We have made it clear that the mortgages here dealt with are only mortgages of immovable property and sub-mortgages. Mortgages of policies, ships, machinery, furniture, cattle and other moveable property require to be separately treated.

18. We have inserted a section (26) requiring that every mortgage shall be created by an assurance signed by the mortgagor and attested by at least two witnesses. As mortgages by verbal agreement are now rarely if ever made, this will not substantially alter the present practice, and will obviously tend to prevent fraud and litigation.

19. The Bill as introduced permits the mortgagor to deposit the amount due only in the District Court. This might lead to much inconvenience, and we have modified section 28, clause (b), so as to allow the mortgagor to deposit in any Court in which he could have instituted a suit for redemption.

20. We have, in accordance with the present law, precluded (section 28) a person interested in part only of the mortgaged property from redeeming his own part only, and a person interested in part only of the mortgage-money from foreclosing his own part only.

21. We have given (section 29) the mortgagee the rights which he has under the covenants for title contained in an English mortgage-deed. When the mortgagee has a right to sue for the mortgage-money, these covenants are of no practical use during the continuance of the mortgage; but they become valuable after a foreclosure or sale.

22. We have declared (section 30) that, where the property is a lease for years and the mortgagee, while in possession, obtains a renewal, the mortgagor upon redemption shall have the benefit of the new lease.

23. We have imposed (section 32) on a mortgagor making a subsequent mortgage the duty of disclosing to the subsequent mortgagee the previous mortgages, and of giving notice to the prior mortgagees of the subsequent mortgage.

24. Although from the theoretical point of view there is much to be said in favour of discarding the distinctions between the various kinds of mortgages used in India, we think that the amount of simplicity gained would not justify the amount of disturbance created, and that, in practice, confusion and hardship would be caused if simple mortgages and mortgagees by conditional sale were allowed (as they would be by the Bill as introduced) to take possession, or if simple and usufructuary mortgagees were allowed to foreclose. Moreover, any such extension of the power to foreclose would enable large classes of speculators and money-lenders to defeat the intentions with which the Legislature framed the new Code of Civil Procedure, sections 320—322, by obtaining simple mortgages and then instituting foreclosure-suits. We have therefore introduced (section 34) a clause the effect of which will be to maintain the law as it stands in this respect.

25. We have also (section 34) prohibited mortgagees from interfering with the right of the public to the continued use of undertakings, such as canals and railways, in the maintenance of which the public are interested. The remedy of such mortgagees will be to obtain a receiver of the profits of the undertaking.

26. We have provided (section 36) for the case where the parties to a mortgage have omitted to stipulate expressly for interest.

27. We are of opinion that, in the absence of an express contract to the contrary, no mortgagee should be entitled as such to take possession, and we have inserted (section 37) a clause to this effect. We have, however, allowed the mortgagee to sue for a receiver after the expiration of one year from the time when the principal has become payable, or after interest has been in arrear for six months; and we have empowered the Court, in any suit for foreclosure or sale, to appoint a receiver pending the proceedings in the suit.

28. We think that the mortgagee should be allowed to sue for the mortgage-money in four cases only, namely, (1) where the mortgagor binds himself expressly to pay the loan, (2) where the mortgagor remains in possession and allows the property to be sold for arrears of revenue, (3) where the property is destroyed by diluvion, fire or other superior force, and (4) in the case of an usufructuary mortgage, where the mortgagor is unable to give or secure possession. We have inserted a section (38) to this effect.

29. We have considered the question as to whether we should validate powers of sale in mortgages of property situate in the Mufassal, and we have come to the same conclusion as the late *Sadr Diwānī Adālat* came to in 1842, namely, that it would not be safe to entrust Indian

money-lenders with powers so liable to abuse. We have therefore framed the section (39) corresponding with section 24 of the Bill as introduced, so as to invalidate such powers except where the lender is the Government, or the property is situate in the Presidency Towns or Rangoon.

30. We have limited (section 40) the right of a mortgagee in possession to insure to cases in which the property is insurable at ordinary rates. In the case of an inflammable property, the mortgagee might, under the Bill as introduced, impose an unfair burden on the mortgagor.

31. We have provided (section 41) for accessions to the mortgaged property.

32. We have framed the section (43) corresponding with section 17 of the Bill as introduced, so as to exempt mortgagees who, under a contract in writing, take the profits of the mortgaged property in lieu of interest, from keeping accounts of their receipts.

33. Where a mortgagor in possession fails to pay arrears of revenue and the estate is consequently sold, our Courts have ruled that the mortgagee has a charge on the surplus of the sale-proceeds after payment thereof of such arrears. We have in section 45 adopted this ruling.

34. The Bill as introduced had nothing to shew that Lord Denman's doctrine in *Pickard v. Sears* applies to mortgages. We have therefore inserted the following :—

“46. Where, through the fraud or gross neglect of a prior mortgagee, another person has been induced to advance money on the security of the mortgaged property, the prior mortgagee shall be postponed to the subsequent mortgagee.”

35. The Bill should, we think, embody the equitable principles that a creditor who can satisfy his debt out of several funds shall so exercise his right as not to take from another creditor the fund which forms his only security, and that a fund which is equally liable with another to pay a debt shall not escape because the creditor has been paid out of that other fund alone. We have therefore inserted sections (50, 51) as to what English lawyers call marshalling securities and contribution.

36. Though the matter is one rather of procedure than of substantive law, we have inserted a rule (section 52) as to the proper parties to suits for redemption, foreclosure or sale, which will save the right of subsequent incumbrancers to redeem, and, if a decree for sale is made, conclude them.

37. We have provided (sections 54 and 60) that in suits for foreclosure and redemption, upon good cause shewn, the time fixed by the Court for payment may be enlarged. We believe that this power (which is constantly exercised by Courts of equity) will be in accordance with the feelings of the people of many parts of India where, until recently, the power to redeem was held to last for ever, and even the long term of sixty years fixed by the Limitation Act is sometimes regarded as an unfair innovation.

38. We have designedly withheld power to open foreclosures.

39. We have enumerated the persons entitled to redeem as follows :—

“58. Besides the mortgagor, any of the following persons may institute a suit for redemption of the mortgaged property :—

- (a) any person (other than the mortgagee) having any interest in or charge upon the property :
- (b) any person having any interest in or charge upon the right to redeem the property :
- (c) any surety for the payment of the mortgage-debt or any part thereof :
- (d) the guardian of the property of a minor mortgagor :
- (e) the committee or other legal curator of a lunatic or idiot mortgagor :
- (f) the judgment-creditor of the mortgagor, when he has obtained execution :
- (g) a creditor of the mortgagor who has in a suit for the administration of his estate obtained a decree for the sale of the mortgaged property.

Explanation.—An easement is not an interest within the meaning of clause (a).”

40. When property is mortgaged for successive debts to successive mortgagees, we have expressly authorised (section 62) any mesne mortgagee to institute a suit to redeem the prior mortgagees and to foreclose those that are posterior to himself. We have given in the third schedule a form of the decree passed in such a suit.

41. We think that as a person having a charge has a mere right of realization, he should not be allowed to foreclose, and should be only entitled, under the proposed Act, to institute a suit for the sale of the property charged. We have framed section 68 accordingly. We have introduced a section (69) providing for the merger of charges. But the section in its present form is not to be understood as representing our final opinion on the subject.

CHAPTER VI.—Leases.

42. We have prefixed to this chapter a section (70) declaring the respective duties of proposing lessors and lessees to make disclosures of defects and advantages.

43. As the law stands, both in England and, as a general rule, in India, there is no implied warranty on the letting of land or an unfurnished house that it is fit for cultivation or occupation; there is no implied obligation on the landlord to repair the premises, and, in

the absence of a contract to the contrary, the tenant is bound to keep and leave them in good repair; and the landlord does not warrant his title, but merely covenants that the tenant paying his rent and performing his covenants may peaceably enjoy the property during the term without interruption by the landlord or any one claiming through him. We think that the Bill should, in these respects, accord with the law as above stated, and we have therefore struck out, in section 44, of the Bill as introduced the latter half of clause (b) and the whole of clause (f), and substituted for clauses (c) and (d) a clause providing for quiet enjoyment by the lessee. But there is no doubt that, in certain parts of India and with regard to certain classes of houses, usages have become established with regard to repairs, with which it is undesirable to interfere. We have, therefore, made our provisions as to liability to repair subject to local usage.

44. Where part of the property leased is destroyed by superior force, we think that the lease should become void as to that part, that any rent or fine payable under the lease should proportionately abate, and that a proportionate part of any fine paid by the lessee should be returned. If the lessor reinstate the part destroyed, he and the lessee can come to a new agreement. We have altered clause (i) in accordance with these views.

45. We think that no lessee should, without the lessor's consent, erect any permanent structure on the property, except for agricultural purposes, and we have made provision to that effect in section 71, clause (m). Under the Bill as introduced the tenant might have erected unsightly buildings on his holding and thereby seriously injured the landlord's contiguous property.

46. We have struck out the words authorising a lessee to remove fixtures after the termination of his lease. They might have prevented the lessor from letting the property to another at the end of the term.

47. We have declared (section 71, clause r) that the power of transfer conferred on a lessee shall not be deemed to authorise an occupancy-ryot to assign his interest. This is the law in Bengal, in the absence of a special custom: the saving clause in section 2 will leave unaffected the right of occupancy-tenants in the Panjáb.

48. We have provided (section 73) for the insolvency of the lessee, and enabled the receiver of his property, with the leave of the Court, to disclaim the property leased. This provision, like the similar clause in chapter III, is founded on 32 & 33 Vic., c. 71, sections 23, 24.

49. We have declared (section 74), in accordance with the present law, that a tenancy begins on entry, and that a lessee before entry cannot sue for trespass.

50. We have stated (section 76) the various ways in which a lease may be determined: we have explained (section 77) the law as to the waiver of forfeiture or a notice to quit; and we have provided by the same section for relief against forfeiture for non-payment of rent. Power to grant such relief has long been exercised by Courts of equity on payment of arrears and the landlord's costs, and a like power was, by 23 & 24 Vic., c. 126, conferred on the Common-law Courts. Act X of 1859, section 78, and Bengal Act VIII of 1869, section 52, provide for stay of execution of a decree for ejectment on payment into Court within fifteen days from its date, and we propose to leave this procedure untouched.

CHAPTER VII.—*Settlements.*

51. Strong representations have been made to us that, in the case of European and East Indian married women, restraints on anticipation should continue to be allowed. We have therefore added a proviso to section 82 (corresponding with section 52 of the Bill as introduced) which will have the desired effect.

52. We think that section 83 in its present state requires further consideration. But in deference to the Indian Law Commissioners we have let the section stand as they framed it.

53. We think sections 85 and 86 (corresponding with sections 55 and 56 of the Bill as introduced) should not apply to Natives; and we have made a provision to this effect.

CHAPTER VIII.—*Discretion of the Courts to deal with settled Land.*

54. We think that the delicate jurisdiction which this chapter proposes to confer should be exercisable only by the High Courts. We have altered the wording of section 88 accordingly.

55. We have recast section 90 (=section 68 of the Bill as introduced) so as to restrict the privilege of appearing, &c., to persons interested in the land and to persons permitted by the Court to appear.

CHAPTER IX.—*Gifts for Religious and Charitable Purposes.*

56. We have exempted Natives from the operation of this chapter, which would have interfered with their religious usages: we have confined it expressly to immoveable property; and we have provided that notice of the assurances contemplated shall be given to the Local Government.

CHAPTER X.—*Owners of Limited Interests.*

57. It is said that Hindú law allows the person increasing by his own exertions the value of an estate a larger share in the increase than he possesses in the corpus. We have therefore

saved (section 99) in such cases any benefit to which the person making the increase is entitled under his personal law.

58. We have in the section (100) relating to the discovery of the deaths of tenants for life, taken care that the Court shall not be authorised to compel the appearance in public of pardah-women.

CHAPTER XI.—*Powers.*

59. We have here added rules declaratory of the present law, as to the following matters:—

- (a) the revocation of appointments (section 107):
- (b) the delegation of powers (section 108):
- (c) the application of the doctrine of election to appointments (section 120):
- (d) gifts by implication to the objects of powers (section 125):
- (e) the priority of interests created under powers (section 127):
- (f) the extinguishment of powers (section 128).

CHAPTER XII.—*Property held by several Persons.*

60. We have, at the request of our honourable colleague Maharaja Jotindra Mohan Tagore, declared (section 130) that nothing in the clause authorising the Court in a suit for partition, to direct a sale and distribute the proceeds, shall apply to the property of an undivided family. But we have reason to believe that, in the Hindú community of Calcutta much difference of opinion exists as to the expediency of making such declaration, and we invite the especial attention of the Local Governments to this matter.

61. We have provided (section 134) that the buyer or mortgagee of a share of undivided immovable property takes subject to the right of the co-owners to enforce a partition, and that, when such partition is effected, his right extends only to the share allotted to his transferor.

CHAPTER XIII.—*Assignments of Things in Action.*

62. When the debtor receives notice of the assignment, we have provided (section 137) that he shall give effect thereto unless he resides, or the property is situate, in a foreign country, and the title of the person in whose favour the assignment is made is not complete according to the law of such country.

The First Schedule.

63. We have added to the enactments proposed for repeal, 4 Wm. & Mary, c. 16, as to clandestine mortgages, a matter provided for by section 32 of the amended Bill, Act XXXI of 1854, section 17, which is embodied in section 19 of the amended Bill, and Act I of 1877, section 13, which is inconsistent with section 12 of the same Bill. We have also, by repealing the words 'in writing' in the Specific Relief Act, sections 35 and 36, rendered those sections applicable to oral contracts.

The Second Schedule.

64. We have added forms of an exchange and an English mortgage, and for the form of lease contained in the Bill as introduced, we have substituted forms of a lease of a dwelling-house and a farm.

65. We have now enumerated the changes which we have made in the substance of the Bill. We have also made some in its wording and arrangement.

66. We recommend that the Bill as now amended be republished with this report in the *Gazette of India* and sent to the several Local Governments for consideration and for republication in the local Gazettes. In order to give ample time for the further discussion of so important a measure, we think that no steps should be taken to pass it into law until the Council re-assembles next November.

67. We desire, in conclusion, to express our obligations to the gentlemen who have favoured us with criticisms on the Bill. We are especially indebted to the Honourable Raymond West, a Judge of the High Court of Bombay; Mr. Grant, Officiating Judicial Commissioner of the Central Provinces; Pandit Lakshmi Narayana of Lucknow; Mr. J. W. Smyth, a Judge of the Panjab Chief Court, Muttusami Ayyar, c. i. E., Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Madura, and Srinivasa Rao, a Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Madras; and Mr. Stokes desires to acknowledge some valuable remarks privately communicated to him by Sir R. Garth.

WHITLEY STOKES.

E. C. BAYLEY.

A. J. ARBUTHNOT.

F. R. COCKERELL.

JOTINDRA MOHAN TAGORE.

G. H. P. EVANS.

G. C. PAUL.

No. II.
THE TRANSFER OF PROPERTY
BILL, 1878.

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No. II.

A Bill to define and amend the law relating to the Transfer of Property, and for other purposes.

WHEREAS it is expedient to define and amend the law relating to the transfer of property, to

owners of limited interests, and to powers, property held by several persons and apportionment; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

1. This Act may be called "The Transfer of Property Act, 1878."

Short title. It extends to the whole of British India;

Extent. And it shall come into force on the first day of January 1879.

Commencement. 2. On and from that day the enactments specified in the first schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed to the extent mentioned in the third column thereof. But nothing herein contained shall be deemed to affect—

(a) the provisions of any enactment not hereby expressly repealed:

Having of certain Acts, incidents, rights, liabilities, &c. (b) any incidents of any contract which are not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act:

(c) any right or liability acquired or incurred before this Act comes into force, or any remedy in respect of any such right or liability:

(d) the right to anything affixed to the soil by the tenant under any lease granted before this Act comes into force:

(e) any right of pre-emption acquired after this Act comes into force:

(f) any sale in execution of a decree or order or for arrears of rent or revenue:

And nothing contained in sections 85 and 86 and Chapter IX shall apply to Hindús, Muhammdans or Buddhists.

3. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

Interpretation-clause. "assurance" means any non-testamentary instrument which purports or operates to create, transfer,

"assurance." or otherwise dispose of, whether in present or in future, any right, title or interest, whether vested or contingent, to or in immoveable property:

the person so creating, transferring or otherwise disposing, is called a grantor.

"grantor." or: the person in whose favour such creation, transfer or disposition is made,

"grantee." is called a grantee; and the operation effected by an assurance is called a grant:

"grant." "registered" means registered in British India

under the law for the time being in force regulating the registration of documents:

"registered." "affixed to the soil" means—

"affixed to the soil." (a) imbedded in the soil, as in the case of walls:

(b) permanently resting upon it, as in the case of buildings; or (c) attached to what is so imbedded or so rests, as by means of nails, bolts, screws, cement, solder or other permanent fastening.

All words occurring in this Act and defined in the Indian Contract Act, 1872, shall have the meaning attributed to them respectively by that Act.

CHAPTER II.

OF ASSURANCES OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

4. Every person competent to contract may make an assurance of immoveable property: but subject to the law for the time being in force as to the circumstances and extent in and to which he may dispose of such property.

5. An assurance may be made in the form in the second schedule hereto annexed, or in any other form which expresses an intention thereby, and without any further act on the part of the grantor, to create, transfer or otherwise dispose of any right, title or interest to or in immoveable property.

6. Unless a contrary intention appears by the assurance, it shall be deemed to pass to the grantee all the interest which the grantor is capable of passing in the object of the grant, and to comprise—

(a) standing trees and all other products of the soil;

(b) things affixed to the soil, and, in the case of machinery so affixed, the moveable parts thereof;

(c) in the case of a house, the locks, keys, bars, doors and windows.

7. The owner of immoveable property cannot give to another a title there-to higher or more free from incumbrance than his own.

and when he has only a restricted power of alienating the property, he cannot give to another a title thereto valid as against third parties, except upon an alienation within the restriction :

Provided that where a grantor makes a grant as

Protection to innocent (a) the manager of the grantees for value. property of a minor or an undivided family, (b) a childless Hindú widow in possession of her deceased husband's property, or (c) a benámídar or other ostensible owner, the grantee's title shall not be impeached if the grant has been made for a consideration and the grantee has acted in good faith and used due care and diligence to ascertain that the grantor had power to make the grant.

8. A contract in writing between the respective

Contracts restricting owners of two neighbouring mode of enjoyment of parcels of land, that one of land. them shall do or refrain from doing something on his parcel for the benefit of the other parcel, is binding on all persons claiming the former parcel under him with actual knowledge of the contract, and may be enforced by the owner of the latter parcel or his legal representative.

A contract in writing between the owner of certain land and any other person, that the former shall do or refrain from doing something on the land for the benefit of the public, is binding on all persons claiming the land under the former with actual knowledge of the contract, and may be enforced by the latter, or his legal representative, or by the Secretary of State for India in Council.

9. Where a grant of immoveable property for

Effect of payment by one person of consideration for which grant is made to another. a consideration is made to one person, and the consideration is paid by another, no trust shall result in favour of the person by whom such payment is made ; but the property shall vest in the grantee, subject only to the provisions next following.

Every such grant shall be presumed to be fraudulent as against the creditors, at that time, of the person paying the consideration ; and where a fraudulent intent is not disproved, a trust shall result in favour of such creditors to the extent necessary to satisfy their just demands.

CHAPTER III.

OF SALES OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

10. A person proposing to sell immoveable

Disclosures required from proposing sellers and buyers.

property need not disclose defects therein which the buyer might with ordinary care discover : but the proposing seller must not conceal, or attempt to conceal, such defects, and he must disclose to the buyer all other defects therein of which the former is, and the latter is not, aware.

Where the proposing buyer stands, or has stood, as regards the property, in a fiduciary relation to the seller, he must disclose to the seller any fact which increases the value of the property itself, and of which the former has, during the existence of such relation, become aware. Save as aforesaid, a person proposing to buy immoveable property need not disclose any fact unknown to the seller which increases the value of the property itself : but the proposing buyer must disclose any such fact which increases the value of the seller's interest therein, and of which the former is, and the latter is not, aware.

Illustrations.

(a.) A proposes to sell a field to his neighbour B. A need not disclose the existence of an open foot-path over the field.

(b.) A proposes to sell a mine to B, who has the opportunity of examining it. A need not disclose the fact that he has himself worked the mine, but has abandoned the working as unprofitable.

(c.) A proposes to buy B's field. There is not, and never has been, any fiduciary relation between A and B. A need not disclose the fact that there are minerals under the field, though he knows that B is ignorant of it.

(d.) A proposes to buy from B his interest in certain property to which B is entitled on C's death. C, to the knowledge of A, but not of B, is actually dead or is about to die. A is bound to disclose this fact to B.

11. Unless a contrary intention appears from

the contract or assurance, the Rights and liabilities of buyer and seller. buyer and the seller of immoveable property respectively have the rights, and are subject to the liabilities, mentioned in the ten rules next following, or such of them as are applicable to the property sold :

(a.) The seller must produce to the buyer, for examination, all documents of title relating to the property which are in his possession or power, and must inform the buyer of all facts not apparent thereon which affect the seller's power to fulfil his contract, and must answer to the best of his information all relevant questions put to him by the buyer in respect to the property or the title thereto.

(b.) When the buyer has been let into possession of the property before payment of the whole of the purchase-money, the seller has a charge upon the property for the amount of the purchase-money, or any part thereof, remaining unpaid, and for interest on such amount or part ; but as soon as the assurance, if any, is registered, such charge shall cease except as against the buyer.

(c.) Unless the buyer has improperly declined to complete the purchase, he has, against the seller, a charge on the property, to the extent of the seller's interest therein, for the amount of any purchase-money properly paid by the buyer in anticipation of the completion of the purchase, and for interest on the amount of such payment ; and, when the buyer properly declines to complete the purchase, also for the deposit (if any) and for his costs (if any) of a suit by himself or the seller to compel specific performance of the contract or to obtain a decree for its rescission.

(d.) If the seller alter the property in any particular which does not admit of compensation or reinstatement, the buyer may decline to complete the purchase.

(e.) When the buyer has been let into beneficial possession of the property before completion of the purchase, and the purchase is not completed owing to defects in the seller's title, the buyer is not liable to pay for his use of the property.

(f.) The seller must discharge all incumbrances on the property existing at the date of the contract. The buyer may retain out of the unpaid purchase-money the amount of such incumbrances and shall pay the amount so retained to the parties entitled thereto.

(g.) On payment or tender of the amount due in respect of the purchase-money, the seller is bound to execute a proper assurance of the property when the buyer tenders it to him for execution at a proper time and place.

(h.) On completion of the purchase, the property vests in the buyer, and the buyer is entitled

to all documents of title relating to the property which are in the seller's possession or power :

Provided that (1) where the seller retains any part of the property comprised in such documents, he is entitled to retain them all, and (2) where the whole of such property is sold to different buyers, the buyer of the lot of greatest value is entitled to such documents. But in case (1) the seller, and in case (2) the buyer, of the lot of greatest value, is bound, upon every reasonable request by the buyer, or by any of the other buyers, as the case may be, or by any person claiming under him, and at the cost of the person making the request, to produce the said documents and furnish such true copies thereof as he may require ; and, in the meantime, the seller or the buyer, as the case may be, of the portion of greatest value, must keep the said documents safe, uncanceled and undefaced, unless prevented from so doing by fire or other inevitable accident.

(i). In the absence of fraud, concealment and misrepresentation, the seller is not answerable for any defect in the property sold.

(j). Unless the sale is made by a person in a fiduciary character, the seller shall be deemed to contract with the buyer, *first*, that notwithstanding anything done by the seller or any person through whom he claims, the seller has power to grant the property to the buyer, free from incumbrances ; *secondly*, that the seller and all persons claiming any interest in the same through or for him, or any person through whom he claims, will on demand execute and deliver to the buyer at his expense any further assurance of the same that may reasonably be required ; and, where the property is leasehold, *thirdly*, that the lease is valid and subsisting and that the rent reserved thereby, the conditions contained therein and the contracts binding on the lessee have been paid, performed and observed down to the completion of the purchase.

When the sale is made by a person in a fiduciary character, the seller shall be deemed to contract with the buyer that the seller has done no act whereby the property is incumbered or whereby he is hindered from granting it.

EXPLANATION.—A purchase is completed within the meaning of this chapter when possession of the property is delivered to the buyer. When the transfer is made by assurance, such delivery takes place when the assurance is executed by the seller and (if its registration be required by law) registered. When the transfer is not made by assurance, such delivery takes place, in the case of an incorporeal right, when the parties consent to the delivery, and, in the case of other immoveable property, when the buyer becomes capable of exercising physical control over it and determines to exercise such control on his own behalf, or on behalf of the person whom he represents.

12. A contract for, or relating to, the sale of immoveable property, shall not have the effect of creating any interest in, or charge on, such property ; but the only right of any person under the contract shall be to apply for specific performance, or for compensation, or for both, according to the rules laid down in the Indian Contract Act, 1872, the Specific Relief Act, 1877, and section twenty.

13. If, before completion of the purchase, the buyer is declared insolvent, the receiver of his property

appointed under the Code of Civil Procedure, section 351, may, if the contract is unprofitable, by writing under his hand disclaim the same, and thereupon the contract shall be deemed to be determined from the date of the declaration : provided that the receiver shall not disclaim such contract in cases where an application in writing has been made to him by any person having any interest in the property, requiring him to decide whether he will disclaim or not, and the receiver has, for a period of not less than twenty-eight days after the receipt of such application or such further term as may be allowed by the Court, declined or neglected to give notice whether he disclaims the contract or not.

Any person injured by the operation of this section shall be deemed a creditor of the insolvent to the extent of such injury and may prove the same as a debt under the insolvency.

14. As between the seller and buyer of leasehold property, the buyer is, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, bound to pay the rent reserved by the lease and accruing due after completion of the purchase, to perform the contracts by the lessee, and to indemnify the seller and his legal representative against all claims for non-payment of such rent or breach or non-observance of such contracts.

15. As between the seller and buyer of a right to redeem mortgaged property, the buyer is, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, bound (a) to pay to the mortgagee or his legal representative the principal sum which, on completion of the purchase, is owing on the security of the mortgage, and all interest for the time being due for the same, when payment thereof, respectively, is lawfully demanded, and (b) to indemnify the seller and his legal representative against the payment thereof, and against all claims for non-payment thereof, respectively.

16. If at the date of the contract the property is insured against loss or damage by fire, the buyer, in case of such loss or damage, may, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, require any money which the seller may actually receive under the policy, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be applied in reinstating the property.

17. When two or more persons purchase any immoveable property, with separate funds belonging to them respectively, they shall, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, be interested in such property in proportion to the shares of the purchase-money which they respectively advanced.

18. When two properties are subject to a common charge, and one of the properties is sold, the buyer is, as against the seller and his legal representative, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, entitled to have the charge satisfied out of the other property, so far as such property will extend.

19. When any property is sold, the proceeds of which are subject to any trust, the *bond fide* buyer of the property is not bound to see to the application of the purchase-money to the purposes of the trust.

20. When the buyer fails to perform any duty imposed on him, as such, by this Act or any other law for the time being in force, the seller may, notwithstanding anything contained in the Indian Contract Act, 1872, section 56, sue the buyer for compensation for such non-performance.

When the seller fails to perform any duty imposed upon him, as such, by this Act or any other law for the time being in force, the buyer may either sue under the Specific Relief Act, 1877, to have the contract rescinded, or may affirm it and sue for compensation for its non-performance. In the latter case, the buyer may recover his expenses reasonably incurred, after the contract was entered into, in relation to the attempted purchase; and in each case he may recover his deposit (if any) with interest thereon.

CHAPTER IV.

OF EXCHANGES.

21. When two persons contract to mutually give one thing for another, neither thing or both things being money only, the contract is called a contract of exchange.

22. If one of the parties prove that the other was not owner of the thing given or agreed to be given to the former in exchange, the former cannot be compelled to deliver that which he has promised in counter-exchange; but when he has received the thing given to him in exchange, he may be compelled to return it.

The party deprived of the thing he has received in exchange by reason of anything done by the other party or any person through whom the latter claims, may, at his option, sue for compensation or sue for the thing given by him.

23. Save as otherwise provided in this chapter, each party has the rights and is subject to the liabilities of a seller as to that which he gives, and has the rights and is subject to the liabilities of a buyer as to that which he takes.

24. On an exchange of money, each party there-by warrants the genuineness of the money given by him.

CHAPTER V.

OF MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

25. When, for the purpose of securing money advanced or to be advanced by way of loan or an existing or future debt, one person transfers to another a right over specific immoveable property, the transfer is called a mortgage, the transferor is called a mortgagor, the transferee a mortgagee, the money of which payment is secured is called the mortgage-money, and the assurance by which the transfer is effected is called a mortgage-deed.

For the purposes of this chapter, any person entitled as heir, legatee, assignee, lessee or otherwise than as a mortgagee to the interest of the transferor in the property subject to the mortgage, or

any part of such interest, is a mortgagor; and any person entitled as heir, legatee, assignee or otherwise to the interest of the transferee under the mortgage, or any part thereof, is a mortgagee.

Where the mortgagor transfers the property to the mortgagee conditionally upon the non-payment of the mortgage-money at a certain date, the transaction is called an English mortgage.

Where the mortgagor delivers possession of the property to the mortgagee, and authorises him to retain such possession and to pay himself from the rents and profits of the property the interest, or the principal and interest, of the mortgage-money, the transaction is called an usufructuary mortgage.

Where the mortgagor binds himself personally to repay the mortgage-money, and pledges the property as collateral security for the repayment, but does not deliver possession of the property, or contract that in default of payment of the principal and interest at a certain date the property shall pass to the mortgagee, the transaction is called a simple mortgage.

Where the mortgagor not so binding himself and not delivering possession of the property, contracts that, on default of payment of the principal and interest at a certain date, the property shall pass to the mortgagee, the transaction is called a mortgage by conditional sale.

26. A mortgage can be effected only by assurance signed by the mortgagor and attested by at least two witnesses.

27. The deposit of title-deeds with intent to create a mortgage on the property comprised therein, but without actual transfer of such property, shall be deemed to be only evidence of a contract to execute a mortgage of the property.

Rights and Liabilities of Mortgagor.

28. A mortgagor has the following rights as against the mortgagee:—

(a) at any time after the mortgage-money has become payable, or has been paid, and before an order absolute has been made foreclosing his right to redeem the mortgaged property or the property is duly sold in pursuance of a decree or under a power conferred by the mortgage-deed, he may, on payment or tender of the mortgage-money remaining due, require the mortgagee to re-grant the property to him, or to execute an acknowledgment in writing that any right in derogation of his ownership or other interest granted to the mortgagee has been extinguished.

(b) at any time after the mortgage-money has become payable and before such suit is barred, he may tender to the mortgagee at a proper time and place, or deposit in any Court in which he might have instituted a suit for redemption of the mortgaged property, to the account of the mortgagee, the whole amount for the time being due on the mortgage.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to authorise a person interested in part only of the

mortgaged property to institute a suit for the redemption of his own part only, except where there is but one mortgagee and the mortgagor's interest in part of the property becomes vested in such mortgagee.

29. In the absence of a contract to the contrary, the mortgagor shall be deemed to contract with the mortgagee, *first*, that the mortgagor has power to grant the property to the mortgagee, free from incumbrances; *secondly*, that the mortgagor and every person claiming any interest in the same will on demand (at the cost until foreclosure or sale of the mortgagor and afterwards of the person requiring the same) execute every such assurance of the same that may reasonably be required; and, where the property is leasehold, *thirdly*, that the lease is valid and subsisting, that the rent reserved thereby, the conditions contained therein, and the contracts binding on the lessee have been paid, performed and observed down to the execution of the mortgage-deed; and that the mortgagor will, so long as the security exists, pay the rent reserved by the lease, perform the conditions contained therein and observe the contracts binding on the lessee and indemnify the mortgagee against all claims sustained by reason of the non-payment of the said rent or the non-performance or non-observance of the said conditions and contracts.

30. Where the mortgaged property is a lease for a term of years, and the mortgagee, while in possession of the property, obtains a renewal of the lease, the mortgagor, upon redemption, shall, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, have the benefit of the new lease.

31. A mortgagor in possession of the mortgaged property must not commit waste thereon, if the security is insufficient or will be rendered insufficient by such waste.

Explanation.—A security is insufficient within the meaning of this section unless the value of the mortgaged property exceeds by one-third, or, if consisting of buildings, exceeds by one-half, the mortgage-money.

32. A mortgagor proposing to make a second or other subsequent mortgage of the mortgaged property shall, before effecting the mortgage, give the second or other subsequent mortgagee notice in writing under his hand of the prior mortgage or mortgages, and a mortgagor making a second or other subsequent mortgage of the mortgaged property shall, as soon as may be, give the prior mortgagee or mortgagees like notice of such mortgage.

A mortgagor failing to give any notice required by this section, in addition to any other liability resulting from such failure, shall, when the accounts are taken in pursuance of a decree made under this chapter, be debited with the loss, if any, occasioned by such failure.

33. If the owner of two or more properties creates separate mortgages on them by separate assurances, each mortgage may be dealt with irrespectively of the other, though the mortgages are created in favour of the same mortgagee.

Illustration.

A, the owner of farms Z and Y, mortgages Z to B for Rs. 1,000. A afterwards mortgages Y to B for Rs. 1,000, making no stipulation as to any additional charge on Z. A may institute a suit for the redemption of the mortgage on Z alone.

Rights and Liabilities of the Mortgagee.

34. In the absence of a contract to the contrary, the mortgagee may, at any time after the mortgage-money has become payable to him, and before a decree has been made for the redemption of the mortgaged property, or the mortgage-money has been paid, institute against the mortgagor (1) a suit for a foreclosure of his right to redeem the property with or without possession thereof, or (2) a suit for a sale of the property, or (3) a suit for such foreclosure or sale.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed—

(a) to authorize a simple mortgagee to institute a suit for a foreclosure, or an usufructuary mortgagee to institute a suit for a foreclosure or sale, or a conditional mortgagee to institute a suit for a sale

(b) to authorize the mortgagee of a railway, canal or other work in the maintenance of which the general public are interested to institute a suit for a foreclosure or sale; or

(c) to authorize a person interested in part only of the mortgage-money to institute a suit relating only to a corresponding part of the mortgaged property: but he may institute any of the suits mentioned in this section, which, under this Act, he is authorized to institute, relating to the whole of the mortgaged property, making the other mortgagees, if they cannot or will not join as plaintiffs, defendants.

35. Where the mortgagor deposits money in court under section twenty-eight, the Court shall forthwith cause written notice of the deposit to be served on the mortgagee, and the mortgagee may, on depositing the mortgage-deed in the same court and on filing a written statement (verified in manner prescribed by law for the verification of plaints) of the amount due to him under the mortgage, apply for and receive in payment of such amount the money so deposited.

36. When the mortgagor and mortgagee have contracted as to the payment of interest on the principal money for the time being due to the mortgagee under the mortgage, interest shall be payable in accordance with such contract: Provided that, where the mortgagor has tendered or deposited in court under section twenty-eight the whole amount due to the mortgagee, such interest shall cease from the date of the tender or from the earliest time when the mortgagee could take such amount out of court, as the case may be.

Where no such contract has been entered into, the mortgagee is entitled to interest on such principal money at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

37. In the absence of an express contract to the contrary, no mortgagee shall be entitled as such to take possession of the mortgaged property; but at any time after the expira-

tion of one year from the time when the principal money has become payable according to the terms of the mortgage-deed, or after any interest thereon has been in arrear for six months, he may institute a suit for the appointment of a receiver of the rents and profits of the whole or any part of the same.

In any suit for a foreclosure or sale, the Court may, if it think fit, appoint such a receiver pending the proceedings in the suit.

38. No mortgagee shall be deemed to imply a debt for the recovery of which a suit will lie against the debtor; but the mortgagee may sue the mortgagor for the mortgage-money—

(a) where the mortgagor expressly binds himself to repay the same:

(b) where the mortgagor remains in possession of the property and fails to pay arrears of revenue due in respect thereof, and the property is consequently sold:

(c) where the property is destroyed by diluvion, fire or other superior force:

(d) in the case of an usufructuary mortgage, where the mortgagor fails to deliver to the mortgagee possession of the property or to secure the possession thereof to him without disturbance by the mortgagor or any other person.

39. A power conferred by the mortgage-deed on the mortgagee to sell or concur in selling the mortgaged property, or any part thereof, is invalid, except where the mortgagee is the Secretary of State for India in Council, or the mortgaged property is situate within the town of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay or Rangoon.

Act No. XXVIII of 1866, section 6, is repealed so far as it is inconsistent with this section.

40. If, at the date of the mortgage, the mortgaged property is insured against loss or damage by fire, the mortgagee, in case of such loss or damage, may, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, require any money which the mortgagor may actually receive under the policy, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be laid out in reinstating the property.

41. If, after the date of the mortgage, any accession is made to the mortgaged property, the mortgagee, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, shall, for the purposes of the security, be entitled to such accession.

Illustrations.

(a) A mortgages to B a certain field bordering on a river. The field is increased by alluvion. For the purposes of his security, B is entitled to the increase.

(b) A mortgages a certain plot of building land to B and afterwards erects a house on the plot. For the purposes of his security, B is entitled to the house as well as the plot.

42. When, during the continuance of the mortgage, the mortgagee takes possession of the mortgaged property, he has the following rights and liabilities:—

(a) he shall manage the property as a person of ordinary prudence would manage it if it were his own

(b) he shall use his best endeavours to collect all rents and other profits arising out of the property;

(c) he shall, in the absence of an express contract to the contrary, out of the income of the property pay the Government revenue and all other charges of a public nature accruing due in respect thereof during such possession;

(d) he may spend such money as is necessary (1) for the due management of the property and the collection of the rents and other profits arising out of the same, (2) for its preservation from destruction, deterioration, forfeiture or sale, (3) for supporting the mortgagor's title to the property, (4) for making his own title thereto good against the mortgagor, and (5), when the mortgaged property is a renewable leasehold, for the renewal of the lease; and may, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, add such money to the principal money secured, at the same rate of interest;

(e) he may eject the tenants (if any) in occupation of the property under leases made without the mortgagee's consent after the completion of the mortgage;

(f) where the property is by its nature insurable at ordinary rates, he may insure and keep insured against loss or damage by fire the whole or any part of such property, and add the premiums paid for any such insurance to the principal money secured, at the same rate of interest; and, in case of such loss or damage, shall apply any money which he may actually receive under the policy, or so much thereof as may be necessary, in reinstating the property;

(g) he shall, in the absence of an express contract to the contrary, keep accurate accounts of all sums received and spent by him as mortgagee and, at any time during the continuance of the mortgage, give the mortgagor, at his request and cost, true copies of such accounts and of the vouchers by which they are supported;

(h) his receipts from the mortgaged property, after deducting the expenses mentioned in clauses (c), (d) and (f), shall be debited against him in reduction of the amount (if any) from time to time due to him on account of interest on the principal sum secured by the mortgage, and, so far as such receipts exceed any interest due, in reduction of such principal sum.

43. Nothing in section forty-two, clauses (g) and (h), applies to cases where there is an express contract in writing between the mortgagee and the mortgagor that such receipts, after deducting the said expenses, shall, so long as the mortgagee is in possession of the mortgaged property, be taken in lieu of interest on the principal sum secured by the mortgage.

44. A mortgagee in possession of the mortgaged property must not commit waste thereon.

45. When a mortgagor in possession of the mortgaged property fails to pay arrears of revenue due in respect thereof, and the property is consequently sold, the mortgagee has a charge on the surplus, if any, of the proceeds, after payment thereout of the said arrears.

Priority.

46. Where, through the fraud or gross neglect of a prior mortgagee, another person has been

secured to advance money on the security of the mortgaged property, the prior mortgage shall be postponed to the subsequent mortgage.

47. If a mortgage made to secure the balance of a running account expresses the maximum to be secured thereby, a subsequent mortgage on the same property shall, if made with actual knowledge of the prior mortgage, or if the instrument effecting the prior mortgage is registered, be postponed to the prior mortgage in respect of all advances or debts not exceeding the maximum, though made or allowed with notice of the subsequent mortgage.

Illustration.

A mortgages Sultánpur to his bankers, B & Co., to secure the balance of his account with them to the extent of Rs. 10,000. A then mortgages Sultánpur to C, to secure Rs. 10,000, and gives notice thereof to B & Co. At the date of the second mortgage, the balance due to B & Co. does not exceed Rs. 5,000. B & Co. subsequently advance to A sums making the balance of the account against him exceed the sum of Rs. 10,000. B & Co. are entitled, to the extent of Rs. 10,000, to priority over C.

48. No mortgagee paying off a prior mortgage, whether with or without notice of an intermediate mortgage, shall thereby acquire any priority in respect of his original security. And, except in the case provided for by section forty-seven, no mortgagee making a subsequent advance to the mortgagor, whether with or without notice of an intermediate mortgage, shall thereby acquire any priority in respect of his security for such subsequent advance.

49. Any second or other subsequent mortgagee may, at any time before a sale of the mortgaged property has taken place under this chapter, tender to the next prior mortgagee the amount due to him on account of his mortgage. Such mortgagee is bound to accept such tender and to give a receipt for the sum due, and on such receipt being registered, the person making the tender shall acquire, in respect of the property, all the rights and powers of the mortgagee to whom he has made such tender.

50. If the owner of two properties mortgages them both to one person and then mortgages one of the properties to another person without actual knowledge of the former mortgage, the second mortgagee is entitled to have the debt of the first mortgagee satisfied out of the property not mortgaged to the second mortgagee, so far as such property will extend; but not so as to prejudice the rights of the first mortgagee or of any other person having an incumbrance on either property.

51. Where several properties, whether of one or several owners, are mortgaged to secure one debt, the several properties shall contribute rateably to the debt secured by the mortgage, after deducting from the value of each property the amount of any other incumbrance to which it is subject.

Where of two properties belonging to the same owner, one is mortgaged to secure one debt, and then both are mortgaged to secure another debt, and the former debt is paid out of the former property, each property shall contribute rateably to the

latter debt, after deducting the amount of the former debt from the value of the property of which it has been paid.

Nothing in this section applies to a property liable under section fifty to the claim of the second mortgagee.

Suits for Redemption, Foreclosure or Sale.

52. Subject to the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, section 467, all persons having an interest either in the right of redemption or in the security ought to be joined as parties to any suit under section twenty-eight, thirty-four, and the first or any subsequent mortgagee who institutes a suit for foreclosure or sale ought to make every mortgagee and other incumbrancer whose security is subsequent to his own, a party to the suit.

Foreclosure and Sale.

53. In a suit for foreclosure, or foreclosure or sale, if the plaintiff succeeds, the Court shall pass a decree, ordering that an account be taken of what will be due to the plaintiff for principal and interest on the mortgage and for his costs of the suit, on the day next hereinafter referred to, or declaring the amount so due at the date of such decree, and ordering that, upon the defendant paying to the plaintiff or into court the amount so due, on a day within six months from the date of declaring in court the amount so due, to be fixed by the court, the plaintiff shall deliver up to the court, the defendant, or to such person as he appoints, all documents in his possession or power relating to the mortgaged property, and shall transfer the mortgaged property to the defendant free from all incumbrances created by the plaintiff or any person claiming under him, or, where the plaintiff claims by derived title, by those under whom he claims; and shall, if necessary, put the defendant into possession of the mortgaged property; but that, if such payment is not made on or before such day, the defendant shall be absolutely foreclosed of all right to redeem such property.

54. If payment is so made of such amount and of such subsequent costs as are mentioned in section sixty-four, the defendant shall (if necessary) be put into possession of the mortgaged property.

If such payment is not so made, the plaintiff may apply to the Court for an order absolute for the foreclosure of the said mortgage, and the Court shall then pass an order absolute that the defendant to be foreclosed of all right to redeem the mortgaged property, and may, if necessary, deliver possession of the property to the plaintiff; and thereupon the defendant's right to redeem and the security shall both be extinguished.

Provided that the Court may, upon good cause shewn, from time to time postpone the day appointed for such payment.

In the Code of Civil Procedure, Schedule IV, No. 129, for the words "Final Decree", the words "Order absolute" shall be substituted.

55. In a suit for a sale under this chapter, if the plaintiff succeeds, the Court shall, and in any other suit

an auditor of the mortgagor who has in a
the administration of his estate obtained
the sale of the mortgaged property.

62. If the mortgagee fail to perform any of the duties imposed upon him by section forty-two, he may, when accounts are taken in pursuance of a decree made under this chapter, be debited with the loss, if any, occasioned by such failure.

Costs.

63. The mortgagee is ordinarily entitled to receive or add to his debt his costs properly incurred of any suit under this chapter.

Costs of mortgagee.

But such costs, or any part thereof, may be disallowed if the mortgagor has paid or tendered to the mortgagee, or has deposited in court, the whole amount due to him under the mortgage, and if the mortgagee has unreasonably refused to accept such tender or to take such money out of court in discharge of his claim, or if he has prevented a mortgagor willing and able to make such payment, tender or deposit from making it by refusing or neglecting to give him proper information as to the state of the accounts required to be kept under section forty-two.

64. In finally adjusting the amount to be paid to a mortgagee in case of a redemption or a sale by the Court under this chapter,

Costs of mortgagee subsequent to decree.

the Court shall, unless the conduct of the mortgagee has been such as to disentitle him to costs, add to the principal debt such costs of suit as have been properly incurred by him since the decree of foreclosure, redemption or sale up to the time of actual payment.

Sale of Property subject to prior mortgage

65. If any property the sale of which is directed under this chapter is subject to a prior mortgage, the Court may, with the consent

of the prior mortgagee, order that the property be sold free from the same, giving to such prior mortgagee the same interest in the proceeds of the sale as he had in the property sold.

66. Such proceeds shall be brought into Court and applied as follows

first, in payment of all expenses incident to the sale or properly incurred in any attempted sale;

secondly, if the property has been sold free from any prior mortgage, in payment of whatever is due on account of such mortgage;

thirdly, in payment of all interest due on account of the mortgage in consequence whereof the sale was directed, and of the costs of the suit in which the decree directing the sale was made;

fourthly, in payment of all principal moneys due on account of that mortgage; and

fifthly, the residue (if any) shall be paid to the person proving himself to be interested in the property sold, or if there be more such persons than one, then to such persons according to their respective interests therein or upon their joint receipt.

67. If property subject to a mortgage, or the right to receive mortgage-money, be transferred to a third person, the transferee

Rights and powers of transferee of mortgage-debt or mortgaged property.

has all the rights and powers of his transferor, under the mortgage, and is subject to the liabilities existing between his transferor and the mortgagor or mortgagee, as the case may be.

Where such a transfer is made for the purpose of securing money advanced or to be advanced by way of loan or an existing or future debt, the original mortgage-debt, if recovered by either the transferor or the transferee, is applicable, first, in payment of the costs of such recovery, secondly,

in or towards satisfaction of the amount for the time being secured by the transfer; and the residue, if any, belongs to the transferor.

Charges.

68. If by any assurance other than a mortgage-deed, or by any will, or under the provisions of this or any other Act, or by operation of law, certain immoveable property of one person is made security for the payment of certain money to another, the latter person is said to have a charge on the property, and all the provisions hereinbefore applied to a mortgagor shall apply to the owner of such property, and all the provisions hereinbefore applied to a mortgagee instituting a suit for the sale of the mortgaged property shall apply to the person having such charge.

Charges.

69. Where a person is or becomes absolutely entitled to immoveable property, of a charge or other incumbrance on which he is also the owner, the charge or incumbrance shall be extinguished, unless by an instrument in writing registered he expressly declares that it shall be kept on foot.

Merger of charges.

CHAPTER VI.

OF LEASES OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

70. A person proposing to let immoveable property need not disclose defects therein which the lessee might with ordinary care discover; but the proposing lessor must not conceal, or attempt to conceal, such defects, and he must disclose to the lessee all other defects therein of which the former is, and the latter is not, aware.

When the proposing lessee stands, or has stood, as regards the property, in a fiduciary relation to the lessor, he must disclose to the lessor any fact which increases the value of the property itself, and of which the former has, during the existence of such relation, become aware. Save as aforesaid, a person proposing to take a lease of immoveable property need not disclose any fact unknown to the lessor which increases such value.

71. In the absence of a contract in writing or local usage to the contrary, the lessor and the lessee, as against one another, respectively, possess the rights and are subject to the liabilities mentioned in the eighteen rules next following, or such of them as are applicable to the property leased:—

(a.) The lessor is bound to put the lessee in possession of the property leased:

(b.) The lessor shall be deemed to contract with the lessee that the latter paying the rent reserved by the lease and performing the contracts by the lessee may hold the property leased during the time limited by the lease without interruption by the lessor or his assigns, or any person lawfully claiming through him or them:

(c.) In the absence of fraud, concealment or misrepresentation, the lessor is not answerable for any defect in the property leased which the lessee could not with ordinary care have discovered:

(d.) During the continuance of the lease, the lessee is entitled to the enjoyment of all easements appendant to the property leased at the time when the lease was made until such easements are extinguished:

(e.) The lessee is bound to keep, and on the termination of the lease to restore, the property leased in as good condition as it was in at the time when he was put in possession, subject only to reasonable wear and tear:

(f.) If by fire, tempest or flood, or violence of an army or of a mob, or other superior force, any part of the property leased be wholly destroyed or rendered substantially unfit for the purposes for which it was let, the lease shall be void as to that part, and any rent or fine payable under the lease shall proportionately abate, and a proportionate part of any fine paid by the lessee shall be returned by the lessor:

If the injury be occasioned by the wrongful act or default of either party, such party shall not be entitled to avail himself of the benefit of this provision:

(g.) In case the lease is rescinded for the default of the lessee, he is bound to pay the rent up to the time of such rescission, and also to make compensation for any other loss resulting from his default; but in estimating such compensation, the Court shall take into account the fine (if any) paid under the lease:

(h.) If the lessor neglects to make, within a reasonable time after notice, repairs which he is bound to make, the lessee may make the same himself, and deduct the expense of such repairs from the rent, or otherwise recover it from the lessor:

(i.) If the lessor neglects to make any payment which he is bound to make, and which, if not made by him, is recoverable from the lessee or against the property leased, the lessee may make such payment himself, and deduct it from his rent, or otherwise recover it from the lessor:

(j.) Every lessee who becomes aware of any proceeding to recover the property leased to him or any part thereof is bound to give notice thereof to the lessor with reasonable diligence; and, in default of so doing, he is liable to make compensation to the lessor for any loss or expenses occasioned by such omission:

(k.) The lessee is bound to give notice to the lessor, within a reasonable time, of any encroachment made upon, or any interference with the lessor's rights concerning, the property leased, which may come to his knowledge; and, in default of so doing, he is liable to make compensation to the lessor for any loss or expenses occasioned by such omission:

(l.) The lessee may use the soil and its products for all purposes of enjoyment as a reasonable owner would use them; but he may not fell timber, pull down or damage houses, open mines, or commit any other waste:

(m.) No lessee of immoveable property shall, without the lessor's consent, erect any permanent structure thereon, except for agricultural purposes; and no such lessee who erects thereon any building, engine or machinery for agricultural purposes shall remove the same without first giving to the lessor or his agent one month's previous notice in writing of his intention so to do, and thereupon the lessor or his agent may elect to purchase the thing so proposed to be removed, and the lessee's right to remove the same shall thereby cease, and the same shall belong to the lessor, and the value thereof shall in case of dispute be ascertained and determined by two referees, one to be chosen by each party, or by an umpire to be named by such referees, and shall be paid or allowed in account by the lessor:

(n.) Subject to the provisions of clause (m), the lessee has a right to remove at any time during his possession of the property leased, all things which he has affixed to the soil: but he is liable to make compensation to the lessor for all damage caused to the property by such removal:

(o.) On the determination of the lease, the lessee is bound to put the lessor into possession of the property leased:

(p.) When a lease of uncertain duration determines by any means except the fault of the lessee, he or his legal representative is entitled to all the crops planted or sown by the lessee and growing upon the land for the season current when the lease determines, and to free ingress and egress to reap and carry them:

(q.) If the lessor transfers the property leased, or any part thereof, or any part of his interest therein, the transferee shall possess all the rights and, if the lessee so elects, be subject to all the liabilities, of the lessor as to the property or part transferred so long as he is the owner of it; but the lessor shall not by reason only of such transfer cease to be subject to any of the liabilities imposed upon him by the lease, unless the lessee elects to treat the transferee as the person liable to him: Provided that, if the lessee pay rent to the lessor without having reason to believe that such transfer has been made, he shall not be liable to pay such rent over again to the transferee:

Where only a part of the property leased is transferred by the lessor, he may determine what proportion of the rent reserved by the lease is payable in respect of the part so transferred:

(r.) The lessee may transfer, absolutely or by way of mortgage, the whole or any part of his interest in the property, and any transferee of such interest or part may again transfer it. The lessee shall not, by reason of such transfer, cease to be subject to any of the liabilities attaching to the lease, unless the lessor elects to treat the transferee as the person subject to such liabilities. Subject as aforesaid, each successive transferee, so long as he is entitled to the property leased, possesses all the rights, and is subject to all the liabilities, of the lessee.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to authorise a tenant having a right of occupancy to assign his interest as such.

72. A tenancy begins when the lessee enters, under the lease, into possession of the property leased, and until he so enters, he cannot sue for compensation for a trespass thereon.

73. When the lessee is declared an insolvent, the receiver of his property appointed under the Code of Civil Procedure, section 351, may, with the leave of the Court, by writing under his hand, disclaim the property leased, and thereupon the lease shall be deemed to be surrendered from the date of the declaration, and the Court may order the property to be delivered up to the lessor or make such other order as to the possession thereof as may be just:

Provided that the receiver shall not disclaim such property in cases where an application in writing has been made to him by any person interested therein, requiring him to decide whether he will disclaim or not, and the receiver has for a period of not less than twenty-eight days after the receipt of such application, or such further

time as may be allowed by the Court, declined or neglected to give notice whether he disclaims the property or not.

On the application of any person interested in the property, the Court may direct possession thereof to be delivered to him, or make such other order as to possession thereof as may be just.

Any person injured by the operation of this section shall be deemed to be a creditor of the insolvent to the extent of such injury, and may accordingly prove the same as a debt under the insolvency.

74. In the absence of a contract in writing or

Duration of certain leases in absence of written contract or local usage.

local usage to the contrary, a lease of property for purposes of cultivation shall be a lease from year to year

terminable by six months' notice expiring with the end of a year of the tenancy; and a lease of property for any other purpose shall be a lease from month to month, terminable by fifteen days' notice expiring with the end of a month of the tenancy.

Every notice under this section must be in writing signed by or on behalf of the party giving it and tendered or delivered to the party who is intended to be bound by it, or affixed on a conspicuous part of the property.

75. Where the time limited by a lease is ex-

Exclusion of day on which term commences.

pressed as commencing from a particular day, in computing that time such day shall be excluded. Where no day of commencement is named, the time so limited begins from the making of the lease.

Where the time so limited is a year or a number of years, in the absence of an express agreement to the contrary, the lease shall last during the whole anniversary of the day from which such time commences.

Where the time so limited is expressed to be determinable before its expiration at the option of the parties or one of them, the lessee, in the absence of an express agreement to the contrary, shall have such option.

Option to determine lease.

the lessee, in the absence of an express agreement to the contrary, shall have such option.

Determination of lease.

76. A lease determines—

- (a) by efflux of the time limited thereby;
- (b) by rescission;
- (c) by surrender in express terms;
- (d) by surrender by operation of law, that is to say, in case the lessee accepts from the lessor a new lease of the property leased, to take effect during the continuance of the existing lease;
- (e) by forfeiture, that is to say, (1) in case the lessee breaks an express condition which provides that, on breach thereof, the lessor may re-enter, or the lease shall become void; or (2) in case the lessee renounces his character as such either by setting up a title in a third person or by claiming title in himself;
- (f) on the expiration of a notice to quit duly given to the lessee.

• 77. A forfeiture or notice under section seventy-six clause (e) or (f), is waived by receipt of rent which has become due since the breach or the expiration of the notice, or by distress for such rent, or by any other act on the part of the

lessor showing an intention to treat the lease as subsisting.

Where a lease has determined by forfeiture for non-payment of rent and the lessor sues to eject the lessee, if, at the hearing of the suit, the lessee pays or tenders to the lessor the rent in arrear, together with interest thereon and his full costs of the suit, or gives such security as the Court thinks sufficient for making such payment within fifteen days, the Court may, in lieu of making a decree for ejectment, pass an order relieving the lessee against the forfeiture; and thereupon the lessee shall hold the property leased as if the forfeiture had not occurred.

Nothing in this section applies to suits under Act No. X of 1859, or Bengal Act No. VIII of 1869.

78. If a lessee or sub-lessee of property remains

Effect of holding over.

in possession thereof after the determination of the lease, and the lessor or his legal representative accepts rent from the lessee or sub-lessee, or otherwise assents to his continuing in possession, the lease is, in the absence of an agreement to the contrary, renewed from year to year or from month to month, according to the purpose for which the property is leased, as specified in section seventy-four.

Illustrations.

(a.) A lets a house to B for five years. B sub-lets the house to C at a monthly rent of Rs. 100. The five years expire, but C continues in possession of the house and pays the rent to A. C's lease is renewed from month to month.

(b.) A lets a farm to B for the life of C. C dies, but B continues in possession with A's assent. B's lease is renewed from year to year.

CHAPTER VII.

OF SETTLEMENTS.

79. "Settlement" means, in this chapter, any disposition in writing of moveable or immovable property—

- (a) which is not testamentary, and is not founded on any consideration, or
- (b) which is made in consideration of marriage, or
- (c) which is made for the purpose of dividing property of the settlor among his family or those for whom he desires to provide, but does not include a gift made by a Hindú, Muhammadan or Buddhist.

80. A settlement, whether made for a consideration or not, is binding on the settlor and those claiming under him.

81. A settlement made for the purpose of depriving present or future creditors or other persons of their demands against the settlor, is void against all present and future creditors of the settlor and their successors in interest, and against any person upon whom his property devolves in trust for the benefit of his creditors.

Nothing in this section affects the rights of persons who have acquired, in good faith and for consideration, any interest under the settlement.

82. A condition or limitation in a settlement or will, restraining any person from parting with or disposing of his interest, is void :

Condition restraining alienation of interest.

provided that property may be settled or bequeathed for the benefit of a married woman who is not a Hindú, Muhammadan or Buddhist, so that she shall not have power to deprive herself of the income thereof in anticipation.

83. A condition or limitation contained in a settlement or will, making an interest thereby reserved or given to or in trust for any person to cease on his becoming insolvent, or endeavouring to transfer or dispose of the same, is void.

84. If, by a settlement, property be given to a person then living in general terms, without indicating the time when it is to be paid or delivered, such person has a vested interest therein from the day of the execution of the settlement, and if he dies without having received it, it shall (subject to any legal disposition thereof which he may have made) pass to his legal representative.

85. Where, by the terms of a settlement, property is given to a person not in existence, but he is not entitled to possession of it immediately upon his birth, a right to receive it at the proper time shall, unless a contrary intention appears by the settlement, become vested in such person upon his birth, and shall (subject to any legal disposition thereof which he may have made) pass to his legal representative if he dies before that time, and without having received it. And in such cases it is from his birth said to be vested in interest.

86. The provisions of the Indian Succession Act, 1865, sections 100 to 104, both inclusive, 107 and 108, 111 to 127, both inclusive, and 167, shall apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to gifts contained in settlements.

87. Whenever a person becomes entitled in possession, by virtue of a settlement, to money or any other property yielding income, he shall be entitled to receive the interest or income thereof from that time.

CHAPTER. VIII.

OF THE DISCRETION OF THE COURTS TO DEAL WITH SETTLED LAND.

88. If any person having, under a settlement or will, a limited interest in possession in any land, apply under this section to the High Court within the limits of whose appellate civil jurisdiction such land or any part thereof is situate, the Court may, if it deem it just and expedient to do so,—

(a) make such leases of the whole or any part of the land for such terms of years, for such rents, with such powers, and with such conditions, reservations and exceptions as the Court thinks fit;

(b) make such sales of the whole or any part of the land, for such sums, payable either at once or periodically, with such powers, and with such conditions, reservations and exceptions as the Court thinks fit;

(c) appropriate any part of the land for the formation of streets, roads, gardens or other open spaces, tanks, sewers, drains or water-courses, and authorize the erection of buildings and works thereon;

and generally deal with the land in any way the Court may think just and beneficial to the persons interested therein

89. Every such application shall be in writing, and notice thereof shall be served through the Court on all trustees under the settlement or will, and on any other persons who in the opinion of the Court ought to be so served, and shall be published in such newspapers as the Court may direct.

90. The Court shall permit any person interested in the land, and may in its discretion permit any other person, to appear and be heard in opposition to, or in support of, any such application, on such terms as to costs or otherwise as it thinks fit.

91. The Court may order the costs of all or any parties to any such application to be paid out of any principal money receivable on account of any dealing with the land which is the subject of the application, or to be a charge on such land or on any other land belonging to the same owners

92. Every lease made under section eighty-eight shall take effect in possession; and on every such lease shall be reserved the best rent that can be reasonably obtained, to be made payable half-yearly or oftener without taking any fine other benefit in the nature of a fine.

93. All or any part of the proceeds of any lease, sale or disposition under section eighty-eight may, if the Court think fit, be paid into court.

94. The Court shall declare what parts of such proceeds so received shall be considered as income, and may direct the same to be paid to the person for the time being entitled in possession to the land dealt with; and the residue of such money shall be applied as the Court shall direct in one or more of the manners following:—

(a) the payment of the amount due in respect of any charge on the land dealt with;

(b) the purchase of other property or the investment in securities for the benefit of the persons interested in the land dealt with;

(c) the payment to any person becoming absolutely entitled to the land dealt with.

EXPLANATION.—In this section the term “securities” means

(d) promissory notes, debentures, stock and other securities of the Government of India;

(e) bonds, debentures and annuities charged by the Imperial Parliament on the revenues of India;

(f) stock or debentures of, or shares in, Railway or other companies, the interest whereon has been guaranteed by the Government of India; and

(g) debentures or other securities for money issued by or on behalf of any municipal body under the authority of any Act of an Indian legislature.

CHAPTER IX.

OF GIFTS FOR RELIGIOUS AND CHARITABLE PURPOSES.

95. No person having a nephew or niece, or any nearer relative, shall have power to give any immovable property to religious or charitable uses, unless by an assurance executed not less than twelve months before his death, and registered.

96. Subject to the provisions of the last preceding section, immovable property may be assured in perpetuity for the benefit of the public in the advancement of religion, knowledge, commerce, health, safety or any other object beneficial to mankind. Provided that notice of such assurance shall be given, as soon as may be after its execution, to the Local Government and that no such assurance shall take effect until it has been sanctioned by some public authority to be designated by the Local Government by notification in the official Gazette.

The grant or refusal of such sanction may be notified by an entry in the book in which the assurance is registered, and the registering officer shall make such entry on receiving from the public authority aforesaid a written order in this behalf.

If no such order is made within two years next after the time when the property becomes applicable for the benefit of the public, it shall be deemed that sanction has been granted.

If such sanction is refused, the property shall devolve as if no such assurance had been made.

CHAPTER X.

OF CERTAIN RIGHTS AND LIABILITIES OF OWNERS OF LIMITED INTERESTS.

97. A person having a limited interest in any immovable property is not, as such, entitled to do or omit any act the doing or omitting of which is destructive or permanently injurious to such property.

EXPLANATION.—No act done in the reasonable use and enjoyment of property is destructive or injurious within the meaning of this section, though it may exhaust the substance of the property.

Illustrations.

(a). A is a tenant for life of land on which a dwelling-house stands. He is not entitled, as such, to pull down the house. Nor must he suffer it to fall for want of necessary repairs.

(b). A is tenant for life of land in which coal lies. He is entitled, as such, to work and use the coal.

(c). A is tenant for life of land planted with trees. He is entitled as such to cut the trees at maturity, but is not entitled, as such, to cut them when immature, except for the purpose of thinning out or otherwise benefiting the plantation.

Save as aforesaid, such person or his legal representative has the same right as a lessee to remove, during the continuance of such interest or within a reasonable time afterwards, all things which he has affixed to the soil in which he had such limited interest, and all crops growing upon the land for the season current when such limited interest determines.

98. A person having a limited interest in possession in any immovable property, is bound to discharge all taxes and other public periodical charges to which such property is liable and, to the extent of the rents and profits of the property which without his wilful default he might have received, all periodical payments accruing due on account of any mortgage or charge thereon taking effect during the continuance of his interest in priority to such interest.

99. Every advantage or increase of value accruing (accidentally or through the exertions of any one having a limited interest) to any immovable property in which successive interests exist, belongs, in the absence of any personal law to the contrary, to all the persons having any interest in the property, in the same shares and manner as they are entitled to the property.

100. Any person claiming any immovable property after the death of any minor, married woman or other person, and having reason to believe that such minor, married woman or other person is dead, and that his or her death is concealed by his or her guardian, husband or any other person, may once a year move the High Court to order the person concealing or suspected to conceal such person to produce him or her at such time and place, and before such persons (if any), as the Court may direct. And the High Court, if it think fit, shall make such order, and in case of disobedience thereto by the person in possession of the property, the person so claiming the same may, by order of the Court, enter thereon and receive the profits thereof as if the person so concealed or suspected to be concealed were dead.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to authorize the High Court to compel the production in court of women who, according to the customs and manners of the country, ought not to be compelled to appear in public.

101. Nothing in this chapter applies to mortgagees or

CHAPTER XI.

OF POWERS.

102. A person may be authorized to determine, with or without the consent of others, the disposition of property otherwise than by virtue of his ownership. A person so authorized is said to have power to appoint such property.

The person who gives the power is called the donor, the person to whom the power is given is called the donee, and the persons for whose benefit the power is to be exercised are called the objects of the power. A person to whom any property is appointed is called an appointee.

Illustrations.

(a). A grants land to B for B's life, with remainder to such of B's children as B shall appoint. B appoints to C and D, two of his children, in equal shares. A is the donor of the power, B the donee, B's children the objects, and C and D the appointees.

(b). A, the absolute owner of certain land, grants it to B to such uses as C, with the consent of D, shall by assurance appoint. C with D's consent appoints part of the land to E absolutely, and the rest to F for seven years. Here C is the donee and also the object of the power, and E and F are the appointees.

A power authorising the donee to appoint to whomsoever and for whatsoever interest he pleases, is called a general power.

A power restricted in respect either of its objects or the interests that may be conferred under it, is called a special power.

Where the donee has neither a present nor a future interest in the property, the power is called a collateral power.

Rules as to all Powers.

103. Where a power is vested in several donees, all who are living must unite in its execution; but in case any one or more of them die during the continuance of the power, it may be exercised by the survivors or the survivor, unless a contrary intention appears by the instrument creating the power.

104. The donor may direct that the power shall be exercised by will only, or by non-testamentary instrument only.

If he directs that the power shall be exercised by will only, it must be exercised by will duly executed according to the provisions of the Indian Succession Act, 1865, or according to such other law as at the time of the execution of the power may be applicable to a will executed by the donee.

If he directs that the power shall be exercised by non-testamentary instrument only, it must be exercised by such an instrument and registered.

If he imposes no such restriction on the exercise of the power, it may be exercised either by such will or by such assurance as lastly hereinbefore mentioned.

105. When the power is not properly exercised, no Court shall in any case compel the person in possession of the property to which the power relates to deliver the property as if the power had been properly exercised, or shall otherwise aid the defective execution, except as provided in the Specific Relief Act, 1877, chapter three.

106. All appointments made in the manner directed by section one hundred and four shall be deemed to be executed and attested in proper form, notwithstanding that some other mode of execution or attestation has been proscribed by the donor.

107. An appointment made by will may be revoked by a subsequent will; but it is not revoked by mere general words of revocation of all former wills, without a new appointment.

An appointment made by a non-testamentary instrument is irrevocable except where power to revoke the appointment is expressly reserved by such instrument.

108. A power exercisable by will only cannot be delegated.

A special power involving the exercise of personal discretion by the donee cannot be delegated.

A power to do an act merely ministerial and involving no personal discretion may be delegated.

Illustrations.

(a). A has power under a settlement to dispose of an estate in such proportions as he thinks fit among the issue of his marriage with B. A by his will purports to delegate this power to B, to exercise as she thinks fit. The attempted delegation is void, and the dispositions, if any, in default of appointment take effect.

(b). A, the donee of a power to appoint to his children, determines to exercise it in favour of the objects equally. With this view he causes an instrument of appointment to be prepared. A may appoint an attorney to execute this instrument.

109. Where a power is to be exercised with the concurrence where consent of several persons, power is to be exercised with consent of several persons. all who are living must concur in the consent, but in case any one or more of them die during the continuance of the power, the consent of the survivors or the survivor is sufficient, unless a contrary intention appears by the instrument creating the power.

Consent to the exercise of a power must be given during the donee's lifetime by a non-testamentary instrument registered.

Consent to the exercise of a power need not be given by the instrument by which the power is exercised, but if it is given by a different instrument, such instrument must be executed at a time not later than the time at which the donee of the power executes the instrument by which he exercises the power.

110. If a person disposes of property in such manner as is authorized by a power vested in him, such disposition shall take effect under the power, notwithstanding that the power is not mentioned or referred to in the instrument of disposition.

Illustration.

Land is settled upon A for life with a special power to charge, by a non-testamentary instrument, portions in favour of his children. Subsequently, a general power to dispose of the land by any instrument is vested in A. He executes an assurance, by which he directs that a sum of money shall be raised out of the land and settled on his son B for life, with remainder to B's wife and children. Such an appointment cannot take effect under the special power, but may be treated as a valid exercise of the general power.

111. The donee of a power need not exercise it entirely and at once by a single instrument, but he may from time to time exercise any unexhausted part thereof at his discretion.

If the donee has purported to exercise his power in such a manner that his appointment is void, the power is, to that extent, unexhausted.

Illustrations.

(a). A has a general power. He may appoint the property at one time to B for his life and at another to C absolutely.

(b). Trustees under a settlement, having power to lend Rs. 10,000 to A, the tenant for life, lend the money accordingly. A repays it. The trustees may again lend Rs. 10,000 to A.

(c). A has power to raise Rs. 10,000 by sale or mortgage of Sultānpur. A exercises the power by mortgaging Sultānpur. He may afterwards exercise the power by selling Sultānpur in order to pay off the mortgage.

112. Where a power given by any instrument is

Disposition intended to take effect after interests appointed under void power.

void in its creation, no disposition or gift made by the same instrument shall be deemed void merely because it is intended to

take effect after the interests to be appointed under the power or in default of any such appointment.

Illustration.

A marriage-settlement provides that the settled property shall belong to the husband and wife successively for their lives; that after the death of the survivor of them, it shall go to such of the children of the marriage, and in such shares, as the husband and wife shall jointly appoint, the interest of each such child to become vested in him on his attaining the age of twenty-five years; and that in the event of there being no child of the marriage who shall attain that age, or in default of appointment, the property shall belong to the husband or his legal representative.

Here the power to appoint the property is, under section eighty-six, void in its creation; but the ultimate interest given to the husband takes effect.

*General Powers.***113. If the donor confers on the donee a general**

Effect of general power, the donee shall, so far as regards his power of

disposition, his creditors and all persons who contract with him for lawful consideration to obtain any interest in the property comprised in the power, be deemed to be the absolute owner of such property for such interest therein as the donor could dispose of.

This rule is to take effect notwithstanding that the donor has prescribed some particular method for executing the power.

Illustrations.

(a). A, the absolute owner of land, settles it on B for life with remainder to such purposes as B—

- shall appoint, or
- shall by deed appoint, or
- shall by will appoint, or
- shall by deed or will appoint,

and, in case B dies without making any such appointment, on C absolutely.

If B—

- grants the land by assurance, or
- bequeathes it, or
- contracts to sell it, or
- incurs debt,

the property is liable, in the hands of either B or C, as the case may be, to the claims of B's grantee, legatee, purchaser or creditors, as the case may be.

If B dies having made no disposition of the property, C is entitled to it, subject to any claims which B's creditors may establish against it.

(b). A confers on B a general power, exercisable by a non-testamentary instrument, to appoint certain land. B appoints the land to certain persons in such shares as C shall fix. This appointment is valid.

114. If the donor confers on the donee a general

Effect of general power without disposition of property in case of non-appointment.

power, and makes no disposition of the property in the event of non-appointment, the donee shall be

considered as the absolute owner of the property or such interest therein as the donor could dispose of.

Illustration.

A, the absolute owner of property, settles it on B for life with remainder to such purposes as B shall appoint, and makes no gift over in default of appointment. B dies without making any disposition of the property. The property vests in the representatives of B, and does not revert to A or his representatives.

Special Powers.

115. If the donee has only a special power, he
Interest conferrible by donee of special power. cannot confer any interest in the property comprised therein which could not have been conferred by the donor at the time of the creation of the power.

Illustrations.

(a). A settles a fund upon B for life with remainder to such purposes as B shall appoint. After the settlement is made C is born. B then appoints the fund to C for life with remainder to C's children absolutely. The appointment is valid, though C has no children at the time.

(b). A settles a fund upon B for life with remainder to his children as he shall appoint. At the date of the settlement B has no child, but afterwards has a son C. B then appoints to C for his life, with remainder to his children. Such interest could not have been conferred by A, and B's appointment is void.

116. Where the donee of a special power purports,

in exercise of the power, to appoint to objects authorized by the power and also to objects not so authorized, the

appointment in favour of the authorized objects shall take effect if their interests are independent of those of the unauthorized objects:

Illustration.

Property is settled on A for life, and after his death on such of his children, as he shall appoint, and in default of appointment to all A's children equally. A appoints that the property shall go after his death to his widow for her life, and after her death to two of his sons, C and D, in equal shares. There are five children of A. The appointment in favour of A's widow is invalid, and the rents and profits of the property during her life will go to all the five children in equal shares, but after her death to C and D absolutely.

117. Where the donee of a special power purports,

in exercise of the power to confer a larger interest than is authorized thereby, such appointment shall, if the appointee so elect, be void only for the excess, and good for the residue, if they can be separated.

Illustrations.

(a). A has a life-interest in Rāmnagar, with power to grant leases thereof for 30 years. A makes a lease of Rāmnagar for 50 years. Such lease is good for 30 years only.

(b). A having a life-interest in Rāmnagar and Sultānjar, with power to grant leases of Rāmnagar for 21 years, grants a lease comprising both Rāmnagar and Sultānjar for 21 years. After A's death the lessee may, if he thinks fit, elect to retain the lease as a lease of Rāmnagar only, till the end of the 21 years.

(c). A having power to charge Rāmnagar with Rs. 7,000 charges it with Rs. 8,000. The appointment is good for the Rs. 7,000, but not for the residue.

118. Where, by an appointment under a special

power, interests authorized and also interests unauthorized are created, and the interests authorized cannot be distinguished from those unauthorized, the whole is void.

Illustrations.

(a). A fund is settled on A during his life, and after his death on his children as he shall appoint. A appoints the annual income for the benefit of his son B and B's wife and children, in such manner as trustees shall think fit. The appointment is wholly void.

(b). Under a similar settlement, A having legitimate children by B, his wife, and others by C and D, his concubines, appoints the property to be divided among his children by B, C and D, the shares of the sons to be double those of the daughters. Here the interests authorized and unauthorized cannot be distinguished, and the appointment is wholly void.

119. When a person exercising a special power annexes to the gift a condition or qualification which is not authorized by the power, the gift is good and the condition or qualification only is void.

Appointment with unauthorized condition.

Illustrations.

(a). A, having a power to appoint a fund among his children, gives a part of it to his son B on condition that B shall settle it on B's children. The condition is void, and the gift is absolute.

(b). A, having a power to appoint a fund to a limited class of objects of whom B is one, appoints it to B, adding a condition that B shall release a debt owing to him by A, and also pay Rs. 1,000 to C. The appointment is good; but the condition is void.

120. Where the donee of a special power purports, in exercise of the power, to appoint to persons

Election.

not objects of the power, and by the same instrument gives to the persons entitled, in default of appointment, to the property comprised in the power benefits out of other property, the persons so entitled shall elect either to confirm such appointment or to dissent from it, and in the latter case they shall relinquish the benefits so given to them.

The rules contained in the Indian Succession Act, 1865, sections 173 to 177, both inclusive, shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply to elections under this section.

121. If a beneficial interest in immoveable property, and also a power to let it, are given to the same person, and he grants his interest

Contract not to exercise power of leasing.

in the property, he may enter into a contract not to exercise his power.

122. Save as provided by section one hundred and

twenty-one, an agreement or undertaking not to exercise

power. a power which is given for the benefit of persons other than the donee is void.

123. Where a power given for the benefit of

Frauds on powers.

persons other than the donee is exercised with a view to the benefit, direct or indirect, of the donee, in any mode not intended by the donor, the appointment is void.

Illustrations.

(a). A, having power to appoint a fund in favour of any of her children, appoints the whole fund absolutely to one child, who has previously entered into an agreement with her to give one-half of the fund to A's husband absolutely. The appointment is void.

(b). A, having power to appoint a fund in favour of any of his children, appoints a portion of the fund to his son C, a minor, whom he knows to be suffering from a mortal disease; A being the person entitled to C's property in the event of his death. The appointment is void.

(c). A, having power to grant leases of certain settled land, exercises the power in favour of B in consideration of Rs. 1,000 paid to A by B as a fine or premium. The lease is void, and A holds the Rs. 1,000 in trust for the persons interested under the settlement.

124. If the instrument by which a power of appointment in favour of specified objects is created does

Right to property in default of appointment,

not provide for the event of no appointment being made, the property belongs (subject to any appointment that may have been made) in equal shares to the said objects.

Illustration.

A settles property on B for life with remainder to B's children as he shall appoint, and makes no disposition in

default of appointment. B has two children, C and D, and appoints Rs. 1,000, part of the property, to C. Then C dies. Then B dies without making any further appointment. After paying Rs. 1,000 to C or his representative, the residue of the property is divisible in equal moieties between D and the representative of C.

125. Where there is a power of appointment

in favour of a certain class of objects, and there is also a disposition of the property

comprised in the power in the event of there being no objects, if the power is not exercised and there are objects, the property belongs to them in equal shares.

126. Under a power of appointment in favour of

several objects, an appointment of the whole property to one or more of such objects exclusively of the others is valid:

Provided that, where the assurance creating the power declares the minimum amount or value of the share from which no object of the power is to be excluded, the appointment shall be invalid so far as it excludes any such object from any such share, and no further.

127. Interests authorized to be created under

a power take effect when created as if they had been created by the original instrument conferring the power, unless where a contrary intention is expressed therein.

128. A power given to the owner of a limited

interest in the property comprised in the power is extinguished when he becomes the absolute owner of such property.

When the exercise of a power given to the owner of a limited interest in property would derogate from a previous grant of such interest by the donee, the power shall be deemed to have been extinguished by such grant.

Illustrations.

(a). Z, tenant for life of certain land with power to charge it with a jointure for his wife, becomes absolute owner of the land. The power is extinguished.

(b). A, tenant for life of certain land with power to grant leases thereof in possession, grants his life-interest in the land to B. The power is extinguished.

CHAPTER XII.

OF PROPERTY HELD BY SEVERAL PERSONS.

129. On the death of one of two or more persons

entitled to property in their own right, his share shall become vested in his legal representative, unless the property is held under an instrument which expressly provides that on the death of one, his share shall accrue to the survivor or survivors.

Nothing in this section applies to property belonging to an undivided family.

Illustration.

A and B jointly advance money on mortgage, A contributing one-third. A dies intestate. A's third belongs to his legal representative.

130. When immoveable property is held in possession by co-owners, any

one of them may institute a suit in the proper Court, and such Court may direct a partition of the property

to be made among the co-owners, and for the purposes of partition may, in order to equalise the value of the shares, direct any money to be paid by one to another or to be charged on one share in favour of another.

If it appear to the Court that a sale of the

Power to direct sale of the property and a distribution of the proceeds would be more beneficial for the persons interested than a division of the property between them, the Court may, on the application of any such person, direct a sale of the property.

Nothing in the second clause of this section shall be deemed to authorise the Court to direct a sale of the property of an undivided family.

131. On any sale under the last preceding section, the Court may, if it

Power to allow person interested to bid for property sold for purpose of partition.

think fit, allow any of the persons interested in the property to bid at the sale, on such terms as to setting-off or accounting for the purchase-money or any part thereof, or as to any other matters, as to the Court seems reasonable.

132. All sums of money paid under the two last preceding sections may, if the Court think fit, be paid into court.

133. Nothing in this chapter shall affect any local law for the time being in force relating to the partition of estates paying revenue to Government.

Saving of laws relating to partition of revenue-paying estates.

134. When undivided immoveable property is held in possession by co-owners and one of them transfers his share or any interest therein, by sale, mortgage or otherwise, the transferee takes the share or interest subject to the right of the other co-owners to enforce a partition of the property; and when such partition is effected, the right of the transferee as such, in the absence of a contract to the contrary by the co-owners, extends only to the share allotted to himself or to his transferor.

135. When one co-owner of immoveable property commits, or threatens to commit, waste on the same without the consent of the other joint-owner, that other may institute a suit to recover compensation for the injury caused to him by the waste, or to obtain an injunction to stay the waste, as the case may require.

Waste by one-co-owner.

CHAPTER XIII.

OF ASSIGNMENTS OF THINGS IN ACTION.

136. No assignment of, or charge on, any debt, or any beneficial interest in moveable property, shall have any operation against the debtor or against the person in whom the property is vested, until express notice of the assignment or charge is given to him, unless he is a party to such assignment or charge; and every dealing by such debtor or person, not being a party to, and not having received express notice of, an assignment or charge, with the debt or property shall be valid as against such assignment or charge.

Illustrations.

(a) A owes money to B, who assigns the debt to C. B then demands the debt from A, who, having no notice of

the assignment, pays B. The payment is valid, and C cannot sue A for the debt.

(b) A has jewels deposited with B, a jeweller. A mortgages them to C. A then executes an instrument assigning them to D, who takes it to B and gets the jewels from him before he, B, has received any notice of C's mortgage. B is justified in handing the jewels to D, and C has no remedy against D.

137. Every such notice must be in writing signed by the person making the assignment or charge, or by his agent duly authorized in this behalf.

138. On receiving such notice, the debtor or person in whom the property is vested shall give effect to the assignment or charge, unless where the debtor resides, or the property is situate, in a foreign country and the title of the person in whose favour the assignment or charge is made is not complete according to the law of such country.

139. The person to whom a debt or charge is assigned shall take it subject to all the liabilities to which the assignor was subject in respect thereof at the date of the assignment.

Liability of assignee of thing in action.

Illustration.

(a). A debenture is issued in fraud of a public company to A. A sells and transfers the debenture to B, who has no notice of the fraud. The debenture is invalid in the hands of B.

140. Nothing in this chapter applies to debts secured by negotiable instruments.

Saving of negotiable instruments.

CHAPTER XIV.

OF APPORTIONMENT.

141. All rents, annuities, pensions, dividends and other periodical payments shall, upon the determination by death or otherwise, of the interest of the person entitled to receive such payment, be apportioned as if they had been made to accrue due from day to day, but to be payable on the days appointed for the payment thereof.

Nothing in this section shall affect any express provision in any instrument binding on such person.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

(a). STATUTES.

Year and chapter.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
13 Ed. I, c. 22	Waste	The whole.
31 Hen. VIII, c. 1	Partition	The whole.
32 Hen. VIII, c. 62	Do.	The whole.
13 Eliz., c. 5	Fraudulent Conveyances...	The whole.
27 Eliz., c. 4	Do.	The whole.
4 Wm. & Mary, c. 16	Clandestine Mortgages	The whole.
6 Anne, c. 72	Discovery of deaths of tenants for life.	The whole.

(b). ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
XXIV of 1841	Illusory appointments, &c.	So far as regards illusory appointments.
XXXI of 1854	Modes of conveying land ...	Section 17.
X of 1866 ...	Succession ...	Illustration (g) to sec. 107.
IV of 1872 ...	Panjab Laws Act ...	So far as it relates to Bengal Regulations I of 1798 and XVII of 1806.
XX of 1875 ...	Central Provinces Laws Act.	So far as it relates to Bengal Regulations I of 1798 and XVII of 1806.
XVIII of 1876	Oudh Laws Act ...	So far as it relates to Bengal Regulation XVII of 1806.
I of 1877	Specific Relief ...	Section 13, and in sections 35 and 36 the words "in writing."

pursuance of the said agreement and in consideration of the lands intended to be hereinafter granted in exchange by the said *C D*, he the said *A B* hereby grants unto the said *C D* the lands situate in _____ specified in the first schedule hereunder written and delineated in the map in the margin of these presents and therein coloured red [*or as the case may be*] in exchange for the lands intended to be hereinafter granted by the said *C D*. And the said *C D* in further pursuance of the said agreement and in consideration of the lands hereinbefore conveyed in exchange by the said *A B* hereby grants to the said *A B* the lands situate in _____ specified in the said second schedule hereunder written and delineated in the map in the margin of these presents and therein coloured blue [*or as the case may be*] in exchange for the lands hereinbefore granted in exchange by the said *A B*. In witness whereof, we have signed these presents.

A B.
C D.

Signed in the presence of *E F* of
(The first schedule above referred to).
(The second schedule above referred to).

(c). REGULATIONS.

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
Bengal Regulation I of 1798.	Conditional sales ...	The whole Regulation.
Bengal Regulation XVII of 1806.	Redemption ...	The whole Regulation.
Bombay Regulation V of 1827.	Mortgagees in possession ...	Section 15.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

FORMS OF ASSURANCES.

(See section 5.)

A.—TRANSFER OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY ON SALE.

This grant made the _____ day of _____ 18____, between *A B* of _____, and *C D* of _____. In consideration of _____ rupees paid to the said *A B* by the said *C D*, the receipt whereof the said *A B* hereby acknowledges, he, the said *A B*, hereby grants unto *C D* [*here describe the property as provided in the Indian Registration Act, section 21*]. In witness whereof, the said *A B* has signed these presents.

Signed in the presence of *E F* of _____

A B.

B.—EXCHANGE.

This Exchange made the _____ day of _____ between *A B* of _____ and *C D* of _____. Whereas the said *A B* is the owner of the lands comprised in the first schedule hereunder written, free from incumbrances, and the said *C D* is the owner of the lands comprised in the second schedule hereunder written, free from incumbrances. And whereas the said *A B* and *C D* have agreed to make an exchange in manner hereinafter appearing of the said lands comprised in the said schedules respectively. In

C.—ENGLISH MORTGAGE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

This mortgage-deed made the _____ day of _____ 18____ between *A B* of _____ and *C D* of _____. In consideration of Rs. _____ paid to the said *A B* by the said *C D*, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, the said *A B* contracts with the said *C D* that the said *A B* will pay to the said *C D* the sum of Rs. _____ with interest for the same in the meantime at the rate of _____ per cent per annum on the _____ day of _____ next; and for the consideration aforesaid, he, the said *A B*, hereby grants to the said *C D* [*here describe the property as provided in the Indian Registration Act, section 21*]: Provided that if the said *A B* pays to the said *C D* the said sum of Rs. _____ with interest thereon in the meantime at the said rate on the said _____ day of _____ next, then the said *C D* will, upon the request and at the cost of the said *A B*, reconvey the said premises to the said *A B*, or as he shall direct, free from encumbrances by the said *C D*. In witness whereof the said *A B* has signed these presents.

Signed in the presence of *E F* of _____ and *G H* of _____

D.—CHARGE.

(a). This assurance made the _____ day of _____ 18____, between *A B* of _____, and *C D* of _____. The said *A B* hereby renders the lands specified in the schedule hereunder written security for the payment to the said *C D* of five thousand rupees and interest for the same at the rate of _____ per cent. per _____, payable on the _____ day of _____. In witness, &c.

Signed in the presence of *E F* of _____ and *G H* of _____

(The schedule above referred to).

(b). This assurance made the _____ day of _____ 18____ between *A B* of _____, and *C D* of _____.

The said *A B* hereby renders the lands and houses specified in the schedule hereunder written security for the payment to the said *C D* of the sum which shall be due to him on the balance

of the account, of the said *A B*, not exceeding rupees, together with interest thereupon at the rate of per cent. per . In witness, &c.
Signed in the presence of *E F* of and *G H* of

(The schedule above referred to).

E.—LEASE OF A DWELLING-HOUSE.

This lease made the day of , between *A B* of , and *C D* of . The said *A B* hereby leases to the said *C D* [description of property as required by the Indian Registration Act, section 21], to hold the same from the day of for the term of at the rent of rupees, payable by the said *C D* to the said *A B* in equal payments on the day of and the day of in each year [or in equal monthly payments or in equal quarterly payments, or as the case may be].

And the said *C D* hereby contracts with the said *A B*,

First, that he the said *C D*, during the said term will pay the said rent on the days and in manner aforesaid: and pay all rates and taxes payable in respect of the said premises: and keep in repair all the glass windows belonging to the said house, and not make any alteration in the said premises without the previous consent in writing of the said *A B*, and at the determination of the said term so yield up the same to the said *A B*,

Secondly, that the said *A B* and his agents and workmen may at all reasonable times during the said term enter upon the said premises to inspect the same

Thirdly, that during the said term no offensive business or occupation or nuisance shall be carried on or committed on the said premises, and the same shall be used as a private dwelling-house only:

Fourthly, that the said *C D* will not assign or under-let the said premises without the consent in writing of the said *A B*:

Provided that on any breach or non-observance of any of the contracts hereinbefore contained, the said *A B* may re-enter upon the said premises and hold the same as if this lease had not been made.

And the said *A B* hereby contracts with the said *C D*, that he the said *A B* will keep the said house in good and tenantable repair during the said term.

In witness whereof the said *A B* and *C D* have signed these presents.

A B.
C D.

Signed in the presence of *E F* of

F.—LEASE OF A FARM.

This lease made the day of 18 between *A B* of and *C D* of . The said *A B* hereby leases to the said *C D* the lands in called with the buildings thereon, the particulars whereof are specified in the schedule hereunder written, except all timber and other trees, and the right to enter and cut and remove the same. To hold the same, except as aforesaid, from the day of for the term of years from the day of the date of these presents at the rent of rupees payable by the said *C D* to the said *A B* in equal payments on the day of and the day of

in each year [or as the case may be]. And the said *C D* hereby contracts with the said *A B*—

First, that the said *C D*, during the said term will pay the said rent on the days and in manner aforesaid; and pay all rates and taxes payable in respect of the said premises; and keep the buildings, fences, ditches, gates and fixtures upon or about the said lands in good condition and complete repair and without any alteration except such as the said *A B* shall approve; and will cultivate and manage the said lands in a proper manner, and will not convert into arable land any land now in pasture without the consent of the said *A B*, and will, at the determination of the said term, yield up the said premises in such condition and repair and in proper order as aforesaid unto the said *A B*.

Secondly, that the said *A B*, and his agents and workmen may at all reasonable times during the said term enter upon the said premises to inspect the same and to cut and remove the timber and other trees.

Thirdly, that the said *C D* will not assign or underlet the said premises or any part thereof without the consent in writing of the said *A B*.

Provided that on any breach or non-observance of any of the contracts hereinbefore contained, the said *A B* may re-enter upon the said premises and hold the same as if this lease had not been made.

In witness whereof the said *A B* and *C D* have signed these presents.

Signed in the presence of *E F* of

(The schedule above referred to.)

THE THIRD SCHEDULE.

DECREE FOR SUCCESSIVE REDEMPTIONS.

(See section 61.)

[*A*, third mortgagee ... Plaintiff.
B first mortgagee in possession)
C second mortgagee ... } Defendants.]
D owner of right of redemption)

Account of what is due to the defendant *B* for principal and interest in respect of the said mortgage of 1837, and for costs properly incurred in respect thereof, and tax him his costs of the suit.

Account of the rents and profits of the mortgaged property received by the said defendant *B*, or by any other person by his order or for his use, or which without his wilful neglect or default might have been received. Let what shall be owing on such last mentioned account be deducted from what shall be found due to the defendant *B* for principal, interest and costs as aforesaid.

And upon the defendant *C* paying to the said *B* the balance which shall be remaining due to him for such principal, interest and costs after such deduction within six months after such balance has been declared in court,

Let the said *B* assign the mortgaged property free from incumbrances created by him, or any one claiming under him, or those under whom he claims, and deliver upon oath all documents of title in his possession or power relating thereto to the said *C*, or as he shall appoint.

But in default of the said *C* paying to the said *B* such balance by the time aforesaid, let him stand absolutely foreclosed of all right to redeem such property.

And in case of such foreclosure, compute for the said *B* his subsequent interest on his said mortgage and tax him his subsequent costs of the said suit. And upon the plaintiff *A* paying to the said *B* what shall be found due to him for principal, interest and costs as aforesaid after such deduction as aforesaid within three months after such amount has been declared in court,

Let the defendant *B* assign the mortgaged property free from incumbrances, &c. [as above] and deliver upon oath, &c. [as above] to the said *A*, or as he shall appoint.

But in default of the said *A* paying to the said *B* what shall be found due to him as aforesaid by the time aforesaid, let the said *A* stand absolutely foreclosed of all right to redeem such property.

And in case of such foreclosure, compute the said *B* subsequent interest on his said mortgage and tax him his subsequent costs of the said suit, and upon the said *D* paying to the said *B* the amount found due to him for principal, interest and costs as aforesaid, within three months after such amount has been declared in court, let the said *B* assign the said mortgaged property free from incumbrances, &c. [as above] and deliver upon oath, &c. [as above] to the said *D*, or as he shall appoint.

But in default of the said *D* paying to the said *B* what shall be found due to him as aforesaid by the time aforesaid, let the said *D* stand absolutely foreclosed of all right to redeem such property.

But in case the said *C* should redeem the said *B* as aforesaid by the time aforesaid—

Let an account be taken of what is due to the said *C* for principal and interest in the mortgage of 1841, and for what the said *C* shall so pay to the said *D* for principal, interest and costs as aforesaid, and for interest thereon, and also tax the said *C* his costs of the said suit,

And upon the said *A* paying to the said *C* what shall be found due to him for such principal, interest and costs within three months after such amount has been declared in court, let the said *C* assign the said property free, &c., [as above] and deliver upon oath, &c. [as above] to the said *A*, or as he shall appoint.

But in default of the said *A* paying to the said *C* what shall be found due to him as aforesaid by the time aforesaid, let the said *A* stand absolutely foreclosed of all right to redeem such property.

And in case of such foreclosure, compute the said *C* his subsequent interest on his said mortgage and on what he shall have paid to the said *B* and tax him his subsequent costs of this suit. And upon the said *D* paying to the said *C* what shall be found due to him for principal, interest and costs as aforesaid within three months after such amount has been declared in court, let the said *C* assign, &c. [as above].

But in default of the said *D* paying to the said *C* what shall be found due to him as aforesaid by the time aforesaid, let the said *D* stand absolutely foreclosed, &c. [as above].

But in case the said *A* shall redeem the said *C* as aforesaid, let an account be taken of what was due to the said *A* for principal and interest on the mortgage of 1861 in the plaint mentioned, and for what the said *A* shall so pay the said *C* for principal, interest and costs as aforesaid, and for interest thereon, and also tax the said *A* his costs of the said suit.

And upon the said *D* paying to the said *A* what shall be found due to him for such principal,

interest and costs as aforesaid, within three months after such amount has been declared in court—

Let the said *A* assign the said property free, &c. [as above], and deliver upon oath, &c. [as above], to the said *D*, or as he shall appoint.

But in default of the said *D* paying to the said *A* what shall be due to him for such principal, interest and costs by the time aforesaid, the said *D* is from thenceforth to be absolutely foreclosed, &c. [as above].

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

(First Publication.)

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 23rd February 1878, and was referred to a Select Committee:—

No. 3 OF 1878.

A Bill to regulate Ferries in the Panjáb, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

WHEREAS it is expedient to regulate ferries in the Panjáb, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

I.—PRELIMINARY.

1. This Act may be called “The Northern India Ferries Act, 1878.”

It extends only to the territories respectively administered by the Lieutenant-Governors of the Panjáb and the North-Western Provinces and the Chief Commissioner of Oudh; and

It shall come into force in each of the said territories on such date as the Local Government may by notification in the local official Gazette fix in this behalf.

2. On and from the date on which it shall come into force in the territories respectively administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, Bengal Regulation VI of 1819 shall be repealed therein.

3. In this Act the word “ferry” includes a bridge of boats, pontoons or rafts, and also includes the approaches to, and landing-places of, a ferry.

II.—PUBLIC FERRIES.

4. The Local Government may, from time to time, establish public ferries.

(a) declare what ferries shall be deemed public ferries, and the respective districts in which, for the purposes of this Act, they shall be deemed to be situate;

(b) take possession of a private ferry and declare it to be a public ferry;

(c) establish new public ferries, where, in its opinion, they are needed;

(d) change the course of any public ferry;

(e) discontinue any public ferry which it deems unnecessary.

Every such declaration, establishment, change or discontinuance shall be made by notification in the local official Gazette:

Provided that, when a river lies between two Provinces, the powers conferred by this section

shall in respect of such river be exercised by the Governor General in Council, by notification in the *Gazette of India* and not otherwise :

Provided also that, when any alteration in the course of a public ferry is rendered necessary by changes in the bed of the river, such alteration may be made by the Commissioner of the Division in which such ferry is situate.

5. Claims for compensation for any loss sustained by any person in consequence of a private ferry being taken possession of under section four shall be enquired into by the Magistrate of the District and submitted for the consideration and orders of the Local Government, and shall not be cognizable by the Civil Courts.

6. The immediate superintendence of all public ferries shall, except as provided in section seven, be vested in the Magistrate of the District in which such ferries are situate, or in such other officer as the Local Government may, from time to time, appoint in this behalf ;

and such Magistrate or officer shall make all necessary arrangements for the supply of boats for such ferries, and for the collection of the authorized tolls leviable thereat.

7. The Local Government may direct that any public ferry situated within the limits of a town be managed by the officer or public body charged with the superintendence of the municipal arrangements of such town ;

and may further direct that all or any part of the proceeds from such ferry be paid into the Municipal Fund of such town ;

and thereupon such ferry shall be managed, and such proceeds or part thereof shall be paid, accordingly.

8. The tolls at any public ferry may from time to time be let by public auction for such term not exceeding five years as may be deemed expedient by the Commissioner of the Division in which such ferry is situate, and may be let to the highest bidder.

The lessee shall conform to the rules made under this Act for the management and control of such ferry ; and may be called upon by the officer conducting the auction, to give such security for his good conduct and for the punctual payment of the rent as such officer thinks fit.

Such officer may, for sufficient reason recorded in writing under his hand, refuse to accept the offer of the highest bidder, and may accept any other bid, or may withdraw the tolls from auction.

9. All arrears due by the lessee of a public ferry on account of his lease may be recovered from the lessee or his surety (if any) by the Magistrate of the District in which such ferry is situate, as if they were arrears of land-revenue.

10. The Local Government may cancel the lease of any public ferry, on the expiration of six months' notice to the lessee of its intention to cancel such lease.

When any lease is cancelled under this section, the Magistrate of the District shall pay to the lessee such compensation as he may, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, award.

11. Subject to the revision and confirmation of the Local Government, the Commissioner of each Division may from time to time make rules consistent with this Act—

for the control and the management of all public ferries within his division ;

for regulating the time and manner at and in which, and the terms on which, the tolls of such ferries may be let by auction ;

for collecting the rents payable for the tolls of such ferries ;

and for fixing the limits of such ferries ;

and, when the tolls of a ferry have been let under section eight, he may from time to time (subject as aforesaid) make additional rules consistent with this Act—

(a) in cases in which the communication is to be established by means of a bridge of boats, pontoons or rafts, for regulating the manner in which such bridge shall be constructed and maintained, and

(b) in cases in which the traffic is conveyed in boats, for regulating (1) the number and kinds of such boats and their dimensions, (2) the number of the crew to be kept by the lessee for each boat, (3) the maintenance of such boats continually in good condition, (4) the hours during which, and the intervals within which, the lessee shall be bound to ply, and (5) the number of passengers, carts, carriages and animals, and the quantity of goods, that may be carried in each kind of boat at one trip.

The lessee shall make such returns of traffic as the Commissioner may from time to time require.

12. No person shall, except with the sanction of the officer charged with the management of a public ferry, keep a ferry boat for the purpose of plying for hire to or from any point within a distance of two miles from the limits of a public ferry :

Provided that, in the case of any specified public ferry, the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, reduce the said distance of two miles to such extent as it thinks fit :

Provided also that nothing hereinbefore contained shall prevent persons plying between two places, one of which is without and one within the said limits, when the distance between such two places is not less than three miles, or apply to boats which the Local Government expressly exempts from the operation of this section.

13. No person shall use the approach to, or landing-place of, a public ferry, unless he has paid the toll payable for crossing such ferrv.

Using approaches, &c., without payment.

III.—TOLLS.

14. Tolls, according to such rates as are from time to time fixed by the Local Government, shall be levied on all persons, animals and other things crossing any river by a public ferry :

Provided that the Local Government may, from time to time, declare what persons, animals or other things shall, when employed or transmitted on the public service, or for other sufficient reason, be exempt from payment of such tolls.

Where the tolls of a ferry have been let under section eight, any such declaration, if made after the date of the auction, shall entitle the lessee to such abatement of the rent payable in respect of the tolls as may be fixed by the Commissioner

of the Division with the concurrence of the Local Government.

15. The lessee or other person authorized to collect the tolls of any public ferry, shall affix a table of such tolls, legibly written or printed in the vernacular language, in some conspicuous place near the ferry,

and shall be bound to produce, on demand, a list of the tolls, signed by the Magistrate of the District or such other officer as he appoints on this behalf.

16. Except as provided by section seven, all tolls or rents received under this Act, after defraying thereout all charges incurred in carrying out this Act in the Province in which they are so received, shall be disposed of as follows, that is to say, (a) in the territories administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, such tolls and rents shall be credited to the Fund constituted for those Provinces by the North-Western Provinces Local Rates Act, 1878: (b) in the territories administered by the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, such tolls and rents shall be credited to the Fund constituted for that Province by the Oudh Local Rates Act, 1878; and (c) in the territories administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb, such tolls and rents shall be credited to the Local Government and applied at its discretion in any portion of such territories to any of the purposes specified in the second clause of section 7 of the Panjáb Local Rates Act, 1878.

17. Any person may compound for the tolls payable for the use of a public ferry at such rates as may, from time to time, be fixed by the Commissioner of the Division, with the previous sanction of the Local Government.

IV.—PRIVATE FERRIES.

18. The Commissioner of the Division may with the previous sanction of the Local Government, from time to time, make rules for the maintenance of order and for the safety of passengers and property at ferries other than those which may have been declared to be public ferries.

19. The tolls charged at such ferries shall not exceed the highest rates for the time being fixed under section fourteen for similar public ferries.

V.—PENALTIES.

20. Every lessee or other person authorized to collect the tolls of a public ferry, who neglects to affix and keep in good order and repair the table of tolls mentioned in section fifteen,

or who wilfully removes, alters or defaces such table, or allows it to become illegible,

or who fails to produce, on demand, the list of the tolls mentioned in section fifteen,

shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

21. Every such lessee or other person as aforesaid and any person in possession of a private ferry taking or taking other than the lawful toll,

or without due cause delaying any person, animal or other thing,

shall be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

22. Every lessee of the tolls of a public ferry breaking any rule for the management of such ferry made under section eleven,

and every person in possession of a private ferry breaking any rule for the management of such ferry made under section eighteen,

shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with both.

23. When any lessee of the tolls of a public ferry has been convicted of an offence under section twenty-two, or, having been convicted of an offence under section twenty or section twenty-one, is again convicted of an offence under either of those sections,

the Magistrate of the District may, with the sanction of the Commissioner of the Division, cancel the lease of the tolls of such ferry, and make other arrangements for its management during the whole or any part of the term for which the tolls were let.

24. Every person crossing any river by a public ferry, or using the approach to, or landing-place thereof, who refuses to pay the proper toll,

or who, with intent of avoiding payment of such toll, fraudulently or forcibly crosses any ferry-station without paying the toll,

or who obstructs any toll-collector or lessee of the tolls of a public ferry, or any of his assistants, in any way in the execution of their duty under this Act,

shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees over and above the value of the damage, if any, which he has done to the ferry concerned.

25. Whoever conveys for hire any passenger, animal, cart, carriage or other vehicle or any goods or merchandise to or from any point within a distance of two miles from the limits of any public ferry in contravention of the provisions hereinbefore contained, shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Where the tolls of such ferry have been let under the provisions hereinbefore contained, the whole or any portion of any fine realized under this section or section twenty-four may, at the discretion of the convicting Magistrate or Bench of Magistrates, be paid to the lessee.

26. All offences against this Act shall be heard and determined by any Magistrate or Bench of Magistrates, and any Magistrate having summary jurisdiction under chapter XVIII of the Code of Criminal Procedure shall try such offences in manner provided by that chapter.

27. Every Magistrate or Bench of Magistrates trying offences under this Act, ^{Magistrate may assess damage done by offender.} may enquire into and assess the value of the damage (if any) done by the offender to the ferry concerned, and shall order the amount of such value to be paid by him in addition to any fine imposed upon him under this Act; and the amount so ordered to be paid shall be leviable as if it were a fine.

28. All matters determined, orders issued, acts ^{Validation of proceedings since repeal of Regulation VI of 1819 in Panjáb.} done, penalties imposed and proceedings held in the territories administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb after the repeal of Bengal Regulation VI of 1819 by the Panjáb Laws Act, 1872, section 4, and before this Act comes into force in such territories shall, whenever such determinations, orders, acts, penalties or proceedings would have been lawful if the said Regulation had been in force, be deemed to have been lawfully determined, issued, done, imposed and held respectively.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

An Act for the regulation of ferries in the Panjáb is much needed. Up to the 1st June 1872, when Act No. IV of 1872 (The Panjáb Laws Act) came into force, ferries in the Panjáb were governed by Bengal Regulation VI of 1819; but by the Panjáb Laws Act that Regulation was inadvertently repealed, and, no other law being substituted for it, there has from that date been no law for the control of ferries in the Panjáb. Another result is that, as the law now stands, it would be difficult for the Local Government to prevent an unlicensed person from setting up a rival ferry alongside of a Government ferry, and thus materially reducing the income of the latter ferry and the funds available for its maintenance.

To remedy this state of things, and at the same time to provide generally for the regulation of Government ferries, a Bill to regulate ferries in the Panjáb was prepared. About the same time the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Chief Commissioner of Oudh submitted a draft Bill for the regulation of ferries in the territories under his administration. The Bill so submitted, and the Bill for the Panjáb, as modified and supplemented in accordance with communications subsequently received from the Panjáb, were found to differ so little, that it was thought advisable to amalgamate the two Bills, and accordingly the present Bill, extending to the Panjáb, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, has been prepared.

The Bill is based upon the Burma Ferries Act, II of 1873, and the provisions of that Act have been followed as closely as the different circum-

stances and requirements of the provinces with which this Bill deals would permit.

In section 3 it has been thought desirable to declare that the term 'ferry' includes boat-bridges, as they often take the place of ferries in Northern India, and are managed in the same way as ferries properly so called.

There appear to be no recognized private ferries in the Panjáb, but they exist in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. A clause has, therefore, been introduced in section 4, in accordance with the wishes of the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner, giving the Local Government power to take possession of private ferries and make them public, and in section 5 the manner in which claims for compensation made by persons whose ferries are so taken by the Government are to be dealt with, is laid down. This section follows the provisions of section 6 of Regulation VI of 1819.

In cases in which an alteration in the course of a public ferry is rendered necessary by changes in the bed of the river, power has been given to the Commissioner (section 4) to make such alteration as is necessary without referring to the Local Government.

Section 9 provides that arrears due by the lessee of a public ferry on account of his lease may be recovered as if they were arrears of land-revenue.

By section 13 it is provided that any person using the approach to, or landing-place of, a ferry shall pay toll.

By section 17 power is given to any person to compound for ferry-tolls. This seems a reasonable provision for people living in the neighbourhood of the ferry, who have constantly to cross it for purposes of business or otherwise.

Sections 18 and 19 deal with private ferries: the former empowers the Commissioner, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, to make rules for the maintenance of order and the safety of passengers and property: the latter declares that the tolls chargeable at such ferries shall not exceed the highest rates fixed for similar public ferries.

The penalties generally have been increased in accordance with the wishes of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Chief Commissioner of Oudh.

WHITLEY STOKES.

CALCUTTA,
The 9th February, 1878. }

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.



SUPPLEMENT TO The Gazette of India.

No. 9. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1878.

{ Register
No. 33.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA. PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT. (TELEGRAPH.)

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 1877.

CLASS OF MESSAGES.	ROUTE.														TOTAL.		
	WEST.						EAST.								No.	Indian Value.	
	VIA TEHRAN.		VIA TURKEY.		PERSIAN GULF.		VIA SUZ.		VIA AMUR.		VIA MADRAS.		NATIVE BUREAU.				
	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.			
INDIAN.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.	
Sent	1,095	8,687 11	140	976 12	49	179 14	3,539	17,745 11	22	76 11	602	2,816 1	348	533 9	5,865	30,796 5	
Received	821	4,499 1	97	459 8	61	200 8	3,131	12,839 3	11	22 5	635	2,486 7	403	401 14	5,471	20,768 2	
TOTAL	1,916	13,185 12	237	1,436 5	110	440 6	6,670	30,584 13	33	99 3	1,237	5,302 8	751	935 7	11,336	51,514 7	
TRANSIT.																	
From East to West	9	66 0	...	...	4	23 2	1,025	8,007 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,041	8,755 13
From West to East	130	543 1	31	120 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,667	8,092 4	...	...	1,828	9,045 12
From West to West	...	...	1	10 9	15	13 8	15	27 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	51 4
From East to East	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6 15	1	6 15
TOTAL	139	609 1	32	131 0	9	35 10	1,053	8,604 14	...	...	1,667	8,092 4	1	6 15	3,481	18,450 12
* Aden to Baghdad. † Aden to Bushire. ‡ Bushire to Aden and Jask to Aden.														GRAND TOTAL		14,907	68,974 3

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC WITH INDIA BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN AND RED SEA ROUTES FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 1877.

ROUTE.			NUMBER OF MESSAGES BY EACH ROUTE (EXCLUSIVE OF TRANSIT).			PERCENTAGE OF NUMBER.		
			To India.	From India.	TOTAL.	To India.	From India.	TOTAL.
INDO-EUROPEAN	Via Teheran	...	821	1,095	1,919	18-65	22-70	20-76
	" Turkey	...	97	140	237	2-19	2-90	2-57
	Persian Gulf via Karachi	...	64	49	113	1-45	1-02	1-23
RED SEA	Via SUZ.	...	3,434	3,539	6,973	77-71	73-38	75-45
TOTAL			4,419	4,823	9,242	100-00	100-00	100-00

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. LII of 1877.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For the last 8 days of Dec. 1876.	For the last 9 days of Dec. 1877.	TOTAL FROM 1ST JANUARY		Total Increase in 1877.	Total Decrease in 1877.
				to 31st Dec. 1876.	to 31st Dec. 1877.		
	<i>Guaranteed.</i>	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2nd Feb. 1878	East Indian, Main ...	10,88,439	9,89,151	3,28,38,363	3,95,68,661	67,30,298	...
Ditto	Ditto, Jabalpur ...	1,47,012	1,18,163	26,74,574	46,04,140	19,29,566	...
Ditto	Eastern Bengal ...	91,991	1,04,739	33,01,376	43,52,371	10,50,995	...
Ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand ...	84,077	1,08,004	33,80,258	42,31,057	8,50,799	...
26th Jan. 1878	Sind, Punjab & Delhi ...	1,84,120	2,58,051	79,73,245	97,07,080	17,33,835	...
19th ditto	Madras ...	2,03,211	1,76,440	70,41,631	98,99,486	28,57,855	...
Ditto	South Indian ...	40,914	1,20,963	19,40,555	32,31,794	12,82,239	...
2nd Feb. 1878	Great Indian Peninsula ...	5,76,490	10,85,975	2,41,51,864	3,26,58,173	85,06,309	...
Ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,68,489	2,24,942	66,97,854	76,65,136	9,67,282	...
	TOTAL ...	25,84,743	31,87,328	9,00,08,720	11,59,17,898	2,59,09,178	...
	<i>State.</i>						
2nd Feb. 1878	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,550	2,850	98,343	1,18,486	20,143	...
Ditto	Nalhati ...	2,036	2,279	75,201	89,276	14,075	...
26th Jan. 1878	Rajputana ...	1,30,367	1,42,268	23,20,591	26,94,383	3,64,789	...
2nd Feb. 1878	Holkar ...	7,626	14,253	3,78,519	3,93,565	15,046	...
First 5 days of Jan. 1878.	Khamgaon ...	627	1,215	(a) 32,282	(b) 51,006	18,724	...
Ditto	Amraoti ...	1,719	2,891	69,496	74,162	4,666	...
Ditto	Wardha Valley ...	924	2,326	(c) 20,882	76,742	55,860	...
Ditto	Nizam's ...	25,113	29,167	5,81,735	8,30,556	2,48,821	...
26th Jan. 1878	Tirhut ...	17,217	10,228	1,79,485	2,96,778	1,17,293	...
Last 2 days of Dec. 1877.	Punjab Northern ...	11,891	8,205	4,75,841	6,84,667	2,08,826	...
2nd Feb. 1878	Neemuch ...	1,187	3,032	(d) 22,568	78,477	55,909	...
12th Jan. 1878	Northern Bengal ...	...	2,285	...	(e) 40,811	40,811	...
First 5 days of Jan. 1878.	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	...	6,654	...	(f) 3,33,027	3,33,027	...
	TOTAL ...	2,01,257	2,27,743	42,63,946	57,61,936	14,97,990	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	27,86,000	34,15,071	9,42,72,666	12,16,79,834	2,74,07,168	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE ...			4,59,38,349*	5,64,35,107†	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS ...			4,83,34,317	6,52,44,727	1,69,10,410	...

(a)—Total receipts from 1st January to 15th July, and from 15th to 31st December 1876.

(b)—Total receipts from 1st January to 31st August, and from 15th November to 31st December 1877.

(c)—Total receipts from 1st January to 3rd June, and from 5th to 31st December 1876.

(d)—Total receipts from 3rd August to 31st December 1876.

(e)—Total receipts from 2nd August to 31st December 1877.

(f)—Total receipts from 2nd May to 31st December 1877.

* Actual expenditure.

† Based on percentage of total working expenses to total receipts (all lines) as shown in the Budget Estimates for 1877-78.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

CONSOLIDATION OF SALARIES IN THE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

Nos. 107-108.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, dated Calcutta, the 25th February 1878.

[SURVEYS.]

READ the following papers regarding the consolidation of salaries in the Survey Department :—

Memorandum to the Financial Department, No. 731, dated the 31st October 1873.

Proceedings of the Financial Department, No. 3235, dated the 27th November 1873.

Letters to the Surveyor-General of India and Superintendent of the Great Trigonometrical Survey, Nos. 812 and 813, dated the 18th December 1873.

Letters to the Surveyor-General of India, Nos. 122, dated the 27th February, and 180, dated the 6th April 1874.

Letters to the Surveyor-General of India, Nos. 227 and 214, dated the 30th April and 5th May 1874.

Letter from the Officiating Surveyor-General of India, No. 195F., dated the 16th July 1874.

Read also the following papers regarding reductions in the Survey Department:—

- Letters to the Surveyor-General of India and the Superintendent of the Great Trigonometrical Survey, Nos. 598 and 599, dated the 30th August 1875.
- Letter from the Superintendent of the Great Trigonometrical Survey, No. 84-1161, dated the 21st September 1875.
- Letter to the Superintendent of the Great Trigonometrical Survey, No. 725, dated the 6th October 1875.
- Letter from the Surveyor-General of India, No. 680F., dated the 15th September 1875.
- Letter to the Surveyor-General of India, No. 696, dated the 27th September 1875.
- Letter to the Surveyor-General of India, No. 712, dated the 30th September 1875.
- Letter from the Surveyor-General of India, No. 920F., dated the 26th October 1875.
- Letter to the Surveyor-General of India, No. 847, dated the 26th November 1875.
- Despatch to the Secretary of State, No. 46, dated the 17th December 1875.
- Letter to the Surveyor-General of India, No. 91, dated the 22nd January 1876.
- Letter from the Surveyor-General of India, No. 270, dated the 5th February 1876.
- Letter to the Surveyor-General of India, No. 155, dated the 16th February 1876.
- Despatch from the Secretary of State, No. 3, dated the 24th February 1876.
- Letter from the Surveyor-General of India, No. 102F., dated the 4th July 1876.
- Letter to the Surveyor-General of India, No. 673, dated the 14th August 1876.
- Despatch to the Secretary of State, No. 39, dated the 21st August 1876.
- Despatch from the Secretary of State, No. 1, dated the 4th January 1877.
- Letter from the Surveyor-General of India, No. 161F., dated the 16th May 1877.

RESOLUTION.—The old system of salaries in the Survey Department, based on a combination of military pay and allowances with staff salaries, having proved inconvenient, inasmuch as it resulted in some instances of junior officers drawing larger salaries than their seniors, while the civil members of the Department were placed at great disadvantage compared with their military colleagues, a scheme of consolidated salaries was substituted for it. This scheme came into operation from the commencement of 1874.

2. It was in force for a little more than a year and a half when the Government of India found it necessary, in consideration of the other demands on the public revenues, to reduce the annual cost of the Department to Rs. 20,00,000 or by over 4 lakhs of rupees.

3. The carrying out of this reduction in the expenditure of the Department has involved the absorption of a number of survey parties, and of several appointments in the different grades of the Department, and has also necessitated the stoppage of all promotion.

4. As the cost of the Department has now been brought down almost to the limit decided on, the Governor-General in Council is of opinion that the Department should be placed on a definite basis in view of the reductions that have been effected and in modification of the orders re-organising it.

5. His Excellency in Council has accordingly determined that the offices of Deputy Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents in the Topographical, Revenue, and Trigonometrical Branches shall be amalgamated into one list.

6. There are in the three branches 31 parties actually at work, requiring at least one officer to each party, and there are 7 officers employed at the two head-quarters offices at Calcutta and Dehra. These are not at present susceptible of reduction. Thus the number of officers required on duty cannot be less than 38. Some of the parties need more than one officer for the proper carrying on of the work, *e.g.*, for a cadastral survey party two officers are absolutely necessary. It is estimated that on the average there should be 10 officers on duty in excess of the 38, making an effective strength of 48. Adding one-fourth for absentees, the entire strength of the Department is 60. The Governor-General in Council is pleased to distribute this number as follows:—

4 Deputy Superintendents, 1st grade.			
10	"	"	2nd "
12	"	"	3rd "
11 Assistant Superintendents, 1st grade.			
11	"	"	2nd "
12	"	"	3rd "

7. No officer shall be brought in to officiate unless the number of effective officers available is less than 48.

8. The nominal list attached to this Resolution has been arranged on a strict calculation of the seniority of each officer taken on the mean of his length of service in the above grades and of the period since his last promotion. The only exceptions are in the cases in which this calculation would reverse the present relative position of officers in the same branch of the department, and in those of Mr. James and Captain Waterhouse who, in accordance with paragraph 7 of the orders in this Department, No. 731, dated the 31st October 1873, are placed next below Captain C. Strahan and Captain Holdich respectively.

9. In every Survey party in either of the three branches which may hereafter be reduced, the above scale shall be reduced by the complement of officers for each such party and by a corresponding proportion of the 12 extra officers. Any officers in excess of the sanctioned scale shall be held to be supernumeraries.

10. The Governor-General in Council has further resolved that the maximum salary to be drawn by a Deputy Superintendent shall be Rs. 1,600 per mensem, by whomsoever the office may be held.

11. All officers who may have received temporary promotion shall revert to their substantive rank whenever they become supernumeraries.

12. Temporary or officiating promotions shall be granted under the existing rules from grade to grade in a class and from class to class.

13. Should the salary of any officer be reduced under these orders below the substantive pay (including personal allowance, if any) to which he is at present entitled, the difference shall be made up to him by a personal allowance.

14. The number of absentees on furlough shall not exceed 20 per cent. of the entire strength.

15. The Surveyor-General shall perform, in addition to the duties hitherto attaching to the appointment, those of Superintendent in the Great Trigonometrical Survey, the separate post being abolished.

16. These orders shall take effect from the 1st January 1878.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Surveyor-General of India, with the request that he will be good enough to take the necessary steps at once for carrying out its provisions.

Ordered also, that a copy be forwarded to the Financial Department.

Nominal List of officers of the Survey Department, as amalgamated with effect from the 1st January 1878.

Dy. Supdts., 1st grade ...	{	1. Colonel H. C. Johnstone, C.B., S.C.
		2. Mr. J. B. Hennessey, M.A., F.R.S.
		3. Lieut.-Colonel F. C. Anderson, S.C.
		4. " " G. C. Depree, S.C.
		5. Major H. R. Thuillier, R.E.
Dy. Supdts., 2nd grade ...	{	6. Lieut.-Colonel J. Macdonald, S.C.
		7. " " C. T. Haig, R.E.
		8. Major J. Herschel, R.E.
		9. Mr. R. B. Smart.
		10. Major J. Sconce, S.C.
		11. Lieut.-Colonel B. R. Brantill, R.C.
		12. Captain G. Strahan, R.E.
		13. Major T. T. Carter, R.E.
		14. " D. Macdonald, S.C.
		15. " F. Coddington, S.C.
		16. " W. M. Campbell, R.E.
Dy. Supdts., 3rd grade	{	17. Captain R. V. Riddell, R.E.
		18. " C. Strahan, R.E.
		19. Mr. J. O. N. James,
		20. Captain W. Barron, S.C.
		21. " H. Trotter, R.E.
		22. Major H. C. B. Tunner, B.O. S.C.
		23. Mr. E. T. S. Johnson.
		24. Captain W. J. Heaviside, R.E.
		25. Major A. Pullan, S.C.
		26. Captain D. C. Andrew, S.C.

Nominal List of officers of the Survey Department, as amalgamated with effect from the 1st January 1878—continued.

	27. Major W. H. Wilkins, S.C.
	28. Mr. J. Campbell.
	29. Captain E. W. Samuells, S.C.
	30. Major W. F. Badgley.
	31. Captain J. E. Sandeman.
Asstt. Supdts., 1st grade	32. " T. H. Holdich, R.E.
	33. " J. Waterhouse, S.C.
	34. " M. W. Rogers, R.E.
	35. " J. Hill, R.E.
	36. " H. Lees-Smith, S.C.
	37. Mr. H. Horst.
	38. " W. H. Cole.
	39. " H. B. Talbot.
	40. Captain A. Baird, R.E.
	41. " J. R. McCullagh, R.E.
	42. " J. R. Wilmer, S.C.
Asstt. Supdts., 2nd grade	43. Mr. J. McGill.
	44. Captain H. S. Cowan, S.C.
	45. " E. H. Steel, S.C.
	46. " H. S. Hutchinson, S.C.
	47. Mr. E. C. Barrett.
	48. " E. J. Jackson.
	49. Captain R. Beavan, S.C.
	50. Lieutenant R. G. Woodthorpe, R.E.
	51. " E. P. Leach, R.E.
	52. Mr. H. E. Gastrell.
	53. " W. Beverley.
	54. " G. H. Cooke.
Asstt. Supdts., 3rd grade	55. Lieutenant H. T. Harman, R.E.
	56. " G. W. Martin, S.C.
	57. " A. J. C. Scott, S.C.
	58. Mr. E. C. Ryall.
	59. Lieutenant St. G. C. Gore, R.E.
	60. " J. R. Hobday, S.C.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Saturday, the 23rd February, 1878.

PRESENT :

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G.M.S.I.,
presiding.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, C.S.I.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B.

The Hon'ble Sir E. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Sir J. Strachey, K.C.S.I.

Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble Sir E. B. Johnson, K.C.B.

The Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble B. W. Colvin.

The Hon'ble Mahárájá Jotíndra Mohan Tagore.

The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble T. H. Thornton, D.C.L., C.S.I.

The Hon'ble G. H. P. Evans.

The Hon'ble E. C. Morgan.

The Hon'ble F. R. Cockerell.

FERRIES (PANJÁB, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH) BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES introduced the Bill to regulate Ferries in the Panjáb, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and moved that it be referred

to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Sir Andrew Clarke, the Hon'ble Messrs. Colvin and Thornton and the Mover. He said that he had already explained the circumstances under which the Local Governments of the Panjáb, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh considered legislation on the subject of Ferries to be necessary for the first of those Provinces and expedient for the others. The Bill which he now introduced was based upon the Burma Ferries Act, II of 1873, and the provisions of that Act had been followed as closely as the different circumstances and requirements of the Provinces with which this Bill dealt would permit.

Section 3 declared that the term 'ferry' included bridges of boats, as they often took the place of ferries in Northern India, and were managed in the same way as ferries properly so called.

There appeared to be no recognized private ferries in the Panjáb, but they existed in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. A clause had therefore been introduced in section 4, in accordance with the wishes of the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner, giving the Local Government power to take possession of private ferries and make them public; and section 5 prescribed the manner in which claims for compensation made by persons whose ferries were so taken by the Government were to be dealt with. This section followed the provisions of section 6 of Bengal Regulation VI of 1819.

Section 9 provided that arrears due by the lessee of a public ferry on account of his lease might be recovered as if they were arrears of land-revenue.

Section 13 provided that no person should use the approach to, or landing-place of, a public ferry without having paid the toll payable for crossing it.

By section 17 power was given to any person to compound for the tolls payable for the use of public ferries.

Sections 18 and 19 dealt with private ferries: the former empowered the Commissioner of the Division, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, to make rules for the maintenance of order and the safety of passengers and property: the latter declared that the tolls chargeable at such ferries should not exceed the highest rates fixed for similar public ferries.

The penalties generally had been increased in accordance with the wishes of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Chief Commissioner of Oudh.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. STOKES also moved that the Bill be published in the *Government Gazette, Panjáb*, and the *Government Gazette, North-Western Provinces and Oudh*, in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments direct.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

PANJÁB LAWS ACT, 1872, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. STOKES also moved that the Hon'ble Mr. Thornton be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Panjáb Laws Act, 1872.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

SEA CUSTOMS BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. HOPE presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the levy of Sea Customs-duties.

INDIAN FOREST BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. HOPE also presented the final Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to the management and preservation of Government forests, to the transit of forest-produce, and to the duty leviable on timber.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 6th March 1878.

CALCUTTA,
The 23rd February 1878. }

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS
FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 26th FEBRUARY 1878.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Madras no rain is reported; the harvest continues, with a poor outturn in most districts, but the condition of the standing crops is better; there has been a general rise in the price of rice and dry grains. The number on relief works is 140,006, and on gratuitous relief 142,564; the former is more by 7,944 and the latter less by 3,775 than last week. In Mysore the wet crops are generally in good condition; the number on works for the week ending the 16th ultimo was 46,968, and on gratuitous relief 3,585: the former is more by 765 and the latter less by 63 than in the previous week. From Bombay general showers in Sind are reported, but no rain elsewhere: the reaping of the *rabi* is progressing. In the Central Provinces the weather is now clear; the reaping of the *rabi* has begun; the crops have been injured by blight and frost in some districts, but prospects are generally fair; large exports to the North-Western Provinces and Bombay are reported. In Berar the reaping of the *rabi* continues; the crops are good. In Central India there has been no rain; scarcity of water is said to be severely felt. In Rajputana it is cloudy in the north: the cattle are suffering much from want of fodder in Ajmere and Jeypore; the *rabi* generally promises well. In Bengal there has been slight rain in a few of the Delta and Eastern districts; the prospects of the cold-weather crops are on the whole good; but the poppy crop has been damaged by blight in Sarun, and in parts of Chota Nagpore and the Sonthal Pergunnahs hail has injured the prospects of the *makua* and mango crops. In Assam prospects appear to be good. In Burma the harvest is over: the outturn has been everywhere excellent. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh cloudy weather still continues, to the injury of the crops: in Meerut slight rain has fallen; in Barilly the hail in the early part of February did serious damage; prospects are however still generally good; reaping has begun in the Eastern districts. In the Punjab there has been general rain in all districts except Delhi and Hissar, with hail in Amritsar; prospects are however still fairly good, except in the Pesháwar district.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Ganjam (Feb. 21st)	Nil	Rice 9'05, <i>raggi</i> 14'13, <i>cholum</i> 14'43, <i>cumboo</i> 14'24; average number daily fed at Berhampore, Aska and Purushottampur 276
Vizagapatam (" 25th)	Nil	Rice 8'4, <i>cholum</i> 13'1, <i>raggi</i> 14'1, <i>cumboo</i> 15'8; pasture and drinking water diminishing.
Godavery (" ")	Nil	Rice 7'81, <i>cholum</i> 13'38, <i>raggi</i> 14'3, <i>cumboo</i> 14'22; crops generally good, though slightly suffering from blight; anicut planked up, water stands 3 inches above stone crest.
Kistna (" 21st)	Nil	Rice 7'05, <i>cholum</i> 11'48, <i>raggi</i> 12'73, <i>cumboo</i> 11'69; on works 711; sick in relief hospitals 45; standing crops fair; of all pulse grains Bengal gram seriously suffered from insects; <i>raggi</i> harvested in parts, outturn $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$; <i>varagu</i> , horse-grain, chillies and castor being harvested; cotton gathering commenced.
Nellore (" 23rd)	Nil	Rice 7'41, <i>cholum</i> 10'69, <i>raggi</i> 12'38, <i>cumboo</i> 10'96; on Public Works Department works 8,217; canal 15,813; in camps 1,845; village relief 1,669; crops fair, but suffering in parts from insects and blight.
Cuddapah ...	...	Rice 7'75, <i>cholum</i> 12'83, <i>raggi</i> 13'41, <i>cumboo</i> 13'08; on works 2,052; in camps 2,114; village relief 3,632; children 209; <i>raggi</i> harvested in Budwail taluk, outturn more than $\frac{1}{2}$.
Bellary (" 23rd)	Nil	Rice 7'92, <i>cholum</i> 11'25, <i>raggi</i> 11'09, <i>cumboo</i> 10'43; on works 3,845; in camps 1,743; village relief 3,586; sowing of second-crop paddy still in progress; standing crops, second-crop paddy, pulses, horse-grain, Bengal gram, oil-seeds and cotton generally thriving; white <i>cholum</i> crop has been damaged by insects to a considerable extent.
Kurnool (" ")	Nil	Rice 9'17, <i>cholum</i> 13'57, <i>raggi</i> 14'21, <i>cumboo</i> 12'52; on works 215; children 96; in camps 462; village relief 8,281; <i>cholum</i> being harvested.
North Arcot (" 22nd)	Nil	Rice 9'0, <i>cholum</i> 10'2, <i>raggi</i> 10'3, <i>cumboo</i> 10'2, wheat 8'2; on works 3,359; children 3,629; in camps and houses 11,156; on village relief 13,168; crops affected with blight and insects in some places, withering in some taluks; harvest of paddy, <i>raggi</i> and <i>cholum</i> , outturn poor.
South Arcot ...	Nil	Rice 10'93, <i>cholum</i> 15'0, <i>raggi</i> 13'47, <i>cumboo</i> 15'0; on works, Revenue Department 777, Professional 605; children 206; in camps 1,897; villages 3,897; crops generally good; want of rain felt in parts; <i>cholum</i> , <i>raggi</i> , <i>varagu</i> and paddy harvested, outturn tolerable.
Tanjore (Feb. 23rd)	Nil	Rice 10'89, <i>cholum</i> 14'74, <i>raggi</i> 15'95, <i>cumboo</i> 14'27; rivers very low; wet crops thriving, dry in good condition; harvest of wet, <i>samba</i> , dry, <i>varagu</i> , <i>aholl</i> , <i>keppai</i> , &c. outturn $\frac{1}{2}$ to full.

Presidency or Province, and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—continued.		
Trichinopoly (Feb. 23rd)	<i>Nil</i>	Rice 10·21, <i>cholum</i> 25·20, <i>raggi</i> 14·32, <i>cumboo</i> 16·51; on works 1,708; children 302; in camps 148; village relief 320; standing crops generally good; harvests continue, outturn between a 4 and 12 anna crop.
Madura (" ")	<i>Nil</i>	Rice 10·71, <i>raggi</i> 15·27, <i>cumboo</i> 20·43; on works 250; children 288; in camps 1,038; village relief 582; paddy harvesting everywhere, yield below the average; crops injured by locusts and disease in Tirumangalum, Periascolum, Madura and Pulni.
Tinnevely (" ")	<i>Nil</i>	Rice 10·20, <i>raggi</i> 21·45, <i>cumboo</i> 26·10; camps and houses 12; village relief 64; crops apparently good, except those attacked by locusts and insects; harvest continues, outturn poor.
Coimbatore (" ")	<i>Nil</i>	Rice 9·43, <i>cholum</i> 13·63, <i>raggi</i> 13·49, <i>cumboo</i> 20·43; on works 30,527; camps and houses 7,077; children 943; village relief 6,717; crops damaged by insects in parts; harvest of paddy, <i>cholum</i> , <i>cumboo</i> and horse-gram, outturn paddy $\frac{1}{2}$ to full; dry grains $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$.
Nilgiris (" ")	<i>Nil</i>	Rice 7·98, <i>cholum</i> 10·60, <i>raggi</i> 10·94, <i>cumboo</i> 18·76.
Salem (" 25th)	<i>Nil</i>	Rice 8·37, <i>raggi</i> 10·64, <i>cumboo</i> 12·21, <i>cholum</i> 10·61; on works 34,850; camps 6,260; village relief 18,420; harvest of paddy and <i>raggi</i> , outturn fair.
South Canara (" 23rd)	...	Rice 11·64, <i>raggi</i> 12·43; second rice crop harvested in most parts, outturn good except in Kundapur; third rice crop and dry grains being sown.
Malabar (" ")	<i>Nil</i>	Rice 10·21, <i>raggi</i> 12·16; rain not needed; harvesting second crop almost over, outturn above average; prospects good.
Chingleput (" ")	<i>Nil</i>	Rice 9·04, <i>raggi</i> 11·23, <i>cumboo</i> 11·88, <i>cholum</i> 12·67; on works 2,489; children 433; camps 1,624; village relief 34,920; crops, where water is available, in fair condition; in other places beginning to wither; <i>kar</i> , <i>samba</i> , <i>raggi</i> , <i>cumboo</i> and <i>gingelly</i> harvested in parts, outturn from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$; <i>raggi</i> in Chingleput taluk full.
Madras (" 26th)	<i>Nil</i>	Rice 7·3, <i>raggi</i> 9·97, <i>cholum</i> 9·8. <i>General Remarks.</i> —General prospects less hopeful in consequence of general rise in prices of rice and dry grains; total number on relief works 140,008; total number gratuitously relieved 142,564; exports of grain by rail from Madras during the week ending the 23rd February 1,911½ tons.
Bombay—(Feb. 27th)		
<i>Sind—</i>		
Kurrachee ...	Rain in Kurrachee on 25th; slight shower in Kohistan and Ghorebari.	Measles in Kurrachee; river on 25th, 9½ feet, eating in near Bakraai Bund in Ghorabari taluka, also at Pinjari mouth.
Shikarpur ...	Slight drizzling on night of 20th and morning of 21st.	At Gul Muhamad weather cloudy; more rain expected.
Hyderabad ...	22 in Tharu Shah.	Rained all night on 22nd, and again on night of 24th and morning of 25th; Monday afternoon bright with strong southerly breeze.
Upper Sind Frontier ...	24	Weather cold; prospects unchanged; <i>rabi</i> crops coming into ear; land for <i>peharas</i> crops ploughed up; health fair; prices of food grains steady.
<i>Guzerat—</i>		
Ahmedabad ...	—	<i>Rabi</i> harvesting commenced in several talukas.
Panch Mahals ...	—	Weather continues warm but not cloudy.
Surat ...	...	Five deaths from cholera in city.
Broach ...	...	Crops and public health good.
<i>Khandesh and Násik—</i>		
Khandesh ...	...	No change.
Násik ...	...	Fever still prevails.
<i>Konkan—</i>		
Tanna ...	...	<i>Rabi</i> crops being reaped; cholera in Panwel taluka; fever throughout collectorate.
Colába (Feb. 25th)	...	Mornings cold; public health good except in 3 talukas where slight fever continues; <i>rabi</i> crops healthy.
Ratnágiri (" 19th)	<i>Nil</i>	Dry season crops flourishing; 3 deaths from cholera in Chiplun and 12 in Dápoli talukas.
<i>Deccan—</i>		
Poona ...	...	Nine deaths from cholera in Máwal taluka.
Ahmednagar ...	<i>Nil</i>	Ague and fever prevailing in Nagar.
Sholapur ...	...	No change.
Satara ...	...	<i>Rabi</i> midding; reaping commenced; slight fever.
<i>Southern Mahratta Country.</i>		
Balgaum ...	...	Reaping of <i>rabi</i> progressing.
Dharwar ...	...	Cotton slightly damaged in Ránibennur; public health improved in Kalhatgi.

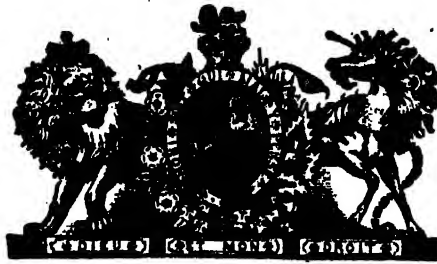
Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—continued.		
Kanara ...	...	Weather fair; 1 death from cholera.
Kalāḍgi ...	...	<i>Rabi</i> reaping continues.
<i>Kattywar and Guekwar's Territory.</i>		
Rājkot ...	...	Weather hot; small-pox at Nawanager and Gadka continues; prices of grain firm.
Baroda ...	...	Cotton-picking continues; weather getting hot. <i>General Remarks.</i> —Showers general over Sind, will improve pasturage; <i>rabi</i> reaping progressing generally; weather warm in Guzerat.
Bengal—		
Chittagong ...	0·12	Weather seasonable, with south wind; rain is wanted for the cold-weather crops; price of rice is from 9 to 13 seers per rupee; in the south it is from 12 to 16 seers.
Nonkholly ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather warm; the cold weather northerly winds have been replaced by southerly winds; pulses, chillies, &c., are progressing favourably; ploughing for the early rice crop is going on actively; public health is good.
Chittagong Hill Tracts...	0·90	Weather seasonable; cloudy at noon throughout the week; the hill-men are busily engaged in cutting jungle for jooming; mustard is nearly gathered now.
Hill Tipperah ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather sometimes cloudy, threatening rain; hot weather is setting in early; no change in the prospects of the crops; prices are stationary.
Backergunge ...	<i>Nil</i>	All is well.
Furreedpore ...	0·28	Weather seasonable; rain with hailstones fell on the night of the 22nd instant; the condition of the crops now on the ground is generally good; in one or two thanas the cereals are suffering from want of rain.
Dacca ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather much warmer, heavy fogs almost every morning; state and prospects of the crops are good.
Mymensingh ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather fine, but warmer; ploughing operations are proceeding; there is little on the ground, except millet; injury to tobacco has been caused in places by hail on the 12th instant.
Tipperah ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather cloudy, with wind from the south; sugarcane is nearly all cut; winter crops are in good condition; average price of rice is Rs. 2-12 per maund.
24-Pergunnahs ...	0·71	Weather hot; state and prospects of the crops are good; health is normal; cholera in some places still prevails.
Jessore ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather rapidly growing warm; mornings are generally foggy; the winter crops are being gathered; prospects of the <i>boro dhan</i> are not good, owing to want of sufficient rain.
Nudda ...	0·20	Weather generally foggy in the morning and becoming warm; the harvesting of the cold-weather crops is going on; there is no change in the prospects of the outturn, which will be rather poor.
Moorshedabad ...	<i>Nil</i>	The weather is getting rapidly hot; the <i>rabi</i> crops are reported to be generally in good condition; cholera is still prevalent in three police thanas.
Pubna ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather hot; prospects of the <i>rabi</i> crops appear to be promising, but rain is wanted; the harvesting of <i>haldi</i> is not yet complete; cholera in the Pubna town appears to have abated.
Rajshahye ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather clear and cold during the first, but warmer during the latter, part of the week; the <i>rabi</i> crops promise a fair outturn; the seedlings of <i>boro dhan</i> are being transplanted; a few cases of cholera and small-pox have been reported from Naohata and Tannore.
Bogra ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather bright and warm, with west and north-west wind blowing; the hail that fell on the 12th instant was not general; <i>khesari</i> and other pulses are in ear; nearly one-fourth of the sugarcane has been gathered; mulberry and <i>ganja</i> plants are thriving; ploughing goes on actively; a few sporadic cases of cholera were reported during the week.
Dinagpore ...	<i>Nil</i>	A high, warm wind from the south-west is blowing; prospects of the spring crops are good; rice is selling at from 12 to 28 seers the rupee.
Rungpore ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather becoming warmer; state and prospects of the crops continue to be satisfactory; the recent rain has been very beneficial to all kinds of crops except tobacco and mango; it has much facilitated agricultural operations; public health as regards fever is good, but some cases of cholera have been reported from the Kurigram subdivision.
Cooch Behar ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather mild and pleasant; it is neither too hot nor too cold, but is becoming warmer in the day time; the tobacco and other standing crops are looking healthier than before, the late rain having revived them considerably; the ground is being prepared for <i>biri dhan</i> ; public health is improving week after week.
Jalpaiguri ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather cool for the time of year, exceptionally cool as compared to other districts in Bengal; the cold-weather crops are good.
Darjeeling ...	Slight rain	A good deal of misty weather; just now there is a very high wind, threatening rain; the ground is being prepared for the rice sowings, and the recent rain will do good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—continued.		
Midnapore ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather getting very warm; state and prospects of the crops are fair, but rain is said in some places to be required for the standing crops.
Howrah ...	0·005	Weather warmer than usual at this time of year; there is no crop on the ground; land is under preparation for the coming cultivation.
Hooghly ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather unseasonably warm; the <i>rabi</i> crops are fast ripening; public health is normal; no fresh case of cattle disease has been reported.
Burdwan ...	<i>Nil</i>	The winter crops are being reaped and gathered, and the sugarcane is being cut in many places; the spring crops are being sown; cholera is still prevalent in the Bood-Bood, Culna, and Jehanabad sub-divisions; no reports have been received from Ranecogunge and Cutwa.
Bankoora ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather cool in the beginning of the week; cool mornings, hot days, and foggy one day; prospects of the crops are the same as reported last week.
Beerbhoom ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather getting warm; the winter crops are doing well; sugarcane is being harvested.
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather windy and changeable; a good deal of damage has been done to <i>mohwa</i> and mango trees by the hail of last week; small-pox and cholera are bad in Deoghur.
Bhāgalpur ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather hot and windy by day; nights are cool; prospects of the <i>rabi</i> crops are excellent; no material alteration in the prices, which were reported last week to have a downward tendency; health is good.
Monghyr ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather warm; west wind blowing; state and prospects of the crops are very good.
Purneah ...	<i>Nil</i>	High west wind is prevailing; prospects continue fair; sugarcane is being cut in Kiseengunge; tobacco in Arraich is excellent.
Maldah ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather fair and getting hot; state and prospects of the crops are generally satisfactory; price of common rice is rising, there having been much exportation; the average price now is just over 16 seers per rupee; public health is satisfactory; a few cases of cholera and small-pox have been reported, but no deaths.
Durbhanga ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather warm, with west wind; prospects of the crops are good; prices continue high; health of the people is generally good.
Mozufferpore ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather getting warm, west wind is prevailing; state and prospects of the <i>rabi</i> crops are satisfactory; the prices of food-grains remain stationary.
Saran ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather clear during the first part of the week, but since the 20th instant the mornings are cloudy; the sun is getting gradually hot; west wind is prevailing; the <i>rabi</i> crops are doing well throughout the district, specially those along the banks of the Gogra; peas, mustard, and <i>masoor</i> are being harvested; wheat and barley are ripening; in some places slight injury has been done to the <i>rahur</i> by frost; poppy is in flower, and is giving out pods; the Sub-Deputy Opium Agent of Sevan has reported that about one-third of the entire poppy cultivation, or about 15,000 beghas, was destroyed by blight; ryots are engaged in sowing <i>chena</i> and planting sugarcane; mango is in blossom; new peas and <i>masoor</i> are coming into the market; prices are stationary; public health is good.
Chumparan ...	<i>Nil</i>	Sky is now and then overcast; there is every probability of rain; weather is getting hotter daily; prospects of the <i>rabi</i> crops are the same as before; the average outturn is estimated at 10 annas.
Patna ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather seasonable; strong west wind blowing since the last two days; prospects of the crops on the whole are good, but in many places caterpillars have completely destroyed <i>kearas</i> (peas), <i>khesari</i> , and <i>masoor</i> .
Gya ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather unusually hot; high wind on the 23rd instant; maximum thermometer in the shade 92·4°; prospects of the <i>rabi</i> crops continue on the whole good, though in parts of the district insects continue their attacks; <i>masoor</i> has been a failure in the <i>Sadar</i> sub-division, cut and given as fodder to cattle, it is reported to have caused death in many instances; prices have risen since last report, and there are murmurs of distress; the <i>rabi</i> harvest will bring relief.
Shahabad ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather generally clear, but occasionally cloudy; peas and <i>masoor</i> are generally being reaped; other <i>rabi</i> crops continue promising; fields are being prepared for sugarcane; public health is good.
Hazáribágh ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather much warmer; the Deputy Commissioner on tour writes that the rain and hail last week damaged the <i>rabi</i> crops in the west of the district; ploughing is being pushed on.
Lohardugga ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather seasonable and getting warm; the <i>rabi</i> crops have been below the average in the <i>Sadar</i> sub-division, and considerably so in the Palamow sub-division; the export of food-grains has been very great, and has forced up prices so exceedingly that some hardship is beginning to be felt among the labouring classes in parts of the district; a good <i>mohwa</i> crop will avert distress; the high prices of food-grains has given a great impetus to emigration.
Manbhoom ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather favourable; nothing fresh to report; if the weather keep up, we ought to have a good <i>mohwa</i> crop, which shall prove a relief; as matters are, there is scarcity of food for the poorer class owing to high prices in the north, north-west, west, and south-west of the district, and to a less extent in some other parganas.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—concluded.		
Singbhoom ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather seasonable; nothing to report about the crops; the <i>mohwa</i> and mango have up to this shewn very indifferently, and the jungle fruits are also reported not as plentiful as usual; coarse rice now sells at 20 seers for the rupee, and labourers and non-cultivators are emigrating to the tea districts in greater number than has hitherto been noticed by the Deputy Commissioner; the district is healthy.
Balasore ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather fine; prospects of the crops are satisfactory; a good many deaths, both from sporadic cholera and small-pox, have been reported.
Cuttack ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather fine and hot; no change in the state of the crops and public health since last report.
Pooree ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather warm for the season; <i>sarad</i> rice, <i>kulthi</i> , and <i>mandia</i> crops are being harvested; <i>dalu</i> rice is progressing well on low land; <i>moong</i> and <i>kalai</i> promise well; common rice is selling at 14½ to 18½ seers for the rupee; export of rice to the Madras Presidency continues; public health is good.
N. W. P. and Oudh— (Feb. 27th)		<i>General Remarks.</i> —There has been slight rain in some districts during the week; the weather is in most places getting warm; cholera still prevails in places in the districts of Burdwan, 24-Pergunnahs and Moorshedabad; and a few cases of cholera and small-pox are reported from some other districts; the reports of the crops are much the same as in last week; the prospects of the cold-weather crops in Nuddea and of the spring rice in Jessore are not good; in Patna and Gaya the prospects of the crops are on the whole good, although insects have caused some damage; in the Sewan sub-division of Sarun about one-third of the poppy crop has been destroyed by blight; in the Sonthal Pergunnahs and in Hazaribagh the <i>mohwa</i> and mango crops have been much spoiled by the hail of last week, and in Singbhoom these crops are very indifferent; in Lohardugga the cold-weather crops have been much below the average; prices continue very high in several districts, and in Gaya, Lohardugga, Singbhoom and Manbhoom, it is reported, some pressure is beginning to be felt among the poorer classes of the people, but the approaching <i>rabi</i> and <i>mohwa</i> harvest, it is hoped, will bring relief.
Benares (Feb. 26th) ...	...	Prospects continue favourable; reaping has commenced.
Allahabad ( " " ) ...	...	Cloudy weather; prospects still good.
Jhansi (" 27th) ...	...	Wheat and gram selling at 12 and 13 seers for the rupee; weather again cloudy; prospects otherwise good.
Agra (" 20th) ...	<i>Nil</i>	Blight has appeared in four parganas; crops generally good; small-pox broken out in five parganas, badly in Ferozabad.
Meerut (" 27th) ...	Slight rain.	Prospects good; prices slightly lower.
Bareilly (" ") ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather more settled; hail-storm of 11th caused great damage in two parganas; prices falling slightly.
Kumaun (" 25th) ...	...	Rain and cloudy weather, both injurious to crops.
Lucknow (" 27th) ...	...	Weather cloudy; linseed blighted, otherwise prospects unchanged.
Partabgarh (" 22nd) ...	<i>Nil</i>	Prospects good.
Fyzabad (" 27th) ...	<i>Nil</i>	Harvesting begun.
Sitapur (" ") ...	<i>Nil</i>	Prospects generally good.
Punjab—(Feb. 26th)—		
Delhi ...	<i>Nil</i>	Agricultural prospects good; small-pox decreasing; prices of wheat and grain have fallen slightly.
Hissar ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather still cloudy; crops progressing favourably; little or no change in prices of food and other grains; health generally good.
Umballa ...	1·2	Agricultural prospects still good; health good.
Jullundur ...	1·3	Crops and health good.
Amritsar ...	·6	Hail injurious to crops; little or no change in prices of grain; health generally good.
Lahore ...	·4	State of crops and health good.
Rawalpindi ...	2·5	Agricultural prospects still fair and health good.
Mooltan ...	·4	State of crops and health good; rates for barley slightly higher.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	1·5	State of crops and health good.
Peshawar ...	·6	Harvest prospects bad; crops suffering much.
Central Provinces— (Feb. 27th).		
Upper Godavari (Feb. 23rd) ...	...	Sultry; <i>rabi</i> threshing continues; outturn below average; small-pox prevalent; prices steady.
Sambalpur ...	...	Mornings cool, days hot; harvest completed; fever continues.
Bilaspur ...	...	Clear, hot; <i>rabi</i> cutting; fever continues; prices risen, owing to exports towards Jubbulpore.
Raipur ...	...	Clear, close; rice threshing nearly completed; prospects of wheat fair; other <i>rabi</i> crops injured; measles and small-pox continue; prices rising.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Gen. Prov.—continued.		
Bálaghát ...	...	Clear, hot; reaping and threshing of <i>rabi</i> continue; fever abating; prices rising.
Chhindwára ...	...	Clear, warm; prospects of <i>rabi</i> unfavourable; fever continues; prices risen.
Chánda (Feb. 24th) ...	...	Clear; prospects of <i>rabi</i> fair; health good; prices rising.
Betúl („ 25th) ...	...	Warm; complaints of blight in wheat general; fever continues; prices stationary.
Bhandára („ 26th) ...	...	Clear, close; <i>rabi</i> cutting and threshing continue; outturn much below average, owing to blight; fever and small-pox continue; prices rising.
Nágpur („ 27th) ...	...	Clear; mornings cool, days hot; <i>rabi</i> cutting and threshing continue; small-pox and fever prevalent; cattle disease decreasing; prices rising.
Wardha ...	...	<i>Rabi</i> harvesting and threshing continue; small-pox and cattle disease continue; prices rising.
Nimár ...	...	Clear, unusually hot; prospects of <i>rabi</i> injured; small-pox and cattle disease continue; prices risen.
Hoshangabad ...	...	Warm; <i>rabi</i> injured by blight; small-pox continues; no cholera.
Narsinghpur ...	...	Prospects of wheat fair yet; other <i>rabi</i> crops suffered much; health good; prices risen.
Jubbulpore ...	...	Nights cool, days hot; <i>rabi</i> threshing; health good; prices rising.
Saugor ...	...	<i>Rabi</i> prospects fair; prices stationary.
Seoni ...	...	<i>Rabi</i> harvesting; prospects gloomy; prices high.
Damoh ...	...	<i>Rabi</i> ripening fast; prospects fair; prices steady.
Mandla ...	...	Days hot, nights cool; <i>rabi</i> prospects good; fever abating; prices rising, owing to exports.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —Clear and hot; <i>kharif</i> threshing nearly completed; <i>rabi</i> cutting and threshing continue; crops injured by blight and frost, particularly at Seoni, Chhindwára, and Betúl; general prospects fair; prices rising everywhere, owing to large exports towards Bombay and N. W. Provinces.
British Burma—		
(Feb. 28th.)		
Arakan Division ...	...	Public health good; reaping completed, outturn unusually good.
Pegu Division.		
Rangoon ...	...	Public health good; health of cattle fair; harvesting nearly over; price of grain Rs. 93 per 100 baskets in some parts of the district.
Thonkwa ...	...	Health generally good; 6 deaths from cholera reported from Yandoon; crops outturn excellent.
Bassein ...	...	General health good; slight cholera.
Henzada ...	...	One death from cholera in Henzada town, 1 in Myanong, 7 in Kyanghin, 4 in Okpho township, and 1 in Tahpoon.
Prome ...	...	Six deaths from cholera in Prome, 3 in Malathamam, otherwise public health good.
Thayetmyo ...	...	Public health good.
Tenasserim Division ...	...	Cholera in Toungthoo town and Shwegveen district; small-pox and cholera in Anherst district; reaping completed.
Assam—		
Gauhati (Feb. 27th) ...	Nil	Weather dry and unusually hot for the season; land being taken up for <i>asa</i> cultivation.
Sylhet („ „) ...	03	Dry crops still being reaped; ploughing for rice crops going on; <i>bira</i> rice doing well.
Mysore and Coorg—		
(Feb. 27th)		
		Wet crops generally in good condition; public health indifferent; for week ending 16th, on Civil Relief Works 4,758, on Professional Department Works 42,210, and gratuitously relieved 3,586.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Amráoti (Feb. 27th) ...		<i>Rabi</i> crops good; reaping continued.
Central India—		
(Feb. 28th.)		
Indore ...	Nil	Scarcity of water already severely felt; cholera in Indore city.
Gwalior ...		
Rutlam ...		
Neemuch ...		
Rajputana—		
Jodhpore (Feb. 24th) ...	02 on 20th	Weather cloudy; prices rising; water in wells failing.
Jhallawar („ 21st) ...	...	Weather warm and cloudy, small-pox decreasing.
Deoli („ 25th) ...	Nil	Health good; prospects unchanged.
Kotah („ „) ...		
Tonk („ „) ...		
Shahpoora („ „) ...		
Ajmere („ 27th) ...	Nil	Weather cloudy and threatening; cattle dying for want of fodder; small-pox prevalent; otherwise health good.
Jeypore („ „) ...	Nil	Crops ripening favourably; great scarcity of grass, and cattle perishing; health good.
Ulwur („ 28th) ...	Nil	<i>Rabi</i> prospects favourable.

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 10.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1878.

{ Register
No. 33.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private individual and Corporations.

PART IV.—Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General:—
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PART V.—Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22:—
The Northern India Ferries Bill, 1878.

SUPPLEMENT No. 10.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

No other Officers of Government are required to attend.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 8th March 1878.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General will leave Calcutta on Monday, the 18th March 1878, at 9-45 P.M., Calcutta time.

His Excellency will visit Roorkee, Dehra Dún and Nahun, and arrive at Simla by the beginning of April 1878.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General will leave Calcutta at 9-45 P.M., Calcutta time, on Monday next, the 18th March 1878.

A Guard of Honor with Band and Colour will be drawn up in front of the Main Entrance, Government House, at 9-30 P.M., and a Viceregal salute fired from Fort William at sunrise in the following morning.

The Commissioner of Police for the Town of Calcutta and Commissioner and Magistrate of Howrah will meet His Excellency at the Howrah Railway Station.

By Command,

GEORGE VILLIERS, *Lieut.-Col.*,

Offg. Mily. Secy. to the Viceroy.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Fort William, the 8th March 1878.

No. 269.—Mr. J. Pitt-Kennedy, Standing Counsel for the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, reported his departure from India, per Steamer *Meinam*, which was left by the Pilot at sea on the 18th ultimo.

MEDICAL.

The 7th March 1878.

No. 118.—Assistant Surgeon Kenneth Charles Raha is permitted to resign the service.

JAMES O'KINEALY,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.—FORESTS.

Calcutta, the 4th March 1878.

No. 3017.—Mr. F. C. Hicks, Assistant Conservator of Forests of the 3rd Grade, is transferred from Mysore to the Central Provinces.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.

The 6th March 1878.

No. 9 of 1878.—The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information :—

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

BAY OF BENGAL—COAST OF ORISSA.

Fairway Buoy at False Point.

Notice has been given by the Harbour Master at False Point that the Outer or Fairway Buoy has been moved $2\frac{1}{2}$ cables in a north-westerly direction from its former position. It now lies in 23 feet at low-water springs; from it the Tripod beacon on the Sandy Point bears S. S. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E., distant nearly one sea mile; and Temple Tree, near Jumboo, bears W. by S. $\frac{1}{2}$ S.

[*The Bearings are Magnetic: Variation, $2^{\circ} 40'$ Easterly in 1878.*]

A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, *Comdr. (late I. N.).*

Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.

MARINE SURVEY DEPARTMENT; }
CALCUTTA,
The 5th March 1878.

By order,

G. H. M. BATTEN,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

This notice affects the Admiralty Chart of False Point anchorage, No. 755; also, Indian Marine Survey Charts, False Point anchorage, No. 1165; and False Point to Mutlah river, No. 115; also Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I, page 469.

If this Notice is received on boardship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.

The 8th March 1878.

No. 10 of 1878.—The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information :—

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

INDIA.—CEYLON—SOUTH-EAST COAST.

(1).—*Intended Light and Fog Signal on Little Bassas Rocks.*

Information has been received that it is intended, on or about the 25th March 1878, to exhibit a light from a light-house now nearly completed on Little Bassas rocks :—

The light will be a *flashing* white light, showing *two flashes* in quick succession *every minute*, elevated 110 feet about the sea, and should be visible in clear weather from a distance of about 16 miles.

Also, that during thick and foggy weather, a bell will be sounded twice in quick succession *every half minute*.

Further notice will be given when this light is exhibited.

(2).—*Intended alteration in Great Bassas Rocks Fog Signal.*

Also, that on or about 25th March 1878, it is intended to make the following alteration in the fog signal at Great Bassas rocks :—

During thick and foggy weather, the bell will be sounded once *every fifteen seconds*, instead of every seven seconds as at present.

Further notice will be given when this change is effected.

NOTE.—Great and Little Bassas light-houses may be distinguished in day time by the following distinctive features.—The lantern of Great Bassas light-house has a conical roof and one gallery at the top of the tower. The lantern of Little Bassas light-house has a domed roof and two galleries at the top of the tower.

A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, *Comdr. (late I. N.)*

Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.

MARINE SURVEY DEPARTMENT; }
CALCUTTA,
The 8th March 1878.

By order,

G. H. M. BATTEN,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

This Notice will affect the following Admiralty Charts:—Bengal Bay, No. 70a; Ceylon island, Southern part, No. 813; cape Comorin to Coconada, No. 828; and Ceylon, S.E. coast, &c., No. 2815; also, Admiralty List of Lights in South Africa, &c., 1878, Nos. 66 and 67; Indian Marine Survey light list, 1878, Nos. 51 and 52; and Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I, page 438.

MINERALS AND GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

The 4th March 1878.

No. 25.—Dr. O. Feistmantel, Palaeontologist to the Geological Survey of India, is granted three months' privilege leave under the Rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 21st instant or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

SURVEYS.

The 8th March 1878.

No. 148.—Consequent on the return from furlough of Mr. J. Campbell, Assistant Superintendent of the 1st grade, on the 7th January last, of Captain H. Lees-Smith, Assistant Superintendent of the 1st grade, on the 11th idem, and of Lieutenant G. W. Martir, Assistant Superintendent of the 3rd grade, on the 5th ultimo; and of the departures of Major Campbell, R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent of the 2nd grade, on the 1st ultimo, and of Major Coddington, Officiating Deputy Superintendent of the 2nd grade, on the 15th idem, the following temporary promotions and reversions are made in the Survey Department:—

- Mr. J. Campbell, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent of the 3rd grade from the 7th January.
- Captain J. Waterhouse, Officiating Deputy Superintendent of the 3rd grade, to revert to Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade from the 7th January, and again to officiate as Deputy Superintendent of the 3rd grade from the 1st February.
- Captain H. S. Hutchinson, Officiating Assistant Superintendent of the 1st grade, to revert to the 2nd grade from the 7th January, and again to officiate in the 1st grade from the 15th February.
- Captain E. H. Steel, Officiating Assistant Superintendent of the 1st grade, to revert to the 2nd grade from the 11th January, and again to officiate in the 1st grade from the 1st February.
- Captain C. Strahan, R.E., to officiate as Deputy Superintendent of the 2nd grade from the 1st February.
- Lieutenant G. W. Martin, to officiate as Assistant Superintendent of the 2nd grade from the 5th February.
- Mr. J. O. N. James, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent of the 2nd grade from the 15th February.
- Captain W. M. Rogers, R.E., to officiate as Deputy Superintendent of the 3rd grade from the 15th February.
- Lieutenant J. R. Hobday, Officiating Assistant Superintendent of the 2nd grade, to revert to the 3rd grade from the 11th January, and to officiate in the 2nd grade from the 1st to the 5th February, and again from the 15th February.

G. H. M. BATTEN,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—POLITICAL.

Fort William, the 5th March 1878.

No. 546P.—APPOINTMENT.—Major G. L. Warden, Bombay Staff Corps, is appointed to be an Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General at Baroda, with the title of Boundary Commissioner, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

The 7th March 1878.

No. 571P.—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Monsieur A. Dronin as in charge of the Office of Consul General for France at Calcutta during the absence of Monsieur Eydin.

GENERAL.

The 5th March 1878.

No. 649G.—Lieutenant L. W. Mathews, R.N., H. M. S. *London*, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Political Agent at Zanzibar, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Mr. Holmwood, on leave.

No. 652G.—PROMOTION.—Mr. N. Chelviengar, Assistant Commissioner, 6th Class, Mysore, is appointed to be Assistant Commissioner, 5th Class, Roll B, with effect from the 3rd November 1877, *vice* Mr. T. Kitto, deceased.

The 8th March 1878.

No. 701G.—Major E. R. C. Bradford, C.S.I., Resident, 2nd Class, and General Superintendent of operations for the suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity, is appointed to officiate as Resident of the 1st Class and as Agent to the Governor General for Rajputana and Chief Commissioner of Ajmere, with effect from the date on which he may receive charge from Mr. A. C. Lyall.

Major P. D. Henderson, C.S.I., Resident, 3rd Class, and Officer on special duty in Cashmere, is appointed to officiate as Resident, 2nd Class, and as General Superintendent of operations for the suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity, with effect from the date of assuming charge from Major Bradford.

Mr. F. Henvey, C.S., Officiating Resident, 2nd Class, and Officiating Resident, Nipal, is transferred to Cashmere as Officer on special duty, with effect from the date of assuming charge from Major Henderson.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. C. Impey, Resident, 3rd Class, and Political Agent, Meywar, is posted to Nipal as Officiating Resident, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Mr. Henvey.

Major P. W. Bannerman, Political Agent, 1st Class, and Political Agent, Baghelkund, is appointed to officiate as Resident, 3rd Class, *vice* Major Henderson.

Major T. Cadell, V.C., Political Agent, 1st Class, and Political Agent, Jodhpore, is transferred to Oodeypore as Political Agent, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Impey.

Major C. Grant, Officiating Political Agent, 2nd Class, and 1st Assistant to Political Resident, Persian Gulf, is appointed to officiate as Political Agent, 1st Class, *vice* Major Bannerman, and posted to Jodhpore as Political Agent, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Major Cadell.

Captain C. B. Euan-Smith, C.S.I., Officiating Political Agent, 3rd Class, and 1st Assistant to Resident, Hyderabad, is appointed to officiate as Political Agent, 2nd Class, *vice* Major Grant.

Captain E. L. Durand, Political Assistant, 1st Class, is appointed to officiate as Political Agent, 3rd Class, and is posted as 1st Assistant to the Resident, Persian Gulf, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Major Grant.

Captain N. C. Martelli, Officiating Political Assistant, 2nd Class, and Assistant to Agent, Governor General, Rajputana, is appointed to officiate as Political Assistant, 1st Class, *vice* Captain Durand.

Shaikh Hissam-ood-deen, Political Assistant, 3rd Class, and Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, Secunderabad, is appointed to officiate as Political Assistant, 2nd Class, *vice* Captain Martelli.

Lieutenant M. J. Meade, Officiating Squadron Officer, 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, is appointed to officiate as Political Assistant, 3rd Class, and is posted to Rajputana, as Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

C. U. AITCHISON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—EXPENDITURE—ADMINISTRATION.

Fort William, the 8th March 1878.

No. 1717.—Mr. C. Bernard, C.S.I., Additional Secretary to the Government of India in the Financial Department, was absent on privilege leave from the 25th February to the 7th March 1878, both days inclusive.

MINT AND CURRENCY.

The 8th March 1878.

No. 1713.—Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. White, R.E., made over charge of the Office of Mint Master, Bombay, to Mr. L. G. Hynes, before noon, on the 20th February 1878.

Major-General J. A. Ballard, R.E., C.B., received charge of the Office of Mint Master, Bombay, from Mr. L. G. Hynes, after noon, on the 25th February 1878.

No. 1714.—Statement of the amount of Government Currency Notes in circulation, of the amount of Coin and Bullion Reserve, and Government Securities held by the Department of Issue of Paper Currency:—

Date.	Circles of Issue.	Currency Notes in circulation.	Silver Coin Reserve.	Silver Bullion Reserve.	Reserve in Government Securities.	TOTAL RESERVE.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1878.						
Feb. 28th	Calcutta	6,74,52,410	41,37,332	99,35,327	3,54,32,406	3,98,95,006
"	Madras	1,46,03,065	83,31,106	6,10,000	1,43,31,106	1,43,31,106
"	Bombay	3,93,53,350	3,24,6,661	1,41,85,116	1,54,00,000	6,74,40,700
"	Allahabad	68,42,070	62,50,380	...	31,00,000	93,50,380
"	Lahore	45,25,790	23,03,000	...	33,00,000	50,03,000
"	Calcutt	18,86,065	8,13,080	...	7,00,000	15,13,080
"	Coconada	25,16,930	24,14,916	...	6,00,000	29,14,916
"	Nagpore	7,48,750	6,95,745	...	6,00,000	12,95,745
"	Korachee	32,51,880	9,79,310	...	12,00,000	21,79,310
"	Akola	15,29,685	13,80,845	...	3,00,000	16,80,845
	TOTAL	14,07,31,145	5,97,78,336	2,40,30,363	5,69,32,406	14,07,31,145

SEPARATE REVENUE—OPIMUM.

The 8th March 1878.

No. 1726.—Opium Revenue to date compared with the estimate for the year 1877-78.

PRESIDENCY.	LATEST MONTH.			TWELVE SALES OF BENGAL OPIMUM AND ELEVEN MONTHS' PASS DUTY ON OPIMUM REPORTED FROM BOMBAY.		
	Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate.	Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal	51,68,000	54,90,800	3,24,800	5,08,26,000	6,26,84,930	54,58,930
Bombay	21,90,270	23,56,650	1,66,380	2,47,64,640	2,50,87,400	12,22,760
TOTAL Rs.	73,58,270	78,47,450	4,91,180	8,15,90,640	8,86,72,330	70,81,690

C. BERNARD,
Addl. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.*Fort William, the 8th March 1878.***APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.****No. 204.—ROYAL WARRANTS—**

The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following extract of a Military letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 16 of the 31st January 1878:—

"Para. 1. I forward herewith copies of two Royal Warrants, dated 31st December 1877 and 28th January 1878 respectively, the former providing for the superannuation of General Officers of Her Majesty's Indian forces, the other providing for the promotion of the Officers of those forces."

VICTORIA by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Whereas it has been represented to Us that it is expedient to provide for the retirement of General Officers of Our Indian Forces who shall have attained or shall attain the age of seventy years, Our will and pleasure is, that every General Officer who shall have attained or shall attain the age of seventy years by or after the first day of October one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, shall be permanently removed from the establishment of Effective General Officers to the Retired List, unless in any special case it shall be represented to Us by Our Secretary of State for India in Council that a relaxation of this rule would be for the good of Our service. In case such General Officer shall have been holding a Staff appointment on the first day of October one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, he may continue to hold it until the expiration of the term for which he was appointed, unless it appear to Our Secretary of State for India in Council to be expedient that he should sooner be removed to the Retired List.

Given at Our Court at Osborne, this thirty-first day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, and in the forty-first year of Our reign.

By Her Majesty's command.

(Signed) SALISBURY.

VICTORIA by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Whereas it has been represented to Us that it is expedient to make further Regulations for governing the Promotion in the Army of the Officers of Our Indian Forces, Our will and pleasure is, that the following Regulations be established, and be the sole Regulations under which the Promotion in the Army of such Officers shall be effected, viz.:—

*Regulations.***1. A Captain may attain the rank of Major—**

(a) By regimental seniority;

(b) By 20 years' service in the Army in the case of Officers whose appointment to Our Indian Forces was made subject to the conditions prescribed in the General Order of Our Governor General of India in Council, dated the 9th of December 1859, No. 1637;

(c) By brevet, after 20 years' service in the Army, so long as there remain any Captains on the list of Cavalry and Infantry in Our Indian Forces;

(d) By brevet, in succession to a vacancy on the establishment of General Officers, provided such vacancy occur before 1st October 1880, or thereafter for so long as there remain any Captains on the list of Cavalry and Infantry who are not subject to the conditions prescribed in the General Order of Our Governor General of India in Council, dated the 9th December 1859, No. 1637;

(e) By brevet, for distinguished service in the field;

(f) By brevet, for distinguished service of an exceptional nature other than in the field.

2. A Major may attain the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel—

(a) By regimental seniority;

(b) By 26 years' service in the Army in the case of Officers whose appointment to Our Indian Forces was made subject to the conditions prescribed in the General Order of Our Governor General of India in Council, dated the 9th of December 1859, No. 1637;

(c) By brevet, after 26 years' service in the Army, so long as there remain any Majors on the list of Cavalry and Infantry in Our Indian Forces;

(d) By brevet, in succession to a vacancy on the establishment of General Officers, provided such vacancy occur before 1st October 1880, or thereafter for so long as there remain any Majors on the list of Cavalry and Infantry who are not subject to the conditions prescribed in the General Order of Our Governor General of India in Council, dated the 9th December 1859, No. 1637;

(e) By brevet, for distinguished service in the field;

(f) By brevet, for distinguished service of an exceptional nature other than in the field.

3. A Lieutenant-Colonel may attain the rank of Colonel—

(a) By 12 years' service in the substantive grade of Lieutenant-Colonel;

(b) By brevet, after 31 years' service in the Army, five of which shall have been in the grade of Lieutenant-Colonel;

(c) By brevet, on appointment to be one of Our Aides-de-Camp;

(d) By brevet, as a reward for distinguished service in the field;

(e) By brevet, for distinguished service of an exceptional nature other than in the field;

(f) By brevet, after five years' satisfactory service with the rank, whether substantive or brevet, of Lieutenant-Colonel—

(1) In any military appointment, except as commanding a company or as Equerry or extra Equerry;

(2) In any civil situation approved by Our Secretary of State for India in Council upon the recommendation of Our Governor General in Council and Commander-in-Chief in India, provided it be of a nature to afford practical experience likely to be afterwards of advantage in military service.

(g) By brevet after eight years' satisfactory service as a substantive Lieutenant-Colonel or substantive Major, with the brevet rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, as Equerry or extra Equerry to the Sovereign or the Prince of Wales.

No period of acting staff service less than six months' duration shall reckon towards the rank of Colonel, unless it be converted into actual staff service by subsequent confirmation.

4. The rank of Brigadier-General shall be local or temporary only.

5. The names of General Officers shall be borne upon three separate lists. The first shall contain the names of those on the fixed establishment, and of those who having been promoted out of their regular turn shall be supernumerary to the fixed establishment; the second, those of Officers retired under Our Royal Warrant of the 31st day of December 1877; and the third, those who shall have retired from the service with the honorary rank of Major-General, Lieutenant-General, or General.

6. The names of the Colonels and General Officers of the Staff Corps now borne on the Indian List to regulate promotion shall remain on that list, and the names of the Officers of the Staff Corps henceforth promoted to the rank of Colonel shall be placed on that list, to be thereon retained in *italics*, until their death or retirement for the purpose of regulating the promotion of the Officers below them.

7. The fixed establishment of General Officers (including the names of Officers of the Staff Corps) shall be the following:—

Generals	...	...	23
Lieutenant-Generals...	...	...	35
Major-Generals	...	...	59
		Total	117

8. Every vacancy on the establishment of General Officers shall be filled by the promotion of the senior Colonel of the Indian Army; or by the moving up of the name of the senior Officer of the Staff Corps borne on the list to regulate promotion; or by the transfer of a General Officer from the supernumerary list as provided in Art. 12.

9. Every vacancy on the establishment in the rank of Lieutenant-General or in that of General shall be filled up in like manner by the promotion of the Senior Officer of the Indian Army in the grade next below, or by the moving up of the name of the Senior Officer of the Staff Corps borne on the list of that grade.

10. Temporary rank and command as Major-General, Lieutenant-General, or General may, for the convenience of Our Service, be conferred, without regard to seniority, on Colonels, Major-Generals, or Lieutenant-Generals respectively; and if the Officer during the continuance of such temporary rank and command shall have conducted himself to Our satisfaction, the rank so held may, upon the recommendation of Our Governor General in Council, be converted into permanent rank after having been held for five years in time of peace, or for any shorter period in the field during war. A Colonel who shall vacate an appointment as temporary Major-General, and whose temporary rank shall not have been made permanent, may, upon the recommendation of Our Governor

General in Council, be made an honorary Major-General, and shall retain that rank until he succeeds to the establishment in virtue of his seniority on the list of Colonels.

11. Promotion may be conferred upon a Colonel, Major-General, or Lieutenant-General, without regard to seniority for distinguished service in the field, and in such case the recommendation of Our Governor General in Council, detailing the services for which the Officer is promoted, shall be published in the General Orders of Our Indian Military Forces, and in the *London Gazette*.

12. An Officer not below the rank of Colonel, promoted after temporary service in a higher rank, or for distinguished service in the field, shall be borne as supernumerary, and shall not be placed on the establishment in his new rank until the time when he would have attained such rank by seniority; that is to say, when the surviving Officer who stood next senior on the list to the Officer promoted under Art. 9 or 10, shall have attained the same rank on the establishment, the next vacancy shall be filled by the transfer of the supernumerary General Officer to the establishment.

13. A supernumerary Major-General, who has been promoted after temporary service and absorbed, under Art. 12, into the establishment, shall have seniority according to the date of his permanent rank as Major-General, and shall rise to be Lieutenant-General, whether before or after his absorption into the establishment, in accordance with that seniority. A supernumerary General Officer promoted for distinguished service in the field, and absorbed under Art. 12, shall take his seniority from the date of his promotion as published in the "*London Gazette*".

14. Field Marshals shall be appointed at the will of the Sovereign, and the rank shall be conferred without reference to seniority. A General Officer, retired under Our Warrant of the 31st day of December 1877, shall remain eligible for promotion to the rank of Field Marshal.

15. A Major-General or a Lieutenant-General, retired under Our Warrant of the 31st day of December 1877, shall be promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General or General when the Officer on the establishment, who was next junior to him as a Colonel, shall obtain such promotion.

16. Every Officer permitted to retire on full pay may be granted a step of honorary rank on retirement.

Given at Our Court at Osborne, this 28th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight, and in the forty-first year of Our Reign.

By Her Majesty's Command.

(Signed) SALISBURY.

2. With reference to the above, His Excellency in Council is pleased to notify that, although removed from the army, the General Officers thus superannuated are not otherwise affected. They retain their Colonelcies of Cavalry and Infantry and their Colonel's allowances, they must continue to subscribe to the various military funds, and their widows retain their claims on the fund formerly called Lord Clive's.

No. 205.—STAFF CORPS—

The under-mentioned officer of the Bengal Staff Corps having completed twenty years' service, is promoted to the rank of Major from the date specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 808 of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Captain Charles John Farquharson,—4th March 1878.

No. 206.—The under-mentioned officers having completed twelve years' service, including four years in the Staff Corps, are promoted to the rank of Captain from the date specified, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieut. Leslie Trevor Bishop, Bengal Staff Corps.	} 2nd March 1878.
Lieutenant Lewis Archibald	
Charles Cook, Bengal Staff Corps.	

No. 207.—BREVET—

The under-mentioned officer of the Staff Corps having completed five years' service as substantive Lieutenant-Colonel, is promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet, from the date specified, under the operation of the Royal Warrant, dated 16th January 1861, Clause 2, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Gordon Coles, Bombay Staff Corps,—3rd March 1878.

No. 208.—ARMY COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT—*Temporary.*

Lieutenant A. G. Yaldwyn, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 3rd class, and Officiating Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, to officiate as Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st class, from 1st February 1878, *vice* Lieutenant C. M. Keighley, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, and Officiating Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st class, on furlough.

Lieutenant E. C. C. Sandys, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 3rd class, and Officiating Sub Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, to officiate as Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st class, from 15th February 1878, *vice* Captain T. F. Hobday, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st class, on furlough.

The acting promotion of Lieutenant P. A. Buckland, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 3rd class, in G. G. O. No. 1086 of 1877, should be to the grade of Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, and not 1st class.

No. 209.—NATIVE ARMY—

Jemadars Bhugwan Singh and Feroze Khan, appointed on probation to the 29th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry, in G. G. O. No. 57 of 1876, are confirmed in that rank, with effect from the 18th January 1876.

No. 210.—VOLUNTEER CORPS—*Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps.*

Captain Gordon Robb to be Major, *vice* Major H. J. Lawrell, resigned.

Darjeeling Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Major T. H. Lewin, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner, Darjeeling, to be Commandant, *vice* Mr. J. W. Edgar, C.S.I., resigned.

DISMISSALS AND REMOVALS.

No. 211.—The services of native medical pupil Abdul Kadir, No. 1211, admitted by G. G. O. No. 841 of 1876, are dispensed with.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 212.—The under-mentioned officers are granted furlough to Europe, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) George Augustus Williams, Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 8th Regiment of Native Infantry,—private affairs, for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant-Colonel Octavius Ludlow Smith, Bengal Staff Corps, District Superintendent of Police, 1st grade, Rae Bareilly,—private affairs, for one year, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Major Ayrton Pullan, Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 3rd grade, Great Trigonometrical Survey of India,—private affairs, for one year, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Major Alexander Graham Owen, Bengal Staff Corps, Squadron Commander, 19th Bengal Lancers,—private affairs, for six months, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Surgeon Alexander Wood, M.D.,—private affairs, for eleven months and fifteen days, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain Lyndon Bolton Irwin, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 20th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry,—private affairs, for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain Henry Arthur Fletcher, General List, Cavalry, Squadron Officer, 6th Bengal Cavalry,—urgent private affairs, for six months, under Rule XI of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain Beville Grenville Vyvyan, General List, Infantry, Wing Officer, 7th Regiment of Native Infantry,—private affairs, for one year, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain Joseph West Ridgeway, General List, Infantry, Political Agent, 3rd class, Officiating Political Agent, 2nd class, Political Agent, Eastern States, Rajpootana,—private affairs, for one year five months and seven days, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant William Hutt Curzon Wylie, Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd grade, Oudh,—private affairs, for seven months and twenty days, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant Charles Marsh Keighley, Bengal Staff Corps, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class,—private affairs, for year, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant Alister William Jamieson, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 7th Regiment of Native Infantry,—medical certificate, for two years, under Rule VI of the Regulations of 1875.

Lieutenant William Grenville Mansel, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 8th Regiment of Native Infantry,—medical certificate, for one year, under the Regulations of 1875. (See ruling, Rule 6, G. G. O. No. 1110 of 1876.)

Conductor Robert Lyons, Ordnance Commissariat Department,—medical certificate, for one year, under the Regulations of 1868.

No. 213.—The following extract from list No. 6, dated the 8th February 1878, received from the India Office, is published for general information:—

Permitted to return.

Major O. R. Newmarch, Staff Corps.
Surgeon-Major G. C. Chesnaye.
Major F. W. Boileau, Staff Corps.
Captain E. N. D. La Touche, Infantry.
" F. E. Wiggins "
" G. F. Young, Staff Corps.
Major J. Liston.
Surgeon-Major S. B. Partridge.

Granted extensions of leave.

Colonel E. M. Ryan, Staff Corps, 6 months, medical certificate.
Captain J. G. Hall, R. E., 6 months, private affairs.
Captain C. C. Dyce, Staff Corps, 4 months, medical certificate.

No. 214.—REPORTS OF ARRIVAL—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) J. T. Norgate, Bengal Staff Corps, Cantonment Magistrate, Sialkot, Punjab,—Bombay, 25th February 1878.
Surgeon-Major W. E. Allen, Medical Officer, Bhopal Battalion,—Bombay, 25th February 1878.
Major R. D. Osborn, Bengal Staff Corps,—Fort William, 2nd March 1878.
Captain R. J. Wimberley, Bengal Staff Corps, 1st Assistant Superintendent and District Superintendent of Police, Port Blair and the Nicobars,—Fort William, 2nd March 1878.
Captain P. Barrow, Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd grade, Lucknow,—Bombay, 28th February 1878.

No. 215.—REPORTS OF DEPARTURE—

Surgeon-Major H. Thom, M.D., G. G. O. No. 146 of 1878,—*Europa*, 16th February 1878, from Bombay.
Captain V. W. Tregear, General List, Infantry, The date of departure G. G. O. No. 170 of 1878,—*Exphentes*, 14th February 1878, from Bombay.
in G. G. O. No. 170 of 1878 is cancelled.

PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

No. 216.—PAY CODE—

The following corrections are to be made in the Pay Code for India, Volume I, British Troops:—

Article 2079. After the word "local" insert "Bombay," and at the end of the article, add, "the allowance is admissible for children born either before or after the father was pensioned."

G. L. No. 706-7 of 23rd August 1878.

Insert the following article at page 305:—

"1616a. A non-commissioned officer acting for a sub-conductor, will revert to the pay of his permanent grade on ceasing to perform the duties of his appointment, preparatory to proceeding on leave to Europe."

Practice. Bengal Contr's No. 5100 of 9th December 1868, to Commissary General.

Article 1257, page 239. Insert the following:—

NOTE.—The allowances to commanders of Indian government troopships for messing officers, families, &c., are laid down in the "Regulations for Indian government troopships."

G. L. (Marine) No. 35-8 B. of 9th November 1877.

Article 311. For the words "by at least the lower standard," substitute, "the interpreter's test or higher standard in the Hindustani language."

G. G. O. No. 734 of 1864 and No. 755 of 1875.

Article 124, page 43. For "Fort Adjutant, Chunar," substitute "Commandant, Fort Chunar."

G. L. No. 189 of 9th November 1877.

Article 1170, clause e, page 222. Insert the following at the end of the clause:—

NOTE.—An officer coming under this clause, is entitled only to passage for himself, servants and baggage, but not for his family or horses."

To the Note at foot of page 223, after the words "unexpected emergency," add "see clause e of this article."

To the foot note at page 244, add "such an officer, if permitted to remain in India, retains a lien on his passage to England up to six months from date of ceasing to hold command."

G. L. No. 99 of 3rd January 1878 to Q. M. in India.

Article 2084, clause (c), page 384. Add the words "or (in the case of a staff or departmental non-commissioned officer or his family) to another station the climate of which may be considered, by a medical officer, more suitable—provided the previous sanction of the Commander-in-Chief has been obtained to the move."

G. L. No. 348-9 of 7th January 1878.

Article 2010. Add "Free passages are also allowed to these non-commissioned officers and their families if sent, under the advice of a medical officer, to stations other than convalescent depots, the climate of which may be considered more suitable—provided the previous sanction of the Commander-in-Chief has been obtained to the move, as in the case of families sent to convalescent depots."

G. L. No. 245-9 of 7th January 1878.

Insert the following article at page 306:—

"1621a. An acting allowance of Rs. 10 a month, is granted to a regimental sergeant who may be appointed to act as transport sergeant-major during the absence on leave of the permanent incumbent."

G. L. No. 552-3 of 11th January 1878.

Article 93. Under "Garrison Quartermaster, Fort William," insert "Staff officer and Superintendent of Details, Fort St. George."

Madras Govt. Pro. No. 6663 of 27th November 1877. G. L. No. 648 of 14th Jan. 1878.

Article 1089. Expunge the words "but for the permanent depot," &c., to the end of the article, and substitute "the same rate of mess allowance is authorized for the permanent depot at Deolulee."

G. L. No. 396-7 of 19th November 1866 and 461 of 13th April 1870.

Article 1003. The note to this article is re-constructed as follows:—

"Norm.—An officer in civil employ cannot reckon in this interval of three years, any periods of absence from actual duty, excepting furlough for a period not exceeding six months under article 1012, and also excepting privilege leave."

Article 1012. Expunge the words "except in the case of an officer in civil employ, see note, article 1003."

S. of S.'s despatch No. 164 of 10th May 1877, para. 5.
Mily. Dept. notes of 3rd Dec. 1877 and 31st Jan. 1878.

Article 72. Enter the following:—

"NOTE.—The word 'allowances' in this article includes travelling allowances. It is to be understood

that the pay of an officer who relinquishes military for civil duty in the forenoon, will be chargeable to the civil department for that day; if, on the other hand, the officer relinquishes military duty in the afternoon, his pay for that day will be chargeable to the military department, and *vice-versa* in the case of an officer transferred from civil to military duty."

Article 370, clause *e*, page 91. After the word "sickness" insert "or on account of sickness in his family."

Article 1079. Add "but the allowance is not admissible to an officer ordered to remain behind on account of sickness in his family."

Insert the following article at page 274 immediately above the heading "Medical Branch":—

"1462a. A combatant warrant officer when marching on duty or attached to a camp of exercise, is not entitled to be provided with government camp equipage, carriage and marching establishments for the same; but a second class warrant officer (conductor or sub-conductor) who has not had the opportunity of providing himself with tents, may, as an indulgence, be supplied on loan with such camp equipage as may be available, under the conditions prescribed in article 1053, and at the following monthly charge for rent:—

	In standing camp.	On the march.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Tent, staff sergeant's
Ditto necessary

Insert the following article at page 280:—

"1503a. A combatant warrant officer when travelling on duty by rail, is allowed free conveyance for his own tents if required to take them, in addition to the weight of baggage prescribed in the foregoing articles."

Insert the following articles:—

"419a. An officer (major or captain) who may be placed in charge of the horses and equipment of a battery of Royal artillery during the interval between the departure of one battery, on its return to England, and the arrival of the relieving battery, will be granted a charge allowance, Rs. 30, and stationery allowance, Rs. 20, total Rs. 50 per mensem, in addition to the prescribed allowance for shoeing horses. Article 441, clause *a*."

"2030a. Free passes to and fro by rail and such other conveyance as may be necessary in continuation of the railway journey,

are sanctioned for the guardians of children proceeding to or from the 'Summer Homes for Soldiers' Children' at Murree and Mussoorie; but, whenever practicable, the children must be sent with convalescents proceeding to or returning from those hill stations."

Article 1043A, page 197.—To the clause ending with the words "shall not be under these rules," add "military officers of the public works department are in civil employ, and are, therefore, not eligible to elect these rules."

No. 217.—The following corrections are to be made in the Pay Code for India, Volume II, Native Troops:—

Article 78, clause *d*, page 20. Expunge—

Pay including Cantonment or half batta.	Extra batta &c.
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Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
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G. L. No. 836-S of 18th December 1877.	"Farrier 9 0 0 1 8 0"
	"Salootree 9 0 0 1 8 0"

and substitute

'Farrier-salootree (in one person

with the rank of havildar) ... 18 0 0 5 0 0"

Article 98, clause *g*, page 28. Under "Rough-rider Naick" insert—

G. L. No. 836-S of 18th December 1877.	Rs. A. P.
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"Assistant to Farrier 2 0 0"
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and extend the bracket to include the above.

Article 559, page 119. Expunge the rates of pay, and batta, opposite the grades of "Farrier Salootree", and substitute the words—

"For pay and batta of Farrier-Salootree, see article 78, clause *d*."

Article 470, clause *b*, page 98. For "Havildar, Artillery," substitute "Havildar, Farrier-Salootree, Artillery."

Article 647, page 135. Expunge the rates of pension opposite the grades of "Salootree Farrier" in the "Hyderabad" column, and substitute the words "see article 470, clause *b*."

Article 564 is reconstructed as follows:—

"564. The following classes are entitled to good-conduct pay at the rates laid down below, and under the rules which regulate the receipt, advancement, forfeiture, and restoration of

the allowance, as prescribed in Articles 114—180:—
Jemadar-driver, sirdar-driver, driver, jemadar-mahout, mahout and elephant coolie of heavy (British) artillery; mule-driver of British and native (Punjab) mountain artillery, farrier and salootree of native (Punjab) artillery; muleteer and mule-driver (not havildar and naick) of native mountain artillery, Bombay—

1st rate—After six years' service, one rupee monthly.

2nd rate—After ten years' service, two rupees monthly.

Insert the following article at page 13:—

"75 a. A passed medical pupil to whom it may be necessary to grant leave on medical certificate, is allowed half pay for a period not exceeding two months in the calendar year."

G. L. No. 4-6 of 2nd January 1878.

Page 114.—Foot note *m* is reconstructed as follows:—

"*m*. One of the moolchies in each battery of horse, G. L. No. 593-7 of 22nd field, and heavy artillery receives Rs. 10."

Article 5*a*. After the words "Native artillery" add "but it is specially granted to drivers, muleteers, salootrees, and farriers of mountain batteries of the Punjab frontier force."

Insert the following immediately under the second line of Article 665, page 140, also at the foot of the scales of wound and injury pensions given at pages 98, 138 and 139:—

"Farrier-salootrees of the Hyderabad contingent artillery hold the rank of havildars and are allowed the privileges enjoyed by that rank in respect of wound, injury, and family pensions."

G. L. No. 1702-4 of 31st January 1878. Articles 270 and 346. Immediately under "Havildar," insert "Farrier-salootrie of Hyderabad artillery only."

Article 617, page 129. Expunge the words "salootries and" in the third line.

Insert the following article:—

4186. A native officer transferred, on promotion, from one regiment to another, is allowed a passage at the public expense."

PENSIONS.

No. 218.—Ressaidar Law Wilson, 16th Bengal Cavalry, is transferred to the Pension Establishment, and granted a pension of Rs. 90 per mensem, as a special case.

No. 219.—Second class hospital assistant Bullie Ram, attached to the Police Hospital, Fatehgarh, is granted a pension of Rs. 10 per mensem, from the date of his discharge, payable in the Presidency Circle.

No. 220.—The under-mentioned heirs are admitted to the Native Family Pension Establishment:—

Names.	Rank, name, and corps of deceased.	Date of admission.	Period and amount of pension monthly.	Circle of payment.
Shahrab.	Mother of Bahadour Ally, late a sepoy of the 22nd N. I.	25th Oct. 1877.	For life. 2 12 0	Punjab.
Bunnoo.	Widow late a sepoy of the 22nd N. I.		For life. 2 12 0	Ditto
Kissendeh.	Widow of Prem Singh, late a sepoy of the 22nd N. I.	Ditto	For life. 2 12 0	

TRANSFER OF OFFICERS.

No. 221.—The services of Major F. W. Boileau, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

No. 222.—The services of Captain H. G. Gant, 78th Foot, Aide-de-Camp to the Commander-in-Chief in India, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency.

No. 223.—The services of Captain R. H. Salkeld, General List, Infantry, Wing Officer, 16th (The Lucknow Regiment of Native Infantry, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

No. 224.—The services of Lieutenant C. H. Brookes, Royal Engineers, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, Mysore, are, with reference to the notification by the Public Works Department, No. 93, dated the 28th February 1878, replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

No. 225.—The services of Lieutenant H. A. Yorke, Royal Engineers, are placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department.

H. K. BURNE, Colonel,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 8th March 1878.

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates from 23rd February to 8th March 1878.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
BRITISH MILITARY SERVICE.							
Robert Lloyd Edwards (a)	Lieutenant	4th Battalion, Rifle Brigade.	18th Oct. 1877	Intestate	Rs. A. P. 973 3 4		

(a).—Next-of-kin—Father—Charles Lloyd Edwards, Esq., care of Robert Willis, Esq., 67, St. Cumberland Place, Hyde Park, London, W. Administrator General, Bengal, administering.

H. K. BURNE, Colonel,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.*Fort William, the 8th March 1878.*

No. 10.—The following appointments are made in Her Majesty's Indian Marine, with effect from the dates the officers report themselves for duty to the Superintendent of Marine, Bombay :—

Mr. Thomas George Rocastle Finny, to be a second grade officer, and Mr. Guy L'Estrange Mathias, to be a fourth grade officer, both on probation, and posted to the Indian Government Ship *Semiramis* for general duty.

No. 11.—Mr. Harry Browne Simpson, to be a third grade officer, in Her Majesty's Indian Marine, and posted to the Indian Government Ship *Eulerprise*, with effect from the 22nd February 1877.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Port William, the 26th February 1878.

No. 89.—CORRIGENDUM.—In Public Works Department Notification No. 22 R of the 16th January 1878, for Act XXV of 1877, read Act XXV of 1871.

The 2nd March 1878.

No. 99.—Mr. C. Wells, Supervisor, 1st Grade, is re-transferred from Madras Famine Works to Central Provinces.

No. 100.—Mr. W. Ball, Assistant Examiner, 3rd Grade, temporary rank, attached to the Office of the Examiner of Telegraph Accounts, is granted one month's leave on medical certificate under Section 3, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from 5th February 1878.

No. 101.—Mr. H. Dangerfield, Executive Engineer 4th Grade (temporary 3rd Grade), is appointed Superintendent of Way and Works on the Holkar and Neemuch State Railways, Open Line.

No. 102.—Mr. D. Geddes, Supervisor, 1st Grade, His Highness the Nizam's State Railway, is transferred to the Dhond and Maunmad State Railway.

The 5th March 1878.

No. 103.—Major C. M. Moberly, M.S.C., Examiner, 2nd Class, 2nd Grade, is appointed to officiate as Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Calcutta, till further orders.

Major Moberly received charge of the Office from Captain W. J. LeBreton on the afternoon of the 2nd March 1878.

The 7th March 1878.

No. 104.—The following transfers are made in the Superior Accounts Establishment of the Public Works Department :—

Captain A. G. Begbie, R.E., Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Mysore, is appointed Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts to the Government of India, Calcutta.

Mr. R. K. Williams, Deputy Examiner, attached to the Office of the Examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Madras, is temporarily appointed to officiate as Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Calcutta, until relieved by Captain Begbie.

Mr. R. N. Burn, temporary Deputy Examiner, Rajpootana State Railway, is temporarily transferred to the Office of the Examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts at Madras.

No. 105.—The following temporary promotions are made in the Superior Accounts Establishment of the Public Works Department to fill existing vacancies :—

Names.	Present Grade.	Grade to which temporarily promoted.
Mr. R. G. Macdonald	Exr., 3rd Class, 1st Grade.	Exr., 2nd Class, 2nd Grade.
Captain A. G. Begbie, R.E.	Exr., 3rd Class, 2nd Grade.	Exr., 3rd Class, 1st Grade.
Captain F. G. Oldham, R.E.	Exr., 3rd Class, 2nd Grade.	Exr., 3rd Class, 1st Grade.
Mr. R. K. Williams	Dy. Exr.	Exr., 3rd Class, 2nd Grade.
" W. H. Marten...	A. E., 3rd Grade, (temporary 1st Grade).	Dy. Exr.
" H. Rainier ...	A. E., 2nd Grade	A. E., 1st Grade
" W. F. Barrow...	" 3rd Grade	" 2nd Grade
" W. F. O'Donoghue.	" 3rd Grade	" 2nd Grade

The 8th March 1878.

No. 106.—Lieutenant C. H. P. Christie, R.E., Deputy Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Madras, at present attached to the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, is permitted to avail himself of subsidiary leave previous to furlough from the forenoon of the 11th March 1878.

RAILWAY.*The 2nd March 1878.*

No. 98R.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 26 of Act XVIII of 1854, as amended by Act XXV of 1871, the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction, in the case of the South Indian Railway, the following variations proposed by the South Indian Railway Company in the General Rules and Regulations for Railways in India, published in Home Department Notification No. 5716, dated the 21st October 1867 :—

For Rule 12, Section I, the following shall be substituted :—

" Whenever engines or trains are timed to run, or are from any cause expected to run, on any portion of the line later than thirty minutes before sunset and before sunrise, the signal lamps on that portion of the line shall be lighted at each station thirty minutes before sunset. The signal lamps may be extinguished when the last of such engines or trains has passed or when it becomes broad day-light. During the twilight both the day and night signals shall be used."

For Rule 5, Section XI, the following shall be substituted :—

" He is to see that all the servants obey the rules and regulations, and is to pay particular attention to the signals and the rules respecting them, and to see that, whenever engines or trains are timed to run, or are from any cause expected to run, past or to the station under his charge, later than thirty minutes before sunset and before sunrise, the signal lamps are lighted thirty minutes before sunset, that they are not extinguished before the last of such engines or trains has run, unless, before such engine or train arrives, it has become broad day-light, and that during the twilight both the day and night signals are used."

W. A. CROMMELIN, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1878.

Register
No. 33.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 2nd March 1878.

CORRECTION.—In Notification No. 27 of 14th February 1878, granting three months' privilege leave to Mr. T. Blissett, for forenoon of the "14th February" read "20th February."

R. MURRAY, Colonel,
Offg. Dir. Genl. of Tels. in India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, P. W. D., RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Camp Ajmere, the 28th February 1878.

No. 4218.—The Officiating Agent, Governor General, and Chief Commissioner is pleased to order the following promotion in the Public Works Department, Rajputana:—

Mr. W. W. Cuthbert, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, is temporarily promoted to Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, with effect from the date of Captain H. J. Nuthall's promotion to Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, made permanent by the Government of India, as per Public Works Department Notification No. 43, dated 28th January 1878, published in the *Gazette of India*, Part I, dated 2nd February 1878, page 71.

By Order,

A. G. CROMMELIN,
*Secy. to Agent, Governor General, and
Chief Commr., in the P. W. D., Rajputana.*

HYDERABAD RESIDENCY.

NOTIFICATION.

Hyderabad Residency, the 2nd March 1878.

No. 154.—Mr. E. Moffat, District Superinten-

dent of Police, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, has been granted furlough to Europe for one year, with subsidiary leave for fifteen days, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it.

By Order,

A. J. DUNLOP,
Offg. Secy. to Resident for Berar.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT— Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 16th February 1878.

No. 22.—Sergeant A. McDowell, Overseer, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Oudh Command, Military Works, to the Sirhind Command, Military Works.

Mr. J. Southon, Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, is transferred from the Sirhind Command, Military Works, to the Oudh Command, Military Works.

The above transfers are made in the interest of the public service.

No. 23.—Major W. B. Holmes, R.E., Officiating Superintending Engineer, is transferred from the Presidency Command, Military Works, to the Sirhind Command, Military Works.

The 25th February 1878.

No. 24.—Mr. J. M. Harman, Assistant Engineer, on return from sick leave, is posted to the Oudh Command, Military Works.

The 27th February 1878.

No. 25.—ERRATA.—Inspector General's Notification No. 2, dated 11th January 1878, for "28th idem" read "11th December 1877."

Inspector General's Notification No. 15, dated 2nd February 1878, for "28th December 1877" read "11th December 1877."

The 1st March 1878.

No. 26.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification

No. 64, dated 5th February 1878, Major W. B. Holmes, R. E., made over, and Captain J. H. Crowdy, R. E., received, charge of the office of Superintending Engineer, Presidency Command, Military Works, on forenoon of 20th February 1878.

L. RUSSELL, Colonel, R. E.,
Offg. Inspr. Genl. of Milg. Works.

Meerut Command.

Meerut, the 27th February 1878.

No. 13.—The privilege leave for fifty-six days granted to Mr. J. Leuehan, Accountant, Chakrata Division, Military Works, in this Office Notification No. 6 of 31st ultimo, is cancelled.

The 5th March 1878.

No. 14.—Privilege leave for thirty-four days is granted to Major H. F. Blair, R. E., Executive Engineer, Chakrata Division, Military Works, with effect from the 4th March 1878, or from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

Æ. PERKINS, Lieut.-Col., R. E.,
*Supdg. Engr., Meerut Command,
Military Works.*

Oudh Command.

Lucknow, the 28th February 1878.

No. 8.—The three months' leave of absence granted in this Office Notification No. 67, dated 22nd December 1876, to Lieutenant J. H. C. Harrison, R. E., Assistant Engineer, to study the native language, not having been availed of by that Officer, is hereby cancelled.

J. J. HUME, Colonel,
*Supdg. Engr., Oudh Command,
Milg. Works.*

Presidency Command.

Calcutta, the 5th March 1878.

No. 5.—Privilege leave for 15 days is granted to Barrack Sergeant W. Collyer, attached to the Barrackpore Division, from such date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 6.—Privilege leave for three months has been granted to 3rd Grade Accountant, Baboo Denonath Banerjee, attached to the Darjeeling Division, Military Works, of which he availed himself on the 17th December 1877.

No. 7.—Privilege leave for seventy-five days is granted to Mr. W. H. Johnson, C. E., Executive Engineer, Barrackpore Division, from such date as he may avail himself of it.

The 5th March 1878.

No. 8.—Sick leave to Europe for a period of nine months is granted to 2nd Grade Supervisor Mr. W. Delahay, temporarily attached to the Fort William Division, from 4th February 1878, the date on which he availed himself of it.

J. H. CROWDY, Major, R. E.,
*In charge of Supdg. Engr.'s Office,
Presidency Command,
Military Works.*

Rawul Pindi Command.

Rawul Pindi, the 27th February 1878.

No. 546.—Captain M. Alves, R. E., Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, reported his arrival in the

Rawul Pindi Command, Military Works, on the 23rd instant, and received charge of the Sialkot Division, Military Works, from Honorary Captain D. Oliver, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, on the same date, before noon.

D. LIMOND, Lieut.-Col., R. E.,
*Supdg. Engr., Rawul Pindi Command,
Military Works.*

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS, Central System.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Agra, the 28th February 1878.

No. 10.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 2 of the 14th January 1878, and Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 81 of the 20th February 1878, Mr. W. Harvey, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, made over, and Captain G. F. O. Boughey, R. E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, received, charge of the duties of Assistant Director of State Railways, Central System, on the forenoon of the 27th idem.

W. C. FURNIVALI,
Offg. Director.

Western System.

Rawul Pindi, the 28th February 1878.

No. 18.—Mr. W. Hunt, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade (temporary rank), Indus Valley State Railway, is transferred to the Punjab Northern State Railway (Capital).

ALEX. GRANT,
*Director of State Railways,
Officiating in the Western System.*

HOLKAR AND NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAYS—(Open Line).

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mhow, the 28th February 1878.

No. 1.—With reference to Director of State Railways, Central System, Notification No. 4, dated 19th January 1878, Mr. Kefaitoolia, Inspector of Maintenance, 4th Grade, reported his arrival at Mhow on the forenoon of the 23rd February 1878.

No. 2.—Mr. W. R. Hassey, Accountant, 4th Grade, attached to the Store-keeper's Office, Holkar and Neemuch State Railways, is granted ten days' privilege leave, with effect from the forenoon of the 21st February 1878.

W. S. S. BISSET,
*Manager (Open Line),
Holkar and Neemuch State Railways.*

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 25th February 1878.

No. 35.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No.

86 of 22nd February 1878, Mr. H. T. Geoghegan, Superintending Engineer, 3rd Grade (temporary rank), was relieved of his duties on this line on the afternoon of the 7th February 1878.

The 26th February 1878.

No. 36.—Mr. J. A. D. Lloyd, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank), is transferred from the Ghotki to the Khanpur Division.

The 25th February 1878.

No. 39.—the following transfer and postings have been made by Superintending Engineers:—

Mr. W. A. Lesmond, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, from the Khanpur to the Larkana Division.

Mr. C. W. Hodson, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, to the Khanpur Division.

Mr. T. W. Daly, Overseer, 2nd Grade, to the Ghotki Division.

Mr. J. R. Scott, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, to the Mohur Division.

M. RAYNE,

Engineer-in-Chief.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Rural Pradi, the 4th March 1878.

No. 16. With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 87 of the 22nd February 1878, transferring Mr. H. T. Geoghegan, Superintending Engineer, 3rd Grade (temporary rank), from the Indus Valley to the Punjab Northern State Railway, that Officer under instructions from the Director of State Railways, Western System, received charge of the office of the Superintending Engineer, Jhelum Section, Punjab Northern State Railway, on the afternoon of the 9th February 1878. This cancels Notification No. 14 of the 16th February 1878.

No. 17.—With reference to Director of State Railways Western System, Notification No. 13, dated 8th February 1878, transferring Mr. J. T. Fernandez, Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, from the Indus Valley to the Punjab Northern State Railway, that subordinate is posted to the Sain

Division of the Jhelum Section, which Division he joined on the forenoon of the 11th February 1878.

J. BONUS, *Lieut.-Col., R.F.,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED IN 1878 MATCH VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED ON		BALANCE OF SILVER		
		General Treasury.	Currency Department.	Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1878.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Feb. 24	19,609		20,865	1,33,798	68,21,493	79,24,626
" 26	1,180	1,71,096	2,11,111	26,013	67,10,818	12,32,083
" 27	5,298	1,77,700	81,457	75,441	66,98,281	71,68,990
" 28	2,838	1,83,091		90,253	67,78,631	71,68,628
Mar. 1	11,750	1,41,10	17,907	71,318	67,06,636	68,51,401
" 2	6,012	99,148	27,383	80,24	67,06,636	68,51,401

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 4th March 1878.

J. F. TENNANT,
Offy Mint Master.

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY.

Statement of the amount of Cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India.

The 7th March 1878 ... Rs. 1,50,73,950-4-5

W. WATERFIELD,
Treasurer to the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA,
5th March 1878.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified for general information that a Convocation of the University of Calcutta for conferring degrees will be held at the Senate House, College Square, on Saturday, the 16th March, at 1 P.M.

Graduates of the University in Academic Costume are admissible on presenting themselves at the Senate House at 3 P.M.

The Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor will preside.

CHARLES H. TAWNEY,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 5th March 1878.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The under-mentioned Licentiate in Civil Engineering has fulfilled the conditions required under para. 8 of the Regulations for admission to the degree of Bachelor in Civil Engineering:—

Ray Jagadischandra, L. C. E.

The following Selections in Languages are appointed for the Examinations of 1880-81:—

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1880.

Latin.

Eclogæ Ovidianæ, by Thomas Kerchever Arnold.

Sallust ... *Catiline.*

Greek.

Xenophon

... *Anabasis, Books I & II.*

Homer

... *Iliad, Book I.*

Sanskrit.

Extracts from Hitopadesha, Vishnu-purāna and Mahabharat in Rijupat, Part III.
Upakramanika.

Arabic.

Selections by Major Fuller.*

Thacker, Spink & Co.

Iqd-i-gul	<i>Persian.</i>
Iqd-i-Manzum.	... Pages 1 to 105.
The Book of Genesis.	<i>Hebrew.</i>
Selections* by the Rev. K. M. Banerjee.	<i>Bengali.</i>
Selections* in Prose by Raja Sivaprasād, C. S. I.	<i>Urdu.</i>
Selections* in Poetry by Mr. Browning.	<i>Hindi.</i>
Rāmāyana	... Bālkanda.
Rājūiti	... The first two chapters.
Ramayana	<i>Urdu.</i>
Jivancharit	... Sundrakanda.
Batris Singhāsan	... Translation from Iswara Chandra Vidyasagara, by Fakcer Chand Senapati.
History of Armenia	... The whole.
Zeneka.	<i>Armenian.</i>
Dammapada-ga-hita	... Books I—III.
	<i>Burmese.</i>
	... Selections (Rangoon Mission Press, 1873).
FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS, 1880.	
Mrs. Creighton's life of Sir W. Raleigh.	<i>English.</i>
Macaulay's Lord Clive; Warren Hastings.	
Mullen's Simple Poems (Livingstone's English School Classics).	
Scott's Lay of the Last Minstrel.	
Milton's Paradise Lost (Book I).	
Livy	<i>Latin.</i>
Virgil	... Books XXI and XXII.
	... 5th and 6th books of the <i>Æneid</i> .
Euripides	<i>Greek.</i>
Herodotus	... Medea.
	... Euterpe, Book II.
Raghuvansa	<i>Sanskrit.</i>
Bhattikavya	... Books I to VIII inclusive.
	... Books I to V do.
Selections* by Mr. Kempson.	<i>Arabic.</i>
Genesis.	<i>Hebrew.</i>
Ruth.	
Psalms, 1 to 72.	
Job, Chapters 1 to 5.	
Sih-kasr-i-zahuri.	<i>Persian.</i>
Ruqat-i-Mirza Bedil.	... First 25 pages.
Qasaid-i-Urfi.	... Ditto.
Sekandar Nama.	... Ditto.
	... Ditto.

B. A. EXAMINATION, 1881.

Trevelyan's Selections from Macaulay's Writings.	<i>English.</i>
Bacon's Advancement of Learning, Book I.	
Shakespeare's Tempest; As you like it.	
Milton's Paradise Regained.	
Horace	<i>Latin.</i>
Virgil	... Odes, Books III and IV.
Tacitus	... Georgics, Book IV.
	... Annals, Books I and II.
Sophocles	<i>Greek.</i>
Demosthenes	... Phocletetes.
	... Phocrona.
Kumar Sambhava	<i>Sanskrit.</i>
Meghaduta.	... Books I to VII.
Śakuntala.	... (Devanagari Recension).

Hebrew.

Deuteronomy.
Psalms, I—XLI.
Isaiah, I—XXXIX.
Daniel, I—VII.
Proverbs.

Arabic.*

Tarikh-i-Yamani
Hamasah, first 31 pages
Mutanabbi

... } As contained in Selections by Col. Lees.
.. }
... }

*Persian.**

Veqai Nemat Khan Ali
Durra-i-Nádiri
Qasaid Kháqáni
Qasaid Badar Chachi

... The first half.
... 50 pages from page 181.
... First 50 pages.
... Ditto.

HONOR EXAMINATION, 1881, 1882.

History.

As a period—

The History of England, 1663 to 1688—

- (a) Hallam's Constitutional History of England.
(b) Guizot's History of Modern Civilization.
(c) Political Economy.
(d) Taylor's Historical Evidence.

HONOR EXAMINATION, 1880.

Sanskrit.

Kalidasa
Bhartrihari
Bhavabhuti
Sudraka
Banabhatta
Sriharsha
Magha
Vyasa and Sudraka

- ... Vikramorvasi.
- ... Bhuttikavya, VI—IX.
- ... Viracharita, Uttaracharita.
- ... Mrichebhakatika.
- ... Kadamvari.
- ... Naishadhbharita, II, III, XIV, XVII.
- ... Si-supralambha, XIII—XVI inclusive.
- ... Vedantasutra with Sankara Bhashya, II Adhyaya,
2nd Pada.

**Kathâ Upanishad
Rig Veda Saubhita
Mammata Bhatta
Jagadisa
Vachaspati Misra
Pannini**

... 1st and 2nd Adhyays.
... Kavya Prakasa.
... Tarkamrita.
... Tatwa Kaumudi.
... Karaka, Samasa, as in the Siddhanta Kaumudi.

B. A. EXAMINATION, 1880.

Green's Short History of the English People has been substituted for Student's Hume in the B. A. Examination of 1880 and following years

SENATE HOUSE,
The 5th March 1878.

CHARLES H. TAWNEY,
Registrar.

* Thacker, Spink & Co.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 5th March 1878.

• LIABILITIES.				Rs.	A.	P.	ASSETS.				Rs.	A.	P.
Capital, paid-up	...	...	...	2,00,00,000	0	0	Government Securities	...	...	1,05,28,490	15	11
Reserve Fund	...	...	...	18,79,187	0	0	Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	...	...	39,01,053	11	11
	Rs.	A.	P.				Accounts of Credit on Government Se- curities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	...	...	55,43,464	10	4
Public Deposits at Head Office	...	79,97,588	2 7	}	1,94,27,999	12 6	Bills discounted and purchased at Head Office and Branches	...	...	2,54,65,393	1 10	
Public Deposits at Branches	...	1,14,30,411	9 8				Balances with other Banks	...	...	2,65,425	14 0	
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	...	...	2,35,36,392	0 3			Dend Stock	...	...	10,03,214	5 1	
Bank Post Bills, &c.	...	...	10,26,321	10 7			Stamps	...	...	11,280	4 1	
Sundries	...	...	8,51,142	7 2			Sundries	...	...	2,01,425	6 4	
										4,69,79,738	5 6		

BANK OF BENGOAL, }
Calcutta, 7th March 1878. }

W. WESTLAND,
Offg. Chief Acctt. & Depy. Secretary.

By order of the Directors.
W. D. CRUICKSHANK.
Offg. Secy. & Treasurer.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Kurrachee Circle.

NOTE PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Ra.	
G 13-14043 } mis-	5	... Hoosainee, Khansama of the Dawk Bungalow. Mooltan.
„ -14053 } matched }		

KURRACHEE.—Paper Currency Dept.;
The 28th Feb. 1878.

W. A. INGLE.
Asstt. Depy. Commr. of Paper Currency.

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Ra.	
465	... O 12-90927	... 10	... } The Chief Accountant, E. B. Railway, Sealdah.
	... L 97-46397	... 10	
	... L 99-50999	... 10	
	... O 13-97462	... 10	
	... L 76-81835	... 10	
	... L 97-15796	... 10	
	... L 29-91860	... 5	
466	... L 94-79443	... 100	... } Mr. A. Bond.
	... L 92-89443	... 50	
467	... L 92-35032	... 50	... Mr. Robert H. Smith.
468	... O 33-38380	... 100 each	... Mr. A. N. Stewart.
	to		
	... „ -38387		
470	... L 93-0789	... 50	... Mr. Md. J. Abecasis.
465	... O 20-11921	... 20	
	... -68313	... 20	
	... -49048	... 20	
	... O 21-25500	... 20	
	... „ -06706		
	... „ -07656		
	... „ -23954		
	... „ -57494		
	... „ -27700		
	... „ -21699	...	
	... „ -57337	... 20	
	... „ -27902	... 20	
	... „ -27901	... 20	
	... „ -30168	... 20	
	... „ -28047	... 20	The Chief Accountant, E. B. Railway, Sealdah.
	... „ -72210	... 20	
	... O 1-66043	... 10	
	... O 11-99566	... 10	
	... O 13-24867	... 10	
	... L 88-05645	... 10	
	... O 9-02104	... 10	
	... O 5-32916	... 10	
	... O 13-19938	... 10	
	... O 1-13506	... 10	
	... L 60-36049	... 10	
	... O 10-59025	... 10	
	... L 61-83319	... 10	
	... O 8-45090	... 10	
462	... O 14-11428	... 10	... } Mr. Arthur Dean.
	... „ -59814	... 10	
	... „ -59845	... 10	
	... „ -63284	... 10	
	... „ -50150	... 10	
	... „ -08179	... 10	
	... „ -52120	... 10	
	... „ -63648	... 10	
463	... L 82-37808	... 100	... Mr. T. J. Blong, Inspector of Police, Fenwick Bazar Thannah, Calcutta.
464	... L 92-92681	... 50	... } Mrs. Ann Toone
	... O 13-41589	... 10	
	... „ -41590	... 10	
	... „ -41591	... 10	
	... „ -41592	... 10	
465	... O 28-53299	... 1,000	The Chief Accountant, E. B. Railway, Sealdah.
	... L 77-74371	... 20	
	... O 3-63489	... 20	
	... L 90-29941	... 20	
	... L 79-65037	... 20	
	... L 13-75138	... 20	
	... O 4-11509	... 20	
	... O 4-78421	... 20	
	... O 20-76991	... 20	

Calcutta Circle—continued.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Serial No.	No. of Note.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant
...	L 26—15879	...	...
...	—15878	...	Mr. J. Pearce.
...	L 27—09713	...	...
...	—09710	...	Mr. S. A. Vogel.
...	O 9—58736	...	...
...	—58737	...	Babu Jogendranath Banerjee.
...	L 20—54501	...	...
...	—05491	...	Babu Rusick Lal Das.
...	L 91—84080	...	...
...	—42180	...	Joynul Abedeen.
...	L 98—57234	...	...
...	—57235	...	Messrs. R. S. Duncan & Co.
...	L 20—52871	...	...
...	—52880	...	...
...	L 20—52876	...	...
...	—52896	...	...
...	—52877	...	...
...	—52897	...	...
...	—52878	...	...
...	—52898	...	Babu Jadunath Sahay.
...	—52879	...	...
...	—52899	...	...
...	—52880	...	...
...	—52881	...	...
...	—52892	...	...
...	A 71—80129	...	...
...	—06426	...	Mr. Robert Wilson
...	O 12—24116	...	...
...	O 11—07722	...	...
...	O 7—11102	...	...
...	L 90—08007	...	...
...	L 35—08431	...	...
...	L 76—88619	...	...
...	L 71—78889	...	...
...	L 97—31005	...	Goolab Roy Shewbux.
...	L 90—15931	...	...
...	L 90—56881	...	...
...	L 86—55275	...	...
...	L 98—07609	...	...
...	L 40—95007	...	...
...	L 75—30506	...	Mr. G. Percok.
...	O 20—75577	...	...
...	L 3—51524	...	Babu Gopal Chunder Ghose.
...	L 2—29467	...	...
...	L 39—00626	...	Lalla Shew Pershad.
...	L 37—14690	...	...
...	O 27—31973	...	Babu Ram Lal Hazra.
...	A 88—13888	...	Messrs. Jardine, Skinner & Co.
...	L 40—10811	...	...
...	O 7—00228	...	Danoodur Das Wallab Das
...	L 28—72839	...	...
...	O 11—75256	...	Babu Kali Krishna Mukerjee.
...	L 29—29202	...	Babu Shib Chunder Banerjee
...	L 26—61903	...	...
...	L 21—91693	...	Mr. J. M. Montague.
...	L 28—39015	...	...
...	L 92—16174	...	Babu Modhu Sooden Chatterjee
...	—47152	...	...
...	—77284	...	Corporal H. Weavers.
...	—77287	...	...
...	O 8—56100	...	...
...	—17213	...	...
...	—08364	...	Goolab Roy Shewbux.
...	—03661	...	...
...	O 6—54097	...	...
...	—77136	...	...
...	O 12—02386	...	...

LOUTRA.—Paper Currency Dept.;
The 8th March 1878.

E. W. KELLNER.
Offg. Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Akola Circle.

WRONGLY JOINED NOTE.

No. of Note.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant
K 2—25841*
" —25840†	...	Mr. Charles Cooke, Clerk, Quarter Master General's Office. Bombay.

—Paper Currency Dept.;
The 8th March 1878.

C. W. A. DAVIES,
Assistant Commissioner.

* Left half.

† Right half.

Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
135	... B 52—96509	... 10	... Messrs. P. Orr & Sons, Madras.
137	... B 54—47262	... 20	... Mrs. R. Thomson, Madura.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
280	... B 53—25499	... 10	... } Ramasawmy Naidu, at Koppa, Mysore Province.
	... B 54—45381	... 20	
281	... B 53—43587	... 10	
	...	...	... S. Vadivelu Moodaliar, No. 58, Muthiah Moodaliar's Street, Black Town, Madras.
282	... B 46—00337	... 5	... M. B. Alagasingra Char, Clerk, Executive Engineer's Office, Mysore State Railway, Camp Kumbalgood, <i>via</i> Bangalore.
284	... B 50—90145	... 100	Marvady Manarajee Pramajee, Merchants at Shemoogah.
	... B 58—09593	... 100	
	... —47276	... 100	
	... —60267	... 100	
	... —65312	... 100	
	... B 51—10852	... 500	
285	... B 54—37998	... 20	... Venkatanarasimiah, Tobacco Dealer, Ibrahim Saib Street, Bangalore.
286	... B 53—20159	... 10	... } Tiruvadi Dalali Subbiah, a Merchant at Udayagiri, Nellore District.
	... —20176	... 10	
	... —20190	... 10	
	... B 54—34090	... 20	
	... B 55—31526	... 50	
287	... B 52—07245	... 10	... J. Kuryan, Writer, Subordinate Court, Cochin.
288	... B 53—68160	... 10	... Mr. F. Bonnetoy, Commissioner of Police, Karriecal.
289	... B 58—35652	... 100	... } L. Marwady Hindagee Herojee, Cloth Merchant, Shemoogah.
	... —37581	... 100	
	... —57321	... 100	
	... —61219	... 100	
	... —62492	... 100	
	... —63017	... 100	
	... —66819	... 100	
	... —66833	... 100	
	... —67568	... 100	
	... —77773	... 100	
290	... B 34—79628	... 10	... } Mrs. R. Thomson, Madura.
	... B 49—76941	... 10	...
291	... B 41—38805	... 10	... } Mr. W. W. Grant, of the Albion Press No. 5, South Parade, Bangalore.
	... B 55—63448	... 50	...
292	... B 58—80799	... 100	... } P. P. L. Palamiyappa Chetty, of Pulni.
72	... B 40—21290 } wrongly	} 5	... } S. Tippoo Saib, Agent of Abdul Rynan Saib & Co., No. 26, Mundy Street, Sydenham's Road, Paramootoo.
	... —21190 } joined		
73	... B 43—09592 } ditto	... 50	... } Mohomed Naseerodeen Ghulam, Proprietor of Shumsool Akbar Press, No. 24, Pycroft's Road, Jambazar, Triplicane.
74	... B 58—12436 } ditto	... 100	... } Vasa Balia Chetty, No. 25, Samoothra Moodelly Street, Peddoo Naickspettah, Mint Street.
	... —34754 }		

Fort St. George, —Acct. Genl.'s Office, }
The 25th February 1878. }

G. W. CLINE, LL.D.,
Asst. to the Acct. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept.

Allahabad Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
53	... D 6—68150	... 10	... } Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta.
	... —91118	... 10	
55	... D 18—12209	... 100	... Heera Lall Mookerjee, Calcutta.
56	... D 4—77115	... 50	... Sree Ram Banerjee, Calcutta.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
115	... D 10—91317	... 5	... Mr. K. Maruthya Pillay, Trichinopoly.
116	... D 10—15230	... 5	... } Mrs. Sayce, Fatehpur.
	... D 11—69316	... 10	
38	... L 82—07903 } wrongly	} 100	... Lall Mohamed, Lucknow.
	... D 7—96979 } joined		
39	... D 18—04268 } ditto	... 100	... Mohomed Jan Alum, Jaipur.
	... —04269 }		

ALLAHABAD, —Paper Currency Office; }
The 1st March 1878. }

T. H. S. BIDDULPH,
Asst. Acct. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Office.

Lahore Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
21	... E 12—51852	... 20	Baboo Okin Charan Chatterjee, Ada
	... —51853	... 20	
	E 15—16879	... 50	
	... —16880	... 50	
	... —17421	... 50	
	... —19627	... 50	
	... —19628	... 50	
	... —19629	... 50	
	... —19630	... 50	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
140	... E 4—91467	... 50	Jwala Sing & Co., Wine Merchants, Kangra.
	... E 7—93963	... 5	
14	... E 9—08026	... 5	Atta-ulla, Lahore.
12	... E 12—61229	... 20	Pundit Sivaditta Pande, Assistant Engineer, Reti.

LAHORE,—Paper Currency Office; }
The 1st March 1878.

W. T. PIERCY,
Asst. to Acctt. Genl., in charge of Currency, Office.

Calicut Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
J 7—79740	... 5	N. Panku Nair, Inspecting School Master, Kottayam Taluq.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

			Rs.	
J	6—95080	...	10	... B. Balaswami Chetty, Adony.
J	6—95463	...	10	... M. Venkataswamy Maistry of Shringery in Mysore.
J	6—90879	wrongly	10	... Coomba Conum Ramier, Superintendent of Customs, Calicut.
"	—90876	joined		

CALICUT,—Paper Currency Office; }
The 27th February 1878.

J. C. WINSOOM,
Depy. Collector, in charge of Paper Currency.

Bombay Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
1878.			
H24	... M23—30768	... 10	Mr. Moolchand Kasidass, Hornby Row, Bombay.
	... —30769	... 10	
H25	... M32—14548	... 10	Mr. Nowrojee Nusserwanji, Nasik.
	M27—10883	... 10	
	M20—90854	...	
M20	... M27—81262	... 10	Khemchand Tullockchand, Bombay.
	M30—55124	...	
M21	... M 4—96426	... 10	Ahmed Jusub, Bombay.
	... —96427	...	

BOMBAY,—Paper Currency Dept.; }
The 5th March 1878.

W. WELLS,
Assistant Commissioner.

Report of a Deserter from the A-4th (late A-11th)
Regiment of Royal Artillery, dated at Agra, this
6th day of March 1878.

Number, Rank, and Name.—Parish and County in which
No. 4276, Gunner Joseph Born,—Walsall, Stafford.
Carey.
Age,—30 years.
Size,—5 feet 10 inches.
Color of—
Complexion, fair; hair,
light brown; eyes, blue.
Date of Desertion,—4th
March 1878.
Place of Desertion,—Agra.
Date of Enlistment,—18th
April 1871.
At what place Enlisted,—
Brighton.

Remarks.—Had a fowling
piece in his possession when
he left.
Under 7 years' service.

W. R. CRASTER, Major, R.A.,
Comdg. A-4th (late A-11th) Bde., R.A.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 28th February 1878.

Consequent on the admission of Persia into the
General Postal Union, the following revised
postage rates will have effect from the 1st March
1878:—

	EACH LETTER.		Each News- paper.	EACH PACKET OR NEWS- PAPER, PRINTED PAPER, &c.
	Per 1 oz.	Registration Fee.	Per 4 ozs.	Per 2 ozs.
	Anna.	Anna.	Anna.	Anna.
Persia	2	4	1	1½

The prepayment of letters is optional: the prepayment of newspapers and packets is compulsory. These rates carry correspondence to destination of any part of Persia, no additional charge being leviable on delivery. Unpaid letters received from Persia will be charged at double the rate shewn above for prepayment from India, less the value of any Persian postage stamps affixed thereto.

The arrangements made for the admission into the General Postal Union of certain British possessions mentioned below having been cancelled, the previously existing rates of postage (as given in the Postal Guide of 1st September 1877) will be reverted to with effect from the 1st March 1878. These rates are given below for ready reference:—

	EACH LETTER.		EACH NEWSPAPER.	EACH PACKET OF NEWS-PAPERS, PRINTED PAPERS, &c.
	Per 1 oz.	Registration Fee.	Per 4 ozs.	Per 2 ozs.
	Annas.	Annas.	Annas.	Annas.
AFRICA, WEST COAST, — British possessions.				
Accra, Gambia, Gold Coast, Lagos and Sierra Leone— Via Brindisi through the United Kingdom	10	6	2½	3
Via Southampton through the United Kingdom	9	6	1½	3
Falkland Islands	Same as above.			
Honduras, — (British) —				
Via Brindisi through the United Kingdom	14½	6	2½	3
Via Southampton through the United Kingdom	15½	6	1½	2

A. M. MONTEATH,

Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

The 28th January 1878.

The Passenger and Mail Cart Service between Caragola and Siligoree, hitherto kept up by the Postal Department, will, in consequence of the opening of the Northern Bengal State Railway, be discontinued from the 1st February 1878.

The 2nd March 1878.

PASSENGER SERVICE.

Messrs. Bird and Company have contracted to carry the Mails between Siliguri and Darjeeling by Tonga.

Passengers are conveyed by these Tongas at the following rates:—

For one seat, a sum not exceeding 8 annas a mile.

For two seats, a sum not exceeding 12 annas a mile.

J. MACFARLAN,

Offg. Post Master General of Bengal.

Calcutta, the 2nd March 1878.

No. 9221.—Appointment in the Post Office Department made by the Director General:—

POSTAL CIRCLE OF MADRAS.

Mr. J. Honner has been appointed to officiate as Inspector of Post Offices, Nellore Division, vice Mr. H. D. Theobald, on privilege leave.

JOHN DILLON,

for Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

The 8th March 1878.

Mails for Chittagong, Akyab, Kyauk Phyo and Sandoway, for transmission per Steamer *Calcutta*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 10th March 1878, at 6 p. m.

Mails for Rangoon, Moulmein and Straits, for transmission per Steamer *Himalaya*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 10th March 1878, at 6 p. m.

Mails for Madras, Ceylon and the Intermediate Ports, Mauritius, Batavia, Singapore and China, for transmission per French Steamer *Mainam*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Monday, the 11th March 1878, at 6 p. m.

Mails for Madras, Ceylon and the Intermediate Ports, for transmission per Steamer *Madura*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 13th March 1878, at 6 p. m.

Mails for the Straits and Hong-Kong, for transmission per Steamers *Argyll* and *A. Apcar*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Saturday, the 16th March 1878, at 6 p. m.

Mails for Persian Gulf, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Monday, the 11th March 1878, at 6 p. m.

Mails for Ceylon, Straits, Hong-Kong, United States of America, and the Colonies of Queensland, New South Wales and Victoria, *via* Torres Straits (letters, &c., for the latter colony must be specially superscribed), for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Saturday, the 10th March 1878, at 6 p. m.

The next Overland Mail *via* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Friday, the 15th March 1878. Mail for Mauritius can be forwarded only.

2. Book-post and pattern packets must be posted on the 14th March 1878.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 6 p. m. precisely, after which hour overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 6-30 p. m., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover up to 7 p. m.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 8th March 1878.

Allers, G.	Elliot, H. R.
Anden, John.	Fitzgerald, Esq.
Atkinson, Jos.	Fisher, H. D., Messrs. & Co.
Badham, Edward.	Floyd, Esq.
Balandreau, A. M.	Fox, C. E.
Beck, Albert.	Fuller, E.
Behary Lall Ghose, Messrs.	Glass, M.
Bews, Capt. J.	Gohan, E. C.
Brinhan & Co., Messrs.	Gonsalves, Mrs.
Brine, Colonel Fred.	Gore, Mrs. E. F.
Bond, Esq.	Grey, W. F. H.
Booth, Dr. James Mackenzie.	Hales, John, Messrs. & Co.
Byrn, Mrs.	Harris, Mrs.
Chiodetti, O.	Hassard, Dr.
Cohen, M. J.	Haviland, G. A. D.
Collins, Mrs. S.	Hinde, H. M.
Cordozo, Miss C.	Hume, R.
Cumming, Lieut. H. J.	Jackson, T. A.
Daniel, Albert.	Jackson, Mrs.
Durio, J.	Johnston, H. W.
Davison, T. M.	Jones, Mrs. H.
Davids & Co.	Jones, William.
D'Cruze, Mrs. Elizabeth.	Kelly, W.
D'Silva, Mrs. M.	Kibblo, J.
Ellis, Solomon.	Lawn, Mrs. W.
	Mackenzie, Mrs. C.

Mason, Billy.
Mathew, H.
Maylark, Mrs. L. A.
McNair, J. W.
Merritt, W. H.
Miller, J. B.
Moppitt, Mrs.
Morton, Mrs. A.
Morrison, Mrs.
Nicolla, Mrs. G.
Nobin Chunder Dey & Co.
Pelit, Monsieur Chas.
Pracy, William.
Reckie, Mrs. Alexander.
Rosenburg, W.
Roth, Adolph.
Roy, H.
Romant, S. J.
Ryan, C. W.
Sandiland, G. H.

Scott, William.
Scott, Edward.
Smith, Samuel.
Spalding, A.
Stewart, Donald.
Slack, Mrs.
Todd, E.
Thompson, F. F.
Turner, F.
Tweedie, James.
Walker, Mrs. Hannah.
Walters, Mrs. P.
Warlon, Major J. Picton.
Warren, P. D.
Wheeler, Mrs.
White, J. H.
Williams, F.
Wilson, Charles.
Wilson, Mrs.
Worthington, O. C.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."

Anderson, John.
Bance, J. M.
Bell, C. H.
Beunett, T. O.
Boe, Ashjohn.
Bruce, Esq.
Budree Das.
Bull, Alex.
Busuttill, C.
Barnes, F. A.
Burns, Mrs. A.
Campbell, Allen.
Carter, R.
Cashie, B. B.
Collings, C. E.
Cox, Chas. S.
Croghan, W. J.
Clays, Candidate J.
D'Silva, G. P.
D'Sulin, Madame.
Dahlke, H. F.
Denholm, J. C.
Derannag, J.
Dickens, D.
Doherty, Mrs. H. A.
Doherty, J.
Donovan, D.
Douglas, S. J.
Dowding, F. T.
E. F. W.
Farulbbboy, Visram.
Fellowes, Mrs.
Finch, Fredt.
Fraser, Thos.
Gagliardi, Sigr. M.
Gleeson, J. G.
Gobind Ram Reckseedass.
Guthrie, A.
Guldweben, Geo.
Hackett, Mr.
Haydon, Mrs.
Hurdell, J. R.
Huguenot, M.
Humfrey, Capt. B. J. P.
Hall, Miss A.
Hall, J. R. C.
Jackson, Capt. G. A.
Jones, Miss.
Jones, R. H. W.
Jordon, Mrs.
Jeffreys, Richard.

Keller, Sigr. Ignazio.
Kelley, H. E.
L., care of Post Master.
Lane, C.
Laroom, Arthur.
Law, George.
Lawson, Richard.
Leapold, T.
Lieberman, School.
Lloyd, John.
Louise, Madame.
Littlewood, J. H.
Lucas, Mrs.
Lynn, J. Simmons.
M. J. B.
Manvers, Capt. W. B.
Marshall, R.
Matson, E.
Meyer, Herman.
Mirza Abdool Hosein.
Muggeridge, E. H.
Muller, W. C.
Nicholson, Thos.
Norman, H.
Orlovits, Tasef.
O'Sullivan, J.
Ozilia, P.
Ozorio.
Pearce, Capt.
Phelan, T. W.
Powell, H. J.
Pugno, Guisepp.
Reid, Mrs. A. M.
Roman, Jacob.
Rose, Miss Grace.
Rowcliff, B. H.
Rustomjee Merwanjee.
Sarkar, Tara Dass.
Stewart, Frank.
Sweeting, A. C.
Taylor, Revd. J. H.
Thomson, A.
Tomkin, G.
Towell, A.
Tremlet, H. S.
Valantine, C.
Webb, Captain H. E.
Welsh, Dr.
Wilson, F. W.
Whelan, John.

Newspapers.

Adie, E. A.
Armstrong, J. P.
Byers, M. B.
Castello, P.
Corbett, C. J. H.
Elms, J. J.
Finch, F.

Hacket, J.
Hunter, George.
Murdell, J. R.
Jeffrey, William.
Knox, T. G.
Tinsby, John.

Registered Letters.

Bull, Alex.
Bullen, F. (Sailor's Home).
Corbett, C. H.
Hine, Charles W.

LeGeyt, E. B.
Mackintosh, W. C.
McSweeney, W.
Rosenburg, W.

E. C. GEORGE,
Post Master of Calcutta.

NOTICE.

ODDH FOREST DEPARTMENT.

BYRAMGHAT DEPÔT.

On the Ouddh and Rohilkhand Railway.

From this date the prices of SâI beams and scantlings supplied from this Depôt will be as follows:—

BEAMS—

21 feet length	@	Rs. 2 10 0	per cubic foot.
22 "	@	" 2 12 0	"
23 "	@	" 2 14 0	"
24 "	@	" 3 0 0	"

Above the lengths given two annas per foot run will be charged. Any inches over the foot will be charged as a foot.

SCANTLINGS—

from 12 to 20 feet	@	Rs. 2 8 0	per cubic foot.
under 12 & over 7 "	@	" 2 4 0	"
under 7 "	@	" 2 0 0	"

The above prices are for ordinary building purposes.

* For *planking, sleepers, &c.*, special rates will be fixed by agreement.

The Department will still take orders for buildings all over @ Rs. 2-4-0 per cubic foot, provided the scantlings are taken in fair proportion.

SECOND AND THIRD CLASS TIMBER will be sold, and price fixed by agreement.

AUCTION SALES will be held from time to time to clear off stock.

For further particulars apply to the Officer in charge.

By order of the Conservator, Ouddh Forests,

SIMPSON HILLIER,

Assistant Conservator of Forests.

The 1st June 1877.

NOTICE.

Sealed Tenders are invited by the Superintendent of Marine, at the Calcutta Dockyard, up to 12 o'clock noon on Monday, the 18th March 1878, for the supply, by contract, of the articles specified in the several classes entered in the Schedule, for one year from 1st April 1878 to 31st March 1879, or until the date of sanction by Government of new contracts for the year 1879-80.

2. Forms of Tender, with copies of the Schedule, will be supplied by the undersigned and none others will be received. Tenderers must also distinctly understand that any alteration or erasure in the figures, &c., once entered in the three last columns of the Schedule, *viz.*, "Tendered Rates," "Per" and "Amount of the Tendered Rates," also omission of totals, will render their Tender informal and lead to its rejection.

3. Tenders to be superscribed "Tenders for the supply of Miscellaneous Articles."

4. Tenders will not be received after the hour named.

5. Parties may tender for one or as many complete classes as they please, but not for a portion of class.

6. Parties must show in the Schedule the rate, &c., at which they tender to supply each and every article comprised in one or as many complete classes as they intend to tender.

7. Each Tender, before being opened, must be accompanied with the requisite deposit in cash.

8. Each Tenderer must be prepared to supply all articles equal to the samples produced at the Office of the Superintendent of Marine, which are sealed and kept at his Office for their inspection, and to abide by the conditions specified in the Form of Tender.

9. No reason will be assigned by the Superintendent of Marine for rejection of any Tender, and he does not bind himself to accept the lowest tender.

10. Persons desirous of undertaking the contract can obtain, on application at the Office of the undersigned, printed Forms of Tender and Schedule of the Articles to be supplied, and any other information that may be required connected with the contract, and the conditions the Tenderers must abide by, to prevent their tenders being treated as informal.

G. T. ROBINSON, *Comdr., I. N.,*
Superintendent of Marine.

OFFICE OF THE SUPDT. OF MARINE,
KIDDERPORE;
The 25th February 1878.

NOTICE.

Scaled Tenders are invited by the Superintendent of Marine, at the Calcutta Dockyard, up to 12 o'clock, noon, on Monday, the 18th March 1878, for the supply by contract of the articles of provisions specified in the below Schedule for one year from 1st April 1878 to 31st March 1879, or until the date of sanction by Government of new contracts for the year 1879-80.

Tenders to be superscribed "Tender for the supply of Provisions to the Marine Department."

Tenders will not be received after the hour above named.

Tenders must show a rate for each article, and the provisions must be delivered at the Dockyard free of all contingent charges.

A deposit of (500) five hundred Rupees in Bank of Bengal Receipt only must accompany each Tender, returnable in the cases of parties whose tenders are not entertained except in case of the successful tenderer, from whom a further sum of (1,000) one thousand Rupees will be taken, and who will have to sign a contract deed within three days from the receipt of the notice of acceptance, and who shall commence to supply provisions, failing which his deposit will be confiscated.

Bills will be paid monthly for the supply of provisions, duly supported by receipts from the Marine Storekeeper.

Samples of each article of provisions are to be submitted along with tenders.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender, nor does the undersigned bind himself to accept the lowest Tender.

G. T. ROBINSON, *Comdr., I. N.,*
Superintendent of Marine.

OFFICE OF THE SUPDT. OF MARINE,
KIDDERPORE DOCKYARD;
The 5th March 1878.

SCHEDULE.

Description of Provis to be supplied.	Probable annual consumption.	TANDARD RATES.	
		Rate.	Per.
Beef, fresh, 1st sort	210 cwt.		lb.
Biscuit, 1st sort	300 "		cwt.
Bread, fresh, 1st sort	300 "		lb.
Chillies, dry	100 "		cwt.
CURRY- STUFF. { Coriander seed	100 "		
{ Cumin seed	100 "		
{ Garlic	100 "		
{ Turmeric	100 "		
Dholl, Urhur, 1st sort	400 "		
Fish, salt	300 "		
Flour, 1st sort	400 "		
Ghee, Buffalo, 1st sort	400 "		
	20 tierces		{ tierces of
Meat, Salt Beef...	30 barrels		{ 336 lbs
			{ barrels of
	20 tierces		{ 300 lbs.
	30 barrels		{ tierces of
			{ 316 lbs.
			{ barrels of
			{ 300 lbs.
Mutton, fresh, 1st sort	200 cwt.		lb.
Rice, Italian, 1st sort, picked clean	6,200		cwt.
Rice, table, 1st sort, picked and clean	13		
Salt, 2nd sort	200		
Bengal, 2nd sort	1,000		
Tea, same as supplied to Troops	300		lb.
VEGET-	100		
TABLE (Gr)	100		
Wood, fire	1,500		

NOTICE.

The monuments of the persons named in the list appended in the Karnal Cemeteries are in want of repairs. The friends of the deceased, who desire their maintenance, are requested to communicate with the Deputy Commissioner, Karnal, Panjab, within two months.

This notice is given with reference to the following Rule XII of the rules for the care and use of Government Cemeteries, promulgated with Government of India's Notification (Home Department) No. 421, dated 12th December 1877:—

RULE XII (1). The Chaplain should communicate with the friends of the deceased when a monument needs repairing, or when such communication is not possible, advertise three times in the *Gazette of India* and the *Gazette of the Province*. If it falls into a ruinous condition, and no party will undertake to restore it, the ruined monument must be made level with the ground during the next repairs, and any slab it contained must be placed over the grave in simple masonry, or be inserted in the wall."

NEW CEMETERY.

1. Major-General W. C. Baddeley, C.B.,—Died 19th December 1842.
2. Alice, wife of Commissary Sergeant P. Donahue,—Died 26th July 1844.
3. Benjamin Raywood, Troop Sergeant-Major, 3rd or K. O. L. D.,—Died 1st June 1843.
4. Brevet Major W. H. Terraneau, 24th N. I.,—Died 11th October 1843.
5. Donald Luis Grant, son of Captain D. M. Cameron, 3rd Regiment, or Buffs,—Died 12th December 1841.
6. William James Hamilton, Lieutenant, Her Majesty's 3rd Regiment, or Buffs,—Died 21st October 1841.
7. Lieutenant F. S. Macmullen, 1st European Light Infantry,—Died 1st November 1842.
8. Ellen Julia Sinclair, infant of Captain Hawthorne, 7th Light Cavalry,—Died 4th November 1842.
9. Francis Thomas, son of Captain Yorbury, Her Majesty's 3rd Light Dragoons,—Died 28th November 1842.

10. Archibald Robert, son of William Johnson,—Died 7th January 1849.
11. George, son of Sergeant William Allsopp, Governor General's Department,—Died 14th August 1847.
12. Edward Paddock, late Sergeant in the Band of Her Majesty's 3rd, or K. O. L. D.,—Died 2nd October 1843.
13. Wife of Private W. Wood, Her Majesty's 3rd, or K. O. L. D.,—Died 1st September 1843.
14. William Perry Colburn, son of Sergeant-Major Colburn, 3rd Regiment, or Buffs,—Died 15th August 1840.
15. John Martin, Overseer, Western Jamna Canal,—Died 3rd November 1858.
16. John Frost, Sergeant, 3rd Light Dragoons,—Died 7th November 1843.
17. John Bond, Apothecary,—Died 19th September 1843.
18. Private John Critchell, 3rd K. O. L. D.,—Died 2nd October 1843.
19. Elizabeth, wife of T. S. M. T. Clarke, Her Majesty's 3rd K. O. L. D.,—Died 12th September 1843.
20. William, son of Captain H. W. Mathews, 43rd N. I.,—Died 24th June 1842.
21. Jane, wife of I. H. Peter, Apothecary, 1st Engineers,—Died 5th November 1842.
22. Captain John Dethich Crommelin, Bengal Horse Artillery,—Died 7th September 1830.
23. Erroll Blake, Lieutenant, Bengal Regiment of Artillery, brother to Lord Willscourt,—Died 3rd September 1827.
24. Elizabeth, wife of J. Peeney, Ordnance Commissariat,—Died 1st August 1828.
25. Private James Ellen, 3rd K. O. L. D.,—Died 1st January 1841.
26. Thomas Johnson, 3rd Regiment, or Buffs,—Died 25th May 1841.
27. Theophilus McPherson, son of Thomas Theophilus Metcalfe, C. S.,—Died 15th July 1821.
28. John Albert, son of Sergeant Albert, Madras Commissariat Department,—Died 5th May 1841.
29. James, infant son of Captain J. D. Parsons, Sub-Assistant Commissary General,—Died 15th July 1825.
30. Anne Lockington, wife of Mr. Richard Lockington,—Died 3rd February 1834.
31. Ensign James Cooper, 31st Foot,—Died 9th July 1835.
32. Robert, infant son of James and Jane Dunbar,—Died 24th June 1821.
33. Neil Mulhern, late Quarter Master Sergeant, 31st Regiment of Foot,—Died 25th November 1834.
34. Captain Alexander Beatty, 31st Foot,—Died 26th May 1834.
35. Lieutenant George Allen, 7th L. C.,—Died 20th October 1821.
36. John Henry, infant son of Major Henry Howtre,—Died 3rd July 1824.
37. Margaret, wife of Sergeant-Major William Martin, 23rd N. I.,—Died 18th January 1832.
38. Francis Russel Eager, Major, 31st Foot,—Died 21st December 1832.
39. Eleanor Elizabeth, wife of Richard Laughton, Assistant Surgeon, Bengal Establishment,—Died 16th May 1830.
40. Mary Vincent McDowell, infant of James and Julia McDowell,—Died 1st September 1824.
41. Lieutenant-Colonel Dickson, Commanding VIIth Light Cavalry,—Died 24th July 1828.
42. John Henry, infant of Charles Radock, Riding Master, 3rd B. H. Artillery,—Died 5th May 1833.
43. Henry Shill White, Cornet, 2nd Native Cavalry,—Died 25th December 1816.
44. Emily, infant of Color Sergeant Hallasey, 13th L. Infantry,—Died 26th August 1856.
45. Lieutenant John Frederick Sandford, 19th N. I.,—Died 16th May 1816.
46. George Richard West, Quarter Master Sergeant, 3rd B. H. A.,—Died 18th January 1835.
47. James Byrnes, Musician, 13th Light Infantry,—Died 30th July 1838.
48. Corporal Bartholomew Hart, Native of Glenmore, Cork, Ireland, 31st Regiment,—Died 24th September 1833.
49. Richard Green, Musician, 13th Light Infantry,—Died 26th April 1856.
50. Private Henry Appleton, 13th Light Infantry,—Died 4th January 1837.

OLD CEMETERY.

22. Sergeant Fitzgerald, Her Majesty's 31st Regiment,—Died 22nd June 1833.
John Isaac Fitzgerald, son of Sergeant Fitzgerald,—Died 23rd July 1831.
Catherine, wife of Sergeant Fitzgerald,—Died 10th August 1832.
23. Susan Margaret Lamb, daughter of Sergeant Patrick, 4th Company, 2nd B. Artillery,—Died 27th September 1859.
24. James Winn, Apothecary,—Died 30th May 1813.
Jessy, daughter of above,—Died 29th May 1843.
Henrietta, daughter of above,—Died 4th January 1833.
Henrietta, wife of above,—Died 10th December 1838.
25. William Edwin Charles Vallentine,—Died 22nd May 1835.
26. Elizabeth Jane, daughter of Conductor Thomas Steel,—Died 5th June 1834.
27. Elizabeth, infant daughter of Color Sergeant I. N. Haseltine, 13th N. I., and Charlotte, his wife,—Died 10th October 1838.
28. Private Peter Walsh, 3rd Regiment, or Buffs,—Died 12th December 1840.
29. Jane, wife of Bombardier W. Dixon, 1st B. H. A.,—Died 10th May 1841.
30. Susan, infant daughter of Lieutenant Alexander, 5th L. C.,—Died 11th June 1829.
31. Francis S. Brownlow, son of Captain Brownlow, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General,—Died 26th July 1839.
32. Surgeon Andrew Stratton, 2nd L. C.,—Died 27th September 1829.
33. Captain E. C. T. B. Hughes, Regiment of Artillery,—Died 16th October 1837.
34. Sarah, wife of Mr. John Sperrin, Deputy Assistant Commissary of Ordnance,—Died 27th November 1837.

64. Catherine, infant of Sergeant Michael Kelly, 13th Light Infantry,—Died 18th December 1840.
65. Private Michael Morrissey, 13th Light Infantry,—Died 17th October 1836.
66. James Darress, Musician, 13th Light Infantry,—Died 8th March 1836.
67. Captain R. T. Greene, 81st Foot,—Died 21st December 1835.
68. Lieutenant William Talbot Shakespeare, 13th Regiment Light Infantry,—Died 8th April 1838.
69. Richard Fitzgerald, son of Lieutenant George King, 13th Light Infantry,—Died 27th August 1838.
70. Matilda, daughter of Major Stephen Swayne, Commanding 5th Regiment, B. N. 1,—Died 18th August 1840.
71. Lieutenant Fred. Jenkins, 44th Regiment,—Died 9th September 1840.
72. Captain R. E. Keily, 13th Light Infantry,—Died 11th September 1838.
73. Surgeon Oswald Hunter, M. D., 6th Light Cavalry,—Died 14th January 1820.

A. H. BENTON,
Deputy Commissioner.

BY COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE;
KARNAL,
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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1878.

{ Register
No. 33.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

HINDU FAMILY ANNUITY FUND.

Agreeably to Rule 57, the following Resolution, passed at the sixth Annual General Meeting of the Subscribers held on the 27th January 1878, is published for general information :—

“That for meeting the current expenditure of the fund up to 31st March 1879, the Directors be authorized to draw from the deposit account with the Government of India, agreeably to Rule 55, to the extent of Rs. 3,203 provided in the Budget Estimate just passed.”

RAM SUNKER SEN,
Chairman.

JUDOONATH GHOSE,
Secretary.
The 6th March 1878.

In re Dr. EDWARD BROWN, deceased.

Pursuant to the 320th Section of the Indian Succession Act, notice is hereby given that all creditors and other persons having any debt or claim upon or affecting the Estate of Dr. Edward Brown, late Superintendent of the Government Tobacco Farm at Myouk Toung, in the Arakan Hill Tracts, British Burma, who died on the 10th day of December 1877, and whose Will was proved in the District Court of Akyab on the 7th day of February 1878 by John Budge, of Main Road, Akyab, one of the Executors named in the said Will, are required to send in the particulars of their debts, claims, and demands to the undersigned, Edward Paul, Advocate, Akyab, on or before the 15th day of March 1878, at the expiration of which time the said Executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said testator among the persons entitled thereto, having regard to the debts, claims, and demands only of which he shall then have had notice; and the said Executor will not be liable for the assets so distributed or any part thereof to any person or persons of whose debts, claims, or demands he shall not then have had notice; and all persons indebted to the Estate of the said deceased are requested forthwith

to pay the amount of their debts respectively to the said Executor.

Dated the 9th day of February 1878.

EDWARD PAUL,
Advocate to the said Executor,
Akyab.

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT, 1866, AND OF THE PUNJAB BANK, LIMITED.

The creditors of the above-named Company are required, on or before the 15th day of April 1878, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims and the names and addresses of their attorneys or pleaders, if any, to the Alliance Bank of Simla, Limited, Lahore, the Official Liquidator of the said Company; and if so required by notice in writing from the said Official Liquidator, are by their attorneys or pleaders to come in and prove their said debts or claims, at the Court of the Judicial Assistant, Lahore, at such time as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

The 1st day of May 1878 at 1 o'clock P.M., at Lahore, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the debts and claims.

Dated this 19th day of January 1878.

F. BULLOCK,
Judicial Assistant, Lahore.

PROMISSORY NOTE.

Lost

A Government Promissory Note, No. 040876 of 1842-43, dated 1st February 1843, Rs. 5,000, at 4 per cent., standing in my name and never endorsed to any body. Payment of the above note and interest thereupon is already stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for the issue of a duplicate one in my favor.

COLOOTOLAH.
S & 9, GOPAULCHUNDER'S LANE } BIPRODOSS DASS.
Calcutta, 19th February 1878. }



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1878.

} Register
No. 33.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 8th March 1878, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. VII OF 1878.

THE INDIAN FOREST ACT 1878.

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SCHEDULE.

An Act to amend the law relating to Forests, the transit of forest-produce, and the duty leviable on timber.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to Forests, the transit of forest-produce and the duty leviable on timber; It hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

1. This Act may be called "The Indian Forest Act, 1878:"

It shall come into force at once in the territories respectively administered by the Governor of Bombay in Council, the Lieutenant-Governors of the Lower Provinces, the North-Western Provinces, and the Panjáb, (except the District of Hazára), and the Chief Commissioners of Oudh, the Central Provinces and Assam.

And any other Local Government may from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, extend, by notification in the local official Gazette, this Act to all or any of the territories for the time being under its administration.

On and from the date on which this Act comes into force in any of the said territories, the enactments mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed in such territories. But all rules made under or validated by any of the said enactments and in force at the date of such repeal shall, so far as they are consistent with this Act, be deemed to have been made and published hereunder.

2. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context,—

"Forest-officer" means any person whom the Governor General in Council, or the Local Government or

any officer empowered by the Governor General in Council or the Local Government in this behalf, may from time to time appoint by name, or as holding an office, to carry out all or any of the purposes of this Act, or to do anything required by this Act or any rule made under this Act to be done by a Forest-officer:

"Tree." "Tree" includes bamboos, stumps and brushwood:

"Timber" includes trees and bamboos when they have fallen or have been felled, and all wood, whether cut up, or fashioned or hollowed-out for cart-wheels, mortars, canoes or other purposes or not:

"Forest-produce" includes the following when found in, or brought from, a forest, that is to say,—

minerals (including limestone and laterite), surface-soil, trees, timber, grass, peat, canes, creepers, reeds, leaves, moss, flowers, fruits, roots, juice, catechu, bark, honey, wax, lac, caoutchouc, gum, wood-oil, grass-oil, resin, varnish, silk-worms and cocoons, shells, skins, tusks, bones and horns:

"Forest-offence" means an offence punishable under this Act, or under any rule made under this Act:

"Cattle" includes elephants, camels, buffaloes, horses, mares, geldings, ponies, colts, fillies, mules, asses, pigs, rams, ewes, sheep, lambs, goats and kids:

"River" includes streams, canals, creeks and other channels, natural or artificial.

CHAPTER II.

OF RESERVED FORESTS.

3. The Local Government may from time to time constitute any forest-land waste-land which is the property of Government, or over which the Government has proprietary rights, or to the whole or any part of the forest-produce of which the Government is entitled, a Reserved Forest in the manner hereinafter provided.

4. Whenever it is proposed to constitute any land a Reserved Forest, the Local Government may publish a notification in the local official Gazette—

(a) declaring that it is proposed to constitute such land a reserved forest;

(b) specifying the limits of such forest; and

(c) appointing an officer (hereinafter called "the Forest Settlement Officer") to inquire into and determine the existence, nature and extent of any rights alleged to exist in favour of any person in or over any land comprised within such limits, or in or over any forest-produce, and to deal with the same as provided in this chapter.

Explanation 1.—For the purpose of clause (b) of this section, it shall be sufficient to describe the limits of the forest by roads, rivers, ridges or other well-known or readily intelligible boundaries.

The officer appointed under clause (c) of this section shall ordinarily be a person not holding any forest-office except that of Forest Settlement Officer.

Nothing in this section shall prevent the Local Government from appointing any number of officers not exceeding three, not more than one of whom shall be a person holding any forest-office except as aforesaid, to perform the duties of a Forest Settlement Officer under this Act.

5. During the interval between the publication of such notification and the date fixed by the notification under section nineteen, no right shall be acquired in or over the land comprised in such notification, except by succession or under a grant or contract in writing made or entered into by or on behalf of Government or some person in whom such right was vested when the former notification was issued; and no fresh clearings for cultivation or for any other purpose shall be made in such land.

6. When a notification has been issued under section four, the Forest Settlement Officer shall publish in the language of the country, in every town and village in the neighbourhood of the land comprised therein, a proclamation—

(a) specifying the limits of the proposed forest;

(b) explaining the consequences which, as herein-after provided, will ensue on the reservation of such forest; and

(c) fixing a period of not less than three months from the date of such proclamation, and requiring every person claiming any right mentioned in section four or five either to present to such officer within such period a written notice specifying, or to appear before him and state, the nature of such right and the amount and particulars of the compensation (if any) claimed in respect thereof.

7. The Forest Settlement Officer shall take down in writing all statements made under section six, and shall, at some convenient place, enquire into all claims duly preferred under that section, and the existence of any rights mentioned in section four or five and not claimed under section six, so far as the same may be ascertainable from the records of Government and the evidence of any persons likely to be acquainted with the same.

8. For the purposes of such enquiry, the Forest Settlement Officer may exercise the following powers, that is to say:—

(a) power to enter, by himself or any officer authorized by him for the purpose, upon any land, and to survey, demarcate, and make a map of the same; and

(b) the powers of a Civil Court in the trial of suits.

9. Rights in respect of which no claim has been preferred under section six, and of the existence of which no knowledge has been acquired by enquiry under section seven, shall be extinguished, unless before the notification under section nineteen is published the person claiming them satisfies the Forest Settlement Officer that he had sufficient cause for not preferring such claim within the period fixed under section six.

10. In the case of a claim to a right in or over any land, other than a right of way or pasture or to forest-produce or a watercourse, the Forest Settlement Officer shall pass an order admitting or rejecting the same in whole or in part.

If such claim is admitted in whole or in part, the Forest Settlement Officer shall either (1) exclude such land from the limits of the proposed Forest; or (2) come to an agreement with the owner thereof for the surrender of his rights; or (3) proceed to acquire such land in the manner provided by the Land Acquisition Act, 1870.

For the purpose of so acquiring such land—

(a) the Forest Settlement Officer shall be deemed to be a Collector proceeding under the Land Acquisition Act, 1870;

(b) the claimant shall be deemed to be a person interested and appearing before him in pursuance of a notice given under section nine of that Act;

(c) the provisions of the preceding sections of that Act shall be deemed to have been complied with; and

(d) the Collector, with the consent of the claimant, or the Court, with the consent of both parties,

may award compensation in land, or partly in land and partly in money.

11. In the case of a claim to rights of pasture or to forest-produce, the Forest Settlement Officer shall pass an order admitting or rejecting the same in whole or in part.

12. The Forest Settlement Officer, when passing any order under section eleven, shall record, so far as may be practicable,—

(a) the name, father's name, caste, residence and occupation of the person claiming the right;

(b) the designation, position and area of all fields or groups of fields (if any), and the designation and position of all buildings (if any), in respect of which the exercise of such rights is claimed.

13. If the Forest Settlement Officer admits in whole or in part any claim under section eleven, he shall also record the extent to which the claim is so admitted, specifying the number and description of the cattle which the claimant is from time to time entitled to graze in the forest, the season during which such pasture is permitted, the quantity of timber and other forest-produce which he is from time to time authorised to take or receive, or such other particulars as the case may require. He shall also record whether the timber or other forest-produce obtained by the exercise of the rights claimed may be sold or bartered.

14. After making such record, the Forest Settlement Officer shall, to the best of his ability, and having due regard to the maintenance of the Reserved Forest in respect of which the claim is made, pass such orders as will ensure the continued exercise of the rights so admitted. For this purpose, the Forest Settlement Officer may—

(a) set out some other forest-tract of sufficient extent, and in a locality reasonably convenient for the purposes of such claimants, and record an order conferring upon them a right of pasture or to forest-produce (as the case may be) to the extent so admitted; or

(b) so alter the limits of the proposed Forest as to exclude forest-land of sufficient extent, and in a locality reasonably convenient, for the purposes of the claimants; or

(c) record an order, continuing to such claimants a right of pasture or to forest-produce (as the case may be), to the extent so admitted, at such seasons, within such portions of the proposed Forest and under such rules as may from time to time be prescribed by the Local Government.

15. In case the Forest Settlement Officer finds it impossible, having due regard to the maintenance of the Reserved Forest, to make such settlement under section fourteen as shall ensure the continued exercise of the said rights to the extent so admitted, he shall (subject to such rules as the Local Government may from time to time prescribe in this behalf) commute such rights, either by the payment to such persons of a sum of money in lieu thereof, or by the grant of land, or in such other manner as he thinks fit.

16. Any person who has made a claim under this Act, or any Forest-officer or other person generally or specially empowered by the Local Government in this behalf, may, within three months from the date of the order passed on such claim by the Forest Settlement Officer under section ten, eleven, fourteen or fifteen, present an appeal from such order to such officer of the Revenue Department, of rank not lower than that of a Collector or Deputy Commissioner, as the Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the local official Gazette, appoint by name, or as holding an office, to hear appeals from such orders :

Provided that if the Local Government establishes (as it is hereby empowered to do) a Court (hereinafter called the Forest Court) composed of three persons to be appointed by the Local Government, such appeals shall be presented to such Court.

17. Every appeal under section sixteen shall be made by petition in writing, and may be delivered to the Forest Settlement Officer, who shall forward it without delay to the authority competent to hear the same.

If the appeal be to an officer appointed under section sixteen, it shall be heard in the manner prescribed for the time being for the hearing of appeals in matters relating to land-revenue.

If the appeal be to the Forest-court, the Court shall fix a day and a convenient place in the neighbourhood of the proposed forest for hearing the appeal, and shall give notice thereof to the parties, and shall hear such appeal accordingly.

The order passed thereon by such officer or Court, or by the majority of the members of such Court, shall be final, subject to revision by the Local Government.

18. The Local Government, or any person who has made a claim under this Act, may appoint any person to appear, plead and act on its or his behalf before the Forest Settlement Officer, or the appellate officer or Court, in the course of any inquiry or appeal under this Act.

19. When the following events have occurred (namely),—

(a) the period fixed under section six for preferring claims has elapsed, and all claims (if any) made within such period have been disposed of by the Forest Settlement Officer ; and

(b) if such claims have been made, and the period limited by section sixteen for appealing from the orders passed on such claims has elapsed, and all appeals (if any) presented within such period have been disposed of by the appellate officer or Court ; and

(c) all lands (if any) to be included in the proposed forest, which the Forest Settlement Officer has, under section ten, elected to acquire under the Land Acquisition Act, 1870, have become vested in the Government under section sixteen of that Act,

the Local Government may publish a notification in the local official Gazette, specifying definitely, according to boundary-marks erected or otherwise,

the limits of the forest which it is intended to reserve, and declaring the same to be reserved from a date fixed by such notification.

From the date so fixed, such forest shall be deemed to be a Reserved Forest.

20. The Forest-officer shall, before the date fixed by such notification, cause a translation thereof into the language of the country to be published in every town and village in the neighbourhood of the forest.

21. The Local Government may, within five years from the publication of any notification under section nineteen, revise any arrangement made under section fourteen or seventeen, and may, for this purpose, rescind or modify any order made under section fourteen or seventeen, and direct that any one of the proceedings specified in section fourteen be taken in lieu of any other of such proceedings, or that the rights admitted under section eleven be commuted under section fifteen.

22. No right of any description shall be acquired in or over a Reserved Forest, except by succession or under a grant or contract in writing made by or on behalf of the Government or of some person in whom such right was vested when the notification under section nineteen was issued.

23. Notwithstanding anything contained in section twenty-two, no right continued under section fourteen, clause (c), shall be alienated by way of grant, sale, lease, mortgage or otherwise, without the sanction of the Local Government : provided that when any such right is appendant to any land or house, it may be sold or otherwise alienated with such land or house.

No timber or other forest-produce obtained in exercise of any such right shall be sold or bartered except to such extent as may have been admitted in the order recorded under section thirteen.

24. The Forest-officer may from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Local Government or of any officer duly authorized in that behalf, stop any public or private way or water-course in a Reserved Forest ; provided, that a substitute for the way or water-course so stopped, which the Local Government deems to be reasonably convenient, already exists, or has been provided or constructed by the Forest-officer in lieu thereof.

25. Any person who—

(a) makes any fresh clearing prohibited by section five, or

(b) sets fire to a Reserved Forest, or kindles any fire in such manner as to endanger the same ; or who, in a Reserved Forest,

(c) kindles, keeps or carries any fire except at such seasons as the Forest-officer may from time to time notify in this behalf ;

(d) trespasses or pastures cattle or permits cattle to trespass ;

(e) causes any damage by negligence in felling any tree or cutting or dragging any timber ;

(f) fells, girdles, lops, taps or burns any tree, or strips-off the bark or leaves from, or otherwise damages, the same ;

(g) quarries stone, burns lime or charcoal, or collects, subjects to any manufacturing process or removes, any forest-produce ;

(4) clears or breaks up any land for cultivation, or any other purpose ; or,

(5) in contravention of any rules which the Local Government may from time to time prescribe, kills or catches elephants, hunts, shoots, fishes, poisons water, or sets traps or snares ;

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, or with both, in addition to such compensation for damage done to the forest as the convicting Court may direct to be paid.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to prohibit (a) any act done by permission in writing of the Forest-officer, or under any rule made by the Local Government ; or (b) the exercise of any right continued under section fourteen, clause (c), or created by grant or contract in writing made by or on behalf of Government under section twenty-two.

Whenever fire is caused wilfully or by gross negligence in a Reserved Forest, the Local Government may (notwithstanding that any penalty has been inflicted under this section) direct that in such forest or any portion thereof the exercise of all rights of pasture or to forest-produce shall be suspended for such period as it thinks fit.

26. The Local Government may, with the
Power to declare forest no longer reserved. previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, by notification in the local official Gazette, direct that, from a date fixed by such notification, any forest or any portion thereof reserved under this Act shall cease to be a Reserved Forest.

From the date so fixed, such forest or portion shall cease to be reserved ; but the rights (if any) which have been extinguished therein shall not revive in consequence of such cessation.

CHAPTER III.

OF VILLAGE-FORESTS.

27. The Local Government may from time to time assign to any village-
Formation of village forests. community the rights of Government to or over any land which has been constituted a Reserved Forest, and may cancel such assignment. All forests so assigned shall be called Village-forests.

The Local Government may from time to time make rules for regulating the management of Village-forests, prescribing the conditions under which the community to which any such assignment is made may be provided with timber or other forest-produce, or pasture, and their duties for the protection and improvement of such forest.

All provisions of this Act relating to Reserved Forests shall (so far as they are consistent with the rules so made) apply to Village-forests.

CHAPTER IV.

OF PROTECTED FORESTS.

28. The Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the
"Protected Forests." local official Gazette, declare the provisions of this chapter applicable to any forest-land or waste-land which is not included in a Reserved Forest, but which is the property of Government, or over which the Government has proprietary rights, or to the whole or any part of the forest-produce of which the Government is entitled.

The forest-land and waste-lands comprised in any such notification shall be called a "Protected Forest."

No such notification shall be made unless the nature and extent of the rights of Government and of private persons in or over the forest-land or waste-land comprised therein have been enquired into and recorded at a survey or settlement, or in such other manner as the Local Government thinks sufficient.

Every such record shall be presumed to be correct until the contrary is proved.

Provided that, if in the case of any forest-land or waste-land, the Local Government thinks that such enquiry and record are necessary, but that they will occupy such length of time as that the rights of Government will in the meantime be endangered, the Local Government may (pending such enquiry and record) declare such land to be a protected forest, but so as not to abridge or affect any existing rights of individuals or communities.

29. The Local Government may from time to time, by notification in
Power to issue notification— the local official Gazette,—

(a) declare any class of trees in a protected forest, or any trees in any such forest, to be reserved from a date fixed by such notification ;

(b) declare that a portion of such forest be closed for such term not exceeding twenty years as the Local Government thinks fit, and that the rights of private persons (if any) over such portion shall be suspended during such term : provided that the remainder of such forest be sufficient, and in a locality reasonably convenient, for the due exercise of the rights suspended in the portion so closed ;

(c) prohibit, from a date fixed as aforesaid, the quarrying of stone, or the burning of lime or charcoal, or the collection or subjection to any manufacturing process, or removal, of any forest-produce, in any such forest, and the breaking up or clearing for cultivation, for building, for herding cattle or for any other purpose, any land in any such forest : and

(d) alter or cancel such declaration or prohibition.

30. The Collector or Deputy Commissioner of the district shall cause a
Publication of translation of such notification in neighbourhood. translation into the language of the district, of every notification issued under section twenty-nine, to be affixed in a conspicuous place in every town and village in the neighbourhood of the forest comprised in the notification.

31. The Local Government may from time to time make rules to regulate the following matters:—

Power to make rules for protected forests.

(a) the cutting, sawing, conversion and removal of trees and timber, and the collection, manufacture and removal of forest-produce, from protected forests;

(b) the granting of licenses to the inhabitants of towns and villages in the vicinity of protected forests to take trees, timber or other forest-produce for their own use, and the production and return of such licenses by such persons;

(c) the granting of licenses to persons felling or removing trees or timber or other forest-produce from such forests for the purposes of trade, and the production and return of such licenses by such persons;

(d) the payments (if any) to be made by the persons mentioned in clauses (b) and (c) of this section, for permission to cut such trees, or to collect and remove such timber or other forest-produce;

(e) the other payments, if any, to be made by them in respect of such trees, timber and produce, and the places where such payments shall be made;

(f) the examination of forest-produce passing out of such forests;

(g) the clearing and breaking up of land for cultivation or other purposes in such forests;

(h) the protection from fire of timber lying in such forests and of trees reserved under section twenty-nine;

(i) the cutting of grass and pasturing of cattle in such forests;

(j) killing or catching elephants, hunting, shooting, fishing, poisoning water, and setting traps or snares in such forests;

(k) the protection and management of any portion of a forest closed under section twenty-nine;

(l) the exercise of rights referred to in section twenty-eight.

Penalties for acts in contravention of notification under section 29.

32. Any person who commits any of the following offences:—

(a) fells, girdles, lops, taps or burns any tree reserved under section twenty-nine, or strips off the bark or leaves from, or otherwise damages, any such tree;

(b) contrary to any prohibition under section twenty-nine, quarries any stone, or burns any lime or charcoal, or collects, subjects to any manufacturing process, or removes, any forest-produce;

(c) contrary to any prohibition under section twenty-nine, breaks up or clears for cultivation or any other purpose any land in any protected forest;

(d) sets fire to such forest, or kindles a fire without taking all reasonable precautions to prevent its spreading to any trees reserved under section twenty-nine, whether standing, fallen or felled, or to any closed portion of such forest;

(e) leaves burning any fire kindled by him in the vicinity of any such trees or closed portion;

(f) fells any tree or drags any timber so as to damage any tree reserved as aforesaid;

(g) permits cattle to damage any such tree;

(h) infringes any rule made under section thirty-one,

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

33. Nothing in this chapter shall be deemed to prohibit any act done with the permission in writing of the Forest-officer, or in accordance with rules made under section thirty-one, or (except as regards any portion of a forest closed under section twenty-nine) in the exercise of any right recorded under section twenty-eight.

CHAPTER V.

FORESTS UNDER CONSERVANCY ADMINISTRATION WHEN THIS ACT COMES INTO FORCE.

34. Within twelve months from the date on which this Act comes into force in the territories administered by any Local Government, such Government shall, after consideration of the rights of

the Government and private persons in all forest-lands or waste-lands then under its executive control for purposes of Forest Conservancy, determine which of such lands (if any) can, according to justice, equity and good conscience, be classed as Reserved Forests or Protected Forests under this Act, and declare, by notification in the local official Gazette, any lands so classed to be Reserved or Protected Forests, as the case may be:

Provided that such declaration shall not affect any rights of the Government or private persons to or over any land or forest-produce in any such forest, which have, previous to the date of such declaration, been enquired into, settled and recorded in a manner which the Local Government thinks sufficient:

Provided also that if any such rights have not on such date been so enquired into, settled and recorded, the Local Government shall direct that the same shall be enquired into, settled and recorded in the manner provided by this Act for Reserved or Protected Forests, as the case may be; and until such enquiry, settlement and record have been completed, no such declaration shall abridge or affect such rights.

CHAPTER VI.

OF THE CONTROL OVER FORESTS AND LANDS NOT BEING THE PROPERTY OF GOVERNMENT.

35. The Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the local official Gazette, regulate or prohibit in any forest or waste-land—

(a) the breaking up or clearing of land for cultivation;

(b) the pasturing of cattle;

(c) the firing or clearing of the vegetation;

when such regulation or prohibition appears necessary for any of the following purposes:—

First.—For protection against storms, winds, rolling stones, floods and avalanches;

Second.—For the preservation of the soil on the ridges and slopes, and in the valleys, of hilly tracts, the prevention of landslips and of the formation of ravines and torrents, and the protection of land against erosion, or the deposit thereon of sand, stones or gravel;

Third.—For the maintenance of a water-supply in springs, rivers and tanks;

Fourth.—For the protection of roads, bridges, railways and other lines of communication;

Fifth.—For the preservation of the public health;

and may alter or cancel such notification.

The Local Government may, for any such purpose, construct at its own expense, in or upon any forest or waste-land, such work as it thinks fit:

Provided that no such notification shall be made or work begun until after the issue of a notice to the owner of such forest or land, calling on him to shew cause, within a reasonable period to be specified in such notice, why such notification should not be made or work constructed, and until his objections (if any) and any evidence he may produce in support of the same have been heard by an officer duly appointed in that behalf, and have been considered by the Local Government.

36. In case of neglect of, or wilful disobedience

Power to assume management of forests. to, any regulation or prohibition under section thirty-five, or if the purposes of any work to be constructed under that section so require, the Local Government may, after notice in writing to the owner of such forest or land, and after considering his objections (if any), place the same under the control of a Forest-officer, and may declare that all or any of the provisions of this Act relating to Reserved Forests shall apply to such forest or land.

The nett profits (if any) arising from the management of such forest or land shall be paid to the said proprietor.

37. In any case under this chapter in which

Expropriation of forests in certain cases. the Local Government considers that, in lieu of placing the forest or land under the control of a Forest-officer, the same should be acquired for public purposes, the Local Government may proceed to acquire it in the manner prescribed by the Land Acquisition Act, 1870.

The owner of any forest or land comprised in any notification under section thirty-five may, at any time not less than three or more than twelve years from the date thereof, require that such forest or land shall be acquired for public purposes, and the Local Government shall acquire such forest or land accordingly.

38. The owner of any land or, if there be more

Protection of forests at request of owners. than one owner thereof, the owners of shares therein amounting in the aggregate to at least two-thirds thereof may, with a view to the formation or conservation of forests thereon, represent in writing to the Collector or Deputy Commissioner their desire—

(a) that such land be managed on their behalf by the Forest-officer as a Reserved or a Protected Forest on such terms as may be mutually agreed upon; or

(b) that all or any of the provisions of this Act be applied to such land.

In either case, the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, apply to such land such provisions of this Act as it thinks suitable to the circumstances thereof and as may be desired by the applicants.

Any such notification may be altered or cancelled by a like notification.

CHAPTER VII.

OF THE DUTY ON TIMBER.

39. The Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may levy a duty in such manner, at such places, and at such rates, as it may from time to time prescribe by notification in the local official Gazette on all timber—

(a) which is produced in British India, and in respect of which the Government has any right;

(b) which is brought from any place beyond the frontier of British India.

In every case in which such duty is directed to be levied *ad valorem*, the Local Government may, with the like sanction, from time to time fix, by like notification, the value on which such duty shall be assessed.

All duties on timber, which, at the time when this Act comes into force in any territory, are levied therein under the authority of the Local Government, shall be deemed to be and to have been duly levied under the provisions of this Act.

40. Nothing in this chapter shall be deemed to

Limit not to apply to purchase-money or royalty. limit the amount (if any) chargeable as purchase-money or royalty on any timber or other forest-produce, although the same is levied on such timber or produce while in transit, in the same manner as duty is levied.

CHAPTER VIII.

OF THE CONTROL OF TIMBER AND OTHER FOREST-PRODUCE IN TRANSIT.

41. The control of all rivers and their banks as regards the floating of timber, as well as the control of all timber and other forest-produce in transit by land or water, is vested in the Local Government, and it may from time to time make rules to regulate the transit of all timber and other forest-produce.

Such rules may (among other matters)—

(a) prescribe the routes by which alone timber and other forest-produce may be imported, exported or moved, into, from, or within, British India;

(b) prohibit the import and export or moving of such timber or other produce without a pass from an officer duly authorized to issue the same, or otherwise than in accordance with the conditions of such pass;

(c) provide for the issue, production and return of such passes and for the payment of fees therefor;

(d) provide for the stoppage, reporting, examination and marking of timber or other forest-produce in transit, in respect of which there is reason to believe that any money is payable to Government on account of the price thereof, or on account of any duty, fee, royalty or charge due thereon, or to which it is desirable for the purposes of this Act to affix a mark;

(e) provide for the establishment and regulation of depôts to which such timber or other produce

shall be taken by those in charge of it for examination, or for the payment of such money, or in order that such marks may be affixed to it; and the conditions under which such timber or other produce shall be brought to, stored at, and removed from, such depôt;

(f) prohibit the closing up or obstructing of the channel or banks of any river used for the transit of timber or other forest-produce, and the throwing of grass, brushwood, branches and leaves into any such river, or any act which may cause such river to be closed or obstructed;

(g) provide for the prevention and removal of any obstruction of the channel or banks of any such river, and for recovering the cost of such prevention or removal from the person whose acts or negligence necessitated the same;

(h) prohibit absolutely or subject to conditions, within specified local limits, the establishment of saw-pits, the converting, cutting, burning, concealing or marking of timber, the altering or effacing of any marks on the same, and the possession or carrying of marking-hammers or other implements used for marking timber;

(i) regulate the use of property-marks for timber, and the registration of such marks; prescribe the time for which such registration shall hold good; limit the number of such marks that may be registered by any one person, and provide for the levy of fees for such registration.

42. The Local Government may by such rules prescribe as penalties for the infringement thereof imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or both.

Double penalties may be inflicted in cases where the offence is committed after sunset and before sunrise, or after preparation for resistance to lawful authority, or if the offender has been previously convicted of a like offence.

43. The Government shall not be responsible for any loss or damage which may occur in respect of any timber or other forest-produce while at a depôt established under a rule made under section forty-one, or while detained elsewhere for the purposes of this Act; and no Forest-officer shall be responsible for any such loss or damage unless he causes such loss or damage negligently, maliciously or fraudulently.

44. In case of any accident or emergency involving danger to any property at any such depôt, every person employed at such depôt, whether by the Government or by any private person, shall render assistance to any Forest-officer or Police-officer demanding his aid in averting such danger and securing such property from damage or loss.

CHAPTER IX.

OF THE COLLECTION OF DRIFT AND STRANDED TIMBER.

45. All timber found adrift, beached, stranded, or sunk;

Certain kinds of timber to be deemed property of Government until title thereto proved, and may be collected accordingly.

all wood or timber bearing marks which have not been registered under section forty-one, or on which the marks have been obli-

terated, altered or defaced by fire or otherwise, and in such areas as the Local Government directs, all unmarked wood and timber,

shall be deemed to be the property of Government unless and until any person establishes his right and title thereto, as provided in this chapter.

Such timber may be collected by any Forest-officer or other person entitled to collect the same by virtue of any rule made under section fifty-one, and may be brought to such depôts as the Forest-officer may from time to time notify as depôts for the reception of drift-timber.

The Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, exempt any class of timber from the provisions of this section, and withdraw such exemption.

46. Public notice shall from time to time be given by the Forest-officer, of timber collected under section forty-five. Such notice shall contain a description of the timber, and shall require any person claiming the same to present to such officer, within a period not less than two months from the date of such notice, a written statement of such claim.

47. When any such statement is presented as aforesaid, the Forest-officer may, after making such enquiry as he thinks fit, either reject the claim after recording his reasons for so doing, or deliver the timber to the claimant.

If such timber is claimed by more than one person, the Forest-officer may either deliver the same to any of such persons whom he deems entitled thereto, or may refer the claimants to the Civil Courts, and retain the timber pending the receipt of an order from any such Court for its disposal.

Any person whose claim has been rejected under this section may, within two months from the date of such rejection, institute a suit to recover possession of the timber claimed by him; but no person shall recover any compensation or costs against the Government, or against any Forest-officer, on account of such rejection, or the detention or removal of any timber, or the delivery thereof to any other person under this section.

No such timber shall be subject to process of any Civil, Criminal, or Revenue Court until it has been delivered, or a suit has been brought, as provided in this section.

48. If no such statement is presented as aforesaid, or if the claimant omits to prefer his claim in the manner and within the period prescribed by the notice issued under section forty-six, or, on such claim having been so preferred by him and having been rejected, omits to institute a suit to recover possession of such timber within the further period limited by section forty-seven, the ownership of such timber shall vest in the Government, or when such timber has been delivered to another person under section forty-seven, in such other person, free from all encumbrances.

49. The Government shall not be responsible for any loss or damage which may occur in respect of any timber collected under this section.

Government and its officers not liable for damage to such timber.

section forty-five, and no Forest-officer shall be responsible for any such loss or damage, unless he causes such loss or damage negligently, maliciously or fraudulently.

50. No person shall be entitled to recover possession of any timber collected or delivered as aforesaid until he has paid to the Forest-officer or other person entitled to receive it such sum on account thereof as may be due under any rule made in pursuance of section fifty-one.

Payments to be made by claimant before timber is delivered to him.

51. The Local Government may from time to time make rules to regulate the following matters (namely) —

Power to make rules and prescribe penalties.

(a) the salving, collection and disposal of all timber mentioned in section forty-five;

(b) the use and registration of boats used in salving and collecting timber;

(c) the amounts to be paid for salving, collecting, moving, storing and disposing of such timber;

(d) the use and registration of hammers and other instruments to be used for marking such timber.

The Local Government may from time to time prescribe, as penalties for the infringement of any rules made under this section, imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or both.

CHAPTER X.

PENALTIES AND PROCEDURE.

52. When there is reason to believe that a forest-offence has been committed in respect of any forest-produce, such produce, together with all tools, boats, carts and cattle used in committing any such offence, may be seized by any Forest-officer or Police-officer.

Seizure of property liable to confiscation.

Every officer seizing any property under this section shall place on such property a mark indicating that the same has been so seized, and shall, as soon as may be, make a report of such seizure to the Magistrate having jurisdiction to try the offence on account of which the seizure has been made:

Application for confiscation.

Provided that when the forest-produce with respect to which such offence is believed to have been committed is the property of Government and the offender is unknown, it shall be sufficient if the officer makes, as soon as may be, a report of the circumstances to his official superior.

53. Upon the receipt of any such report the Magistrate shall, with all convenient dispatch, take such measures as may be necessary for the arrest and trial of the offender and the disposal of the property according to law.

Procedure thereupon.

54. All timber or forest-produce which is not the property of Government and in respect of which a forest-offence has been committed, and all tools, boats, carts and cattle used in committing any forest-offence, shall be liable to confiscation.

Forest-produce, tools, &c., when liable to confiscation.

Such confiscation may be in addition to any other punishment prescribed for such offence.

55. When the trial of any forest-offence is concluded, any forest-produce in respect of which such offence has been committed shall, if it is the property of Government or has been confiscated, be taken charge of by a Forest-officer, and in any other case may be disposed of in such manner as the Court may direct.

Disposal, on conclusion of trial for forest-offence, of produce in respect of which it was committed.

56. When the offender is not known, or cannot be found, the Magistrate may, if he finds that an offence has been committed, order the property in respect of which the offence has been committed to be confiscated and taken charge of by the Forest-officer, or to be made over to the person whom he deems to be entitled to the same:

Procedure when offender not known, or cannot be found.

Provided that no such order shall be made until the expiration of one month from the date of seizing such property, or without hearing the person (if any) claiming any right thereto, and the evidence (if any) which he may produce in support of his claim.

57. The Magistrate may, notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, direct the sale of any property seized under section fifty-two and subject to speedy and natural decay, and may deal with the proceeds as he would have dealt with such property if it had not been sold.

Procedure as to perishable property seized under section 52.

58. The officer who made the seizure under section fifty-two or any of his official superiors, or any person claiming to be interested in the property so seized, may, within one month from the date of any order passed under section fifty-four, fifty-five or fifty-six, appeal therefrom to the Court to which orders made by such Magistrate are ordinarily appealable, and the order passed on such appeal shall be final.

Appeal from orders under sections 54, 55 and 56.

59. When an order for the confiscation of any property has been passed under section fifty-four or fifty-six, as the case may be, and the period limited by section fifty-eight for an appeal from such order has elapsed and no such appeal has been preferred, or when, on such an appeal being preferred, the Appellate Court confirms such order in respect of the whole or a portion of such property, such property or such portion thereof, as the case may be, shall vest in the Government free from all incumbrances.

Property when to vest in Government.

60. Nothing hereinbefore contained shall be deemed to prevent any officer empowered in this behalf by the Local Government from directing at any time the immediate release of any property seized under section fifty-two.

Saving of power to release property seized.

61. Any Forest-officer or Police-officer who vexatiously and unnecessarily seizes any property on pretence of seizing property liable to confiscation under this Act, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

Punishment for wrongful seizure.

62. Whoever, with intent to cause damage or injury to the public or to any person, or to cause wrongful gain as defined in the Indian Penal Code,—

Penalty for counterfeiting or defacing marks on trees and timber and for altering boundary-marks.

(a) knowingly counterfeits upon any timber or standing tree a mark used by Forest-officers to indicate that such timber or tree is the property of the Government or of some person, or that it may lawfully be cut or removed by some person; or

(b) alters, defaces or obliterates any such mark placed on a tree or on timber by or under the authority of a Forest-officer; or

(c) alters, moves, destroys or defaces any boundary-mark of any forest or wasteland to which the provisions of this Act are applied,

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

63. Any Forest-officer or Police-officer may, without orders from a Magistrate and without a warrant, arrest any person against whom a reasonable suspicion exists of his having been concerned in any forest-offence punishable with imprisonment for one month or upwards.

Every officer making an arrest under this section shall without unnecessary delay take or send the person arrested before the Magistrate having jurisdiction in the case.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to authorize such arrest for any act which is an offence under chapter IV of this Act, unless such act has been prohibited under section twenty-nine, clause (c).

64. Every Forest-officer and Police-officer shall prevent, and may interfere for the purpose of preventing, the commission of any forest-offence.

Power to prevent commission of offence.

65. The Magistrate of the District, and any Magistrate of the first class specially empowered in this behalf by the Local Government, may try summarily, under the Code of Criminal Procedure, any forest-offence punishable only with imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, or both.

Power to try offences summarily.

66. Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to prevent any person from being prosecuted under any other law for any act or omission which constitutes an offence against this Act or the rules made under it, or from being liable under such other law to any higher punishment or penalty than that provided by the rules made under this Act: Provided that no person shall be punished twice for the same offence.

67. The Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the local official Gazette, empower any Forest-officer by name, or as holding an office, to accept from any person against whom a reasonable suspicion exists that he has committed any forest-offence other than an offence under section sixty-one or section sixty-

two a sum of money by way of compensation for any damage which may have been committed, and to release any property which has been seized as liable to confiscation on payment of the value thereof as estimated by such officer.

On the payment of such sum of money or such value or both as the case may be to such officer, the accused person, if in custody, shall be discharged the property seized shall be released, and no further proceedings shall be taken under this Act against such person or property; but nothing herein contained shall exempt such person from prosecution on the same facts under any other law for the time being in force.

68. When in any proceedings taken under this Act, or in consequence of anything done under this Act, a question arises as to whether any forest-produce is the property of the Government, such produce shall be presumed to be the property of the Government until the contrary is proved

Presumption that forest-produce belongs to Government.

CHAPTER XI.

CATTLE-TRESPASS.

69. Cattle trespassing in a Reserved Forest, or in any portion of a Protected Forest which has been lawfully closed to grazing, shall be deemed to be cattle doing damage to a public plantation within the meaning of the eleventh section of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871, and may be seized and impounded as such by any Forest-officer or Police-officer.

Cattle-trespass Act, 1871, to apply.

70. The Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the local official Gazette, direct that, in lieu of the fines fixed by the twelfth section of the Act last aforesaid, there shall be levied for each head of cattle impounded under section sixty-nine of this Act, such fines as it thinks fit, but not exceeding the following, that is to say:—

For each elephant	...	ten rupees.
For each buffalo or camel	...	two "
For each horse, mare, gelding, pony, colt, filly, mule, bull, bullock, cow or heifer	...	one rupee.
For each calf, ass, pig, ram, ewe, sheep, lamb, goat or kid	...	eight annas.

CHAPTER XII.

OF FOREST-OFFICERS.

71. The Local Government may invest any Forest-officer by name, or as holding an office, with the following powers, that is to say:—

Local Government may invest Forest-officers with certain powers.

(a) power to enter upon any land and to survey, demarcate, and make a map of the same;

(b) the powers of a Civil Court to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of documents;

(c) power to issue a search-warrant under the Code of Criminal Procedure;

(d) power to hold an enquiry into forest-offences, and, in the course of such enquiry, to receive and record evidence.

Any evidence recorded under clause (d) of this section shall be admissible in any subsequent trial before a Magistrate, provided that it has been taken in the presence of the accused person.

72. All Forest-officers shall be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Forest-officers deemed public servants.

73. No suit shall lie against any public servant for anything done by him in good faith under this Act.

Indemnity for acts done in good faith.

74. Except with the permission in writing of the Local Government, no Forest-officer shall, as principal or agent, trade in timber or other forest-produce, or be or become interested in any lease of any forest or in any contract for working any forest, whether in British or Foreign territory.

Forest-officers not to trade.

CHAPTER XIII.

SUBSIDIARY RULES.

75. The Local Government may from time to time make rules—

Additional powers to make rules.

(a) to prescribe and limit the powers and duties of any Forest-officer under this Act;

(b) to regulate the rewards to be paid to officers and informers out of the proceeds of fines and confiscations under this Act;

(c) for the preservation, reproduction and disposal of trees and timber belonging to Government, but grown on lands belonging to or in the occupation of private persons; and

(d) generally to carry out the provisions of this Act.

76. Any person breaking any rule under this Act, for the breach of which no special penalty is provided, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or both.

Penalties for breach of rules.

77. All rules made by the Local Government under this Act shall be published in the local official Gazette, and shall thereupon, so far as they are consistent with this Act, have the force of law:

Rules when to have force of law.

Provided that no rule made under section twenty-seven, thirty-one or forty-one shall be so published without the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council.

CHAPTER XIV.

MISCELLANEOUS.

78. Every person who exercises any right in a Reserved or Protected Forest, or who is permitted to take any forest-produce from, or to cut and remove timber or to pasture cattle in, such forest, and every person who is employed by any such person in such forest, and

Persons bound to assist Forest-officer and Police-officers.

every person in any village contiguous to such forest who is employed by the Government, or who receives emoluments from the Government for services to be performed to the community,

shall be bound to furnish without unnecessary delay to the nearest Forest-officer or Police-officer any information he may possess respecting the commission of, or intention to commit, any forest-offence, and shall assist any Forest-officer or Police-officer demanding his aid

(a) in extinguishing any fire occurring in such forest;

(b) in preventing any fire which may occur in the vicinity of such forest from spreading to such forest;

(c) in preventing the commission in such forest of any forest-offence; and

(d) when there is reason to believe that any such offence has been committed in such forest, in discovering and arresting the offender.

79. If the Government and any person be jointly interested in any forest or waste-land, or in the whole or any part of the produce thereof, the Local Government may from time to time either

Management of forests the joint property of Government and other persons.

(a) undertake the management of such forest, waste-land or produce, accounting to such person for his interest in the same; or

(b) issue such regulations for the management of the forest, waste-land or produce by the person so jointly interested as it deems necessary for the management thereof and the interests of all parties therein.

When the Local Government undertakes, under clause (a) of this section, the management of any forest, waste-land or produce, it may from time to time, by notification in the local official Gazette, declare that any of the provisions contained in chapters II and IV of this Act shall apply to such forest, waste land or produce, and thereupon such provisions shall apply accordingly.

80. If any person be entitled to a share in the produce of any forest which is the property of Government or over which the Government has proprietary rights, or to any part of the forest-produce of which the Government is entitled, upon the condition of duly performing any service connected with such forest, such share shall be liable to confiscation in the event of the fact being established to the satisfaction of the Local Government that such service is no longer so performed: Provided that no such share shall be confiscated until the person entitled thereto, and the evidence (if any) which he may produce in proof of the due performance of such service, have been heard by an officer duly appointed in that behalf by the Local Government.

Failure to perform service for which a share in produce of Government forest is enjoyed.

81. All money payable to the Government under this Act, or under any rule made under this Act, or on account of the price of any forest-produce, or of expenses incurred in the execution of this Act in respect of such produce, may, if not paid when due, be recovered under the law for the time being in force as if it were an arrear of land-revenue.

Recovery of money due to Government.

82. When any such money is payable for or in respect of any forest-produce, the amount thereof shall be deemed to be a first charge on such produce, and such produce may be taken possession of by a Forest-officer until such amount has been paid.

If such amount is not paid when due, the Forest-officer may sell such produce by public auction, and the proceeds of the sale shall be applied first in discharging such amount.

The surplus (if any), if not claimed within two months from the date of the sale by the person entitled thereto, shall be forfeited to Her Majesty.

83. Whenever it appears to the Local Government that any land is required for any of the purposes of this Act, such land shall be deemed to be needed for a public purpose within the meaning of the Land Acquisition Act, 1870, section four.

SCHEDULE.

(See section 1.)

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

Number and year of Act or Regulation.	Title.	Extent of Repeal.
Act VII of 1865	An Act to give effect to Rules for the management and preservation of Government forests.	So much as has not been repealed.
Act VII of 1869	An Act to give validity to certain Rules relating to forests in British Burma.	The whole.
Act XIII of 1873.	An Act to amend the law relating to timber floated down the rivers of British Burma.	So much as has not been repealed.
Regulation IX of 1874.	The Arakan Hill District Laws Regulations, 1874.	So far as it relates to Act VII of 1865 and VII of 1869.

D. FITZPATRICK,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[First Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 8th March 1878, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. VIII OF 1878.

SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878.

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23. For pilot taking charge of vessel without port-clearance.
24. For refusing to receive officer of Customs on board.
25. For disobeying section 68.
26. For Masters resisting search, removing marks, &c., placed by Customs-officer, secretly conveying away goods, or opening hatch-way after fastened by Customs-officer.
27. For lading in absence of Customs-officer.
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38. For misdescription of goods.
39. For taking or passing goods without entry.
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41. For improper carrying into warehouse.
42. For withholding or removing before examination goods entered to be warehoused.
43. For warehousing goods improperly.
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46. For importer or owner of warehoused goods clandestinely gaining access.
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55. For shipping goods before entry outwards.
56. For shipping goods not in shipping bill.
57. For not giving notice of short shipping or relanding as required by section 140.
58. For landing at place other than that for which goods have been cleared.
59. For deficiency in goods on which drawback has been paid on board vessel referred to in section 142.
60. For irregularly re-landing spirituous liquors.
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62. For contravention of rules made under section 157.
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64. For non-compliance with section 158, 159 or 160.
65. For failure to produce certificate.
66. For Master of coasting vessel violating any conditions of general pass.
67. For contravention of the provisions of section 165.
68. For dutiable goods entered in cargo-book not being found, or for not entering.
69. For failure to keep cargo-book correctly, &c.
70. For breach in respect of lading, carrying coastwise, and unlading.
71. For refusal to produce documents.
72. For making false declaration, destroying or refusing to produce document, or refusing to answer questions.
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74. For searching persons on insufficient grounds.
75. For Customs-officers guilty of breach of duty.
76. For Customs-officers committing or conniving at frauds against Customs-revenue.
77. For neglect of Police-officer to give notice.
78. Punishment for obstruction to Customs-officers.
79. For Customs-officer disclosing particulars learnt officially concerning

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168. Packages and contents included in confiscation of goods.
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CHAPTER XVII.

PROCEDURE RELATING TO OFFENCES, APPEALS, &c.

169. Power to search on reasonable suspicion.
170. Persons may, before search, require to be taken before Magistrate or Customs-collector.
171. Power to stop vessels, carts, &c., and search for goods on reasonable suspicion.
172. Power to issue search-warrants.
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174. Persons arrested to be taken to nearest Magistrate or Customs-collector.
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176. Person escaping may be afterwards arrested.
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179. Things seized how dealt with.
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182. Adjudication of confiscations and penalties.
183. Option to pay fine in lieu of confiscation.
184. On confiscation of vessel or goods, property to vest in Her Majesty.
185. Levy of penalty for failure to bring-to.
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187. Offences not specially provided for how tried.
188. Appeal from subordinate to Chief Customs-Authority.
189. Deposit pending appeal of duty demanded.
190. Power to remit penalty or confiscation.
191. Revision by Local Government.
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198. Notice of proceedings.
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199. Wharfage-fees.
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201. Amendment of documents.
202. Custom-house agents.
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PART I.—ACTS REPEALED.

PART II.—FORMS.

- A. Form of Bond for Import duty.
- B. Form of Bonded Warehouse-warrant.
- C. Form of Bond for removal of Spirit from licensed Distillery.

An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to the levy of Sea Customs-duties.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to the levy of Sea Customs-duties; It is enacted as follows:—

Preamble.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

1. This Act may be called "The Sea Customs Short title. Act, 1878."

It extends to the whole of British India, and shall come into force on the first day of April 1878.

Local extent. Commencement.

2. The Acts mentioned in the first schedule hereto annexed are repealed to the extent specified therein.

Repeal of enactments.

All references to any of the said Acts, in Acts References to enact- passed subsequently thereto ments repealed, shall be read as if made to the corresponding provisions of this Act.

All appointments, rules, declarations, exemptions, &c. Saving of appointments and delegations made, powers conferred, forms and conditions prescribed, values, fees, rates, and periods fixed, and notifications, instructions, directions, prohibitions, passes and licenses issued, under any Act hereby repealed shall, if the same are in force at the time this Act comes into force, be deemed to have been respectively made, conferred, prescribed, fixed and issued under this Act, in so far as they are consistent herewith.

3. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

Interpretation.

(a) "Chief Customs-Authority" denotes the person authorized to exercise, subject to the Local Government, the chief control in matters relating to Sea-customs in any place in which this Act operates :

"Chief Customs-Authority."

(b) "Chief Customs-Officer" denotes the Chief Executive Officer of Sea-customs for any Port to which this Act applies:

(c) "Customs-collector" includes every officer of Customs for the time being in separate charge of a Custom-house, or duly authorized to perform all, or any special, duties of an officer so in charge:

(d) "Customs-port" means any place except Aden declared under section 11 to be a Port for the shipment and landing of goods:

(e) "Foreign Port" means Aden and any place beyond the limits of British India:

(f) "Vessel" includes anything made for the conveyance by water of human beings or property:

(g) "Coasting vessel" denotes any vessel proceeding from one Customs-port to another Customs-port, whether touching at any intermediate Foreign Port or not: or proceeding from or to a Customs-port to or from a place declared to be a port under section 12:

(h) "Master" when used in relation to any vessel means any person, except a Pilot or Harbour Master, having command or charge of such vessel:

(i) "Warehousing port" means any Customs-port declared under section 11 to be a warehousing port:

(j) "Warehouse" denotes any place appointed or licensed under section 15 or section 16.

4. When any person is expressly or impliedly Agent of owner of goods to be deemed owner for certain purposes. authorized by the owner of any goods to be his agent in respect of such goods for all or any of the purposes of this Act, and such authorization is approved by the Customs-collector, such person shall, for such purposes, be deemed to be the owner of such goods.

5. Anything which a Master is required or When Ship's agent empowered to do under this Act may, with the express or implied consent of such Master and the approval of the Customs-collector, be done by a ship's agent.

CHAPTER II.

APPOINTMENT AND POWERS OF OFFICERS, &c.

6. The Local Government of every place in which duties of Sea-customs are leviable, may appoint such persons as it thinks fit to be officers of Customs, and to exercise the powers conferred, and to perform the duties imposed, by this Act on such officers.

Every person so appointed may be suspended or dismissed by the Local Government which appointed him.

7. The Local Government may delegate to any officer of Customs any of the powers vested in it by the first clause of section 6.

Every person appointed in exercise of such delegated power may be suspended or dismissed by the officer who appointed him.

8. At any place for which there is no Custom-house, the Collector of the District and the officers subordinate to him shall, unless the Local Government otherwise directs, perform all duties imposed by this Act on a Customs-collector and other officers of Customs.

9. The Chief Customs-Authority may from time to time, with the sanction of the Local Government, make rules consistent with this Act

(a) prescribing and limiting the powers and duties of officers of Customs,

(b) regulating the delegation of their duties by such officers; and

(c) generally to carry out the provisions of this Act.

10. No Chief Customs-Authority or Chief Customs-Officer, and no other officer of Customs whom such Chief Authority or Chief Officer deems it necessary to exempt on grounds of public duty, shall be compelled to serve on any jury or inquest, or as an assessor.

CHAPTER III.

APPOINTMENT OF PORTS, WHARVES, CUSTOM-HOUSES, WAREHOUSES AND BOARDING AND LANDING-STATIONS.

11. The Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette,

(a) declare the places within the territories administered by it which alone shall be Ports for the shipment and landing of goods;

(b) declare the limits of such Ports;

(c) appoint proper places therein to be Wharves for the landing and shipping of goods, or of particular classes of goods;

(d) declare the limits of any such Wharf;

(e) alter the name of any such Port or Wharf; and

(f) declare what shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be a Custom-house, and the limits thereof.

12. The Local Government may also from time to time in like manner declare places to be Ports for the carrying on of coasting trade with Customs-ports, or with any specified Customs-port, and for no other purpose.

13. The Governor General in Council may from time to time direct, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, that all goods or any specified class of goods imported from or exported to any Foreign Port to or from a Customs-port shall, with such limitations and on such conditions (if any) as he thinks fit, be treated

for any of the purposes of this Act as goods imported from or exported to a Customs-port as the case may be.

14. The Local Government may from time to time declare, by notification in the official Gazette, that any Customs-port shall be a Warehousing Port for the purposes of this Act.

15. At any Warehousing Port, the Chief Customs-Authority may from time to time appoint public warehouses wherein dutiable goods may be deposited without payment of duty on the first importation thereof, and may cancel such appointment.

16. At any Warehousing Port, the Chief Customs-Officer may from time to time license private warehouses wherein dutiable goods may be deposited as aforesaid.

Every application for a license for a private warehouse shall be in writing, and shall be drawn up in such form as is from time to time prescribed by the Chief Customs-Authority, and shall be signed by the applicant.

Every license granted under this section may be cancelled on conviction of the licensee of any offence under this Act relating to warehouses, unless it is otherwise provided in the license, or on the expiration of one month's notice in writing given to the licensee by the Chief Customs-Officer.

17. The Chief Customs-Authority may from time to time appoint, in or near any Customs-port, stations or limits at or within which vessels arriving at, or departing from, such Port shall bring-to for the boarding or landing of officers of Customs, and may, unless separate provision therefor has been made under the Indian Ports Act, 1875, direct at what particular place in any such Port vessels, not brought into Port by pilots, shall anchor or moor.

CHAPTER IV.

PROHIBITIONS AND RESTRICTIONS OF IMPORTATION AND EXPORTATION.

18. No goods specified in the following clauses shall be brought, whether by land or sea, into British India:—

(a) any book printed in infringement of any law in force in British India on the subject of copyright, when the proprietor of such copyright, or his agent, has given to the Chief Customs-Authority a notice in writing that such copyright subsists, and a statement of the date on which it will expire:

(b) counterfeit coin: or coin which purports to be Queen's coin of India; or to be coin made under the Native Coinage Act, 1876, but which is not of the established standard in weight or fineness:

(c) any obscene book, pamphlet, paper, drawing, painting, representation, figure or article:

(d) articles bearing any names, brands or marks being, or purporting to be, the names, brands or marks of manufacturers resident in the United Kingdom or British India, and not made by such manufacturers.

19. The Governor General in Council may from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, prohibit or restrict the bringing or taking by sea or by land goods of any specified description into or out of British India or any specified part of British India.

CHAPTER V.

LEVY OF, AND EXEMPTION FROM, CUSTOMS-DUTIES.

20. Except as herein after provided, Customs-duties shall be levied at such rates as may be prescribed by or under any law for the time being in force, on—

(a) goods imported or exported by sea into or from any Customs-port from or to any Foreign Port;

(b) opium, salt or salted fish imported by sea from any Customs-port into any other Customs-port;

(c) goods brought from any Foreign Port to any Customs-port, and without payment of duty, there transhipped for, or thence carried to, and imported at any other Customs-port; and

(d) goods brought in bond from one Customs-port to another:

Provided that no such duties shall be levied on goods belonging to the Government.

21. Except as otherwise expressly provided by any law for the time being in force, goods whereof any article liable to duty under this Act forms a part or ingredient shall be chargeable with the full duty which would be payable on such goods if they were entirely composed of such article, or if composed of more than one article liable to duty then with the full duty which would be payable on such goods if they were entirely composed of the article charged with the highest rate of duty.

22. The Governor General in Council may from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, fix, for the purpose of levying duties, tariff-values of any goods exported or imported by sea on which Customs-duties are by law imposed, and alter any such values fixed by any Tariff Act for the time being in force.

23. The Governor General in Council may from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, exempt any goods imported into, or exported from, British India, or into or from any specified Port therein, from the whole or any part of the Customs-duties leviable on such goods.

The Local Government may, by special order in each case, exempt from the payment of duty, under circumstances of an exceptional nature, to be stated in such order,

any goods on which Customs-duties are leviable.

24. The Customs-collector may, subject to any general rules relating to the landing and shipping of passengers' baggage and the passing of the same through the Custom-house, which may be made under section 75, pass free of duty any baggage in actual use, and for this purpose may determine, subject to any such rules, whether any goods shall be treated as baggage in actual use, or as goods subject to duty.

25. If goods produced or manufactured in British India be imported into any Customs-port from any Foreign Port, such goods shall be liable to all the duties, conditions and restrictions (if any) to which goods of the like kind and value not so produced or manufactured are liable on the first importation thereof:

Provided that, if such importation takes place within three years after the exportation of such goods, and it is proved to the satisfaction of the Customs-collector that the property in such goods has continued in the person by whom, or on whose account, they were exported, the goods may be admitted without payment of duty.

26. Any goods produced or manufactured in British India which have been exported therefrom, and on the exportation of which any drawback of excise has been received shall, on being imported into any Customs-port, be subjected, unless the Chief Customs-Authority in any particular case otherwise directs by special order, to payment of excise duty, at the rate to which goods of the like kind and quality are liable at such port.

27. All goods derelict, jetsam, flotsam and wreck, brought or coming into any place in British India shall be subject to the same duties, if any, to which goods of the like kind are for the time being subject on importation at any Customs-port and shall in other respects be dealt with as if they were imported from a foreign port, unless it be shown to the satisfaction of the Customs-collector that such goods are the produce or manufacture of any place, from which they are entitled to be admitted duty-free.

28. Provisions and stores produced or manufactured in British India, required for use on board of any vessel proceeding to any Foreign Port, may be shipped free of duty, whether of customs or excise, in such quantities as the Customs-collector determines with reference to the tonnage of the vessel, the numbers of the crew and passengers, and the length of the voyage on which the vessel is about to depart:

Provided that no rum shall be so shipped on any vessel going on a voyage of less than thirty days' probable duration.

29. On the importation into, or exportation from, any Customs-port of any goods, whether liable to duty or not, the owner of such goods shall, in his bill of entry or shipping-bill, as the case may be, state the real value, quantity, and description of such goods to the best of his knowledge and belief, and shall subscribe a declaration of the truth of such statement at the foot of such bill.

In case of doubt, the Customs-collector may require any such owner or any other person in possession of any invoice, broker's note, policy of insurance or other document, whereby the real value, quantity, or description of any such goods can be ascertained, to produce the same, and to furnish any information relating to such value, quantity, or description which it is in his power to furnish. And thereupon such person shall produce such document and furnish such information:

Provided that, if the owner makes and subscribes a declaration before the Customs-collector to the effect that he is unable, from want of full information, to state the real value or contents of any case, package or parcel of goods, then the Customs-collector shall permit him, previous to the entry thereof, (1) to open such case, package or parcel, and examine the contents in presence of an officer of Customs, or (2) to deposit such case, package or parcel in a public warehouse appointed under section 15 without warehousing the same, pending the production of such information.

30. For the purposes of this Act the real value shall be deemed to be—

(a) the wholesale cash-price, less trade-discount, for which goods of the like kind and quality are sold, or are capable of being sold, at the time and place of importation or exportation as the case may be, without any abatement or deduction whatever, except (in the case of goods imported) of the amount of the duties payable on the importation thereof: or,

(b) where such price is not ascertainable, the cost at which goods of the like kind and quality could be delivered at such place without any abatement or deduction except as aforesaid.

31. Goods chargeable with duty upon the Examination of ad-value thereof, but for which valorem goods. a specific value is not fixed by law for the purpose of levying duties thereon, shall, without unnecessary delay, be examined by an officer of Customs. If it appears that the real value of such goods is correctly stated in the bill-of-entry or shipping-bill, the goods shall be assessed in accordance therewith.

32. If it appears that such goods are properly chargeable with a higher rate or amount of duty than that to which they would be subject according to the value thereof as stated in the bill-of-entry or shipping-bill, such officer may detain such goods.

In every such case the detaining officer shall forthwith give notice in writing to the owner of the goods of their detention, and of the

value thereof as estimated by him; and the Customs-collector shall, within two clear working days after such detention, or within such reasonable period as may with the consent of the parties be arranged, determine either to deliver such goods on payment of duty charged according to the entry of such owner, or to retain the same for the use of Government.

If the goods be retained for the use of Government, the Customs-collector shall cause the full amount stated in the bill as their real value to be paid to the owner in full satisfaction for such goods, in the same manner as if they had been transferred by ordinary sale, and shall, after due notice in the local official Gazette, or some local newspaper and without unnecessary delay, cause them to be put up to public auction in wholesale lots for cash on delivery.

If the Customs-collector deems the highest offer made at such sale to be inadequate, he may either adjourn the sale to some other day, to be notified as aforesaid, or buy in the goods, and without unnecessary delay dispose of them for the benefit of Government.

If the proceeds arising from such sale exceed the sum paid to the owner, together with (in the case of goods imported) the duty to which the goods are liable and all charges incurred by Government in connection with them, a portion not exceeding one-half of the overplus shall, at the discretion of the Chief Officer of Customs, be payable to the officer who detected the under-valuation of the goods.

Nothing in this section shall prevent the Chief Officer of Customs, when he has reason to believe that any such under-valuation was solely the result of accident or error, from permitting the owner of the goods, on his application for that purpose, to amend such entry, on payment of such increased rate of duties on the excess of the amended over the original valuation, or on such other terms as the Chief Officer of Customs may determine.

33. If, on the first examination of any such goods under section 31, the owner thereof states in writing that such goods are, in consequence of damage sustained before delivery of the bill of entry, of value less than that stated in such bill, the Customs-collector, on being satisfied of the fact, may allow abatement of duty accordingly.

The reduced duty to be levied on such goods may be ascertained by either of the following methods, at the option of the owner—

(a) the real value of such goods may be fixed on appraisal by an officer of Customs and the duty may be assessed on the value so fixed; or

(b) the goods may, after due notice in the local official Gazette or some local newspaper, be sold by public auction at such time (within thirty days from the date of delivery of the bill of entry), and at such place, as the Customs-collector appoints; and the duty may be assessed on the gross amount realized by such sale, without any abatement or deduction, except (in the case of goods imported) of so much as represents the duties payable on the importation thereof.

34. When any goods, the value of which has been fixed by law for the purpose of levying duties thereon, have, before delivery of the bill-of-entry, deteriorated to the extent of more than one-tenth of their value, the duty on such goods shall if the owner thereof so desires be assessed *ad valorem*.

The real value of such goods shall be ascertained as provided in section 33, and the duty shall be assessed thereon.

35. No abatement of duty on account of damage shall be allowed on wines, spirit or beer, or on any other articles on which duties are levied on quantity and not on value.

36. Except as provided in section 34, no amendment of a bill of entry or shipping-bill relating to goods assessed for duty on the declared value, quantity, or description thereof shall be allowed after such goods have been removed from the Custom-house.

37. The rate of duty and the tariff valuation (if any) applicable to any goods imported shall be the rate and valuation in force on the date on which the bill of entry thereof is delivered to the Customs-collector under section 86:

Provided that when such rate or valuation has been raised after the grant of port-clearance at the port of shipment, the rate and valuation applicable to such goods shall be the rate and valuation in force on the date of such grant.

Provided also that if such goods are warehoused and re-assessed under section 115 of this Act, the rate and valuation applicable thereto shall be the rate and valuation in force at the time when application is made to clear such goods for home consumption.

Explanation.—A bill of entry shall for the purposes of this section be deemed to be delivered when it is first presented to the proper officer of Customs.

38. The rate of duty and tariff valuation (if any) applicable to any goods exported shall be the rate and valuation in force when a shipping-bill of such goods is delivered under section 137.

39. When Customs-duties or charges have been short-levied through inadvertence, error, collusion or misconstruction on the part of the officers of Customs, or through mis-statement as to real value, quantity, or description on the part of the owner,

or when any such duty, or charge after having been levied, has been owing to any such cause erroneously refunded,

the person chargeable with the duty or charge so short-levied, or to whom such refund has erroneously been made, shall pay the deficiency or repay the amount paid to him in excess, on demand being made within three months from the date of the first assessment or making of the refund;

and the Customs-collector may refuse to pass any goods belonging to such person until the said deficiency or excess be paid or repaid.

40. No Customs-duties or charges which have been paid, and of which repayment, wholly or in part, is claimed in consequence of the same having been paid through inadvertence, error or misconception, shall be returned, unless such claim is made within three months from the date of such payment.

41. The Customs-collector may, if he thinks fit, instead of requiring payment of Customs-duties and charges due from any mercantile firm or public body, at the time such duties and charges are payable under this Act, keep with such firm or body an account current of such duties and charges. Such account shall be settled at intervals not exceeding one month, and such firm or body shall make a deposit or furnish security sufficient in the opinion of the Customs-collector to cover the amount which may at any time be due from them in respect of such duties and charges.

CHAPTER VI.

DRAWBACK.

42. When any goods, capable of being easily identified, which have been imported by sea into any Customs-port from any Foreign Port, and upon which duties of Customs have been paid on importation, are re-exported by sea from such Customs-port to any Foreign Port, or as provisions or stores for use on board a ship proceeding to a Foreign Port, seven-eighths of such duties shall, except as otherwise hereinafter, provided be repaid as drawback:

Provided that, in every such case, the goods be identified to the satisfaction of the Customs-collector at such Customs-port, and that the re-export be made within two years from the date of importation, as shown by the records of the Custom-house, or within such extended term as the Chief Customs-Authority, on sufficient cause being shown, in any case determines.

43. When any goods having been charged with import-duty at one Customs-port and thence exported to another, are re-exported by sea as aforesaid, drawback shall be allowed on such goods as if they had been so re-exported from the former port.

Provided that, in every such case, the goods be identified to the satisfaction of the officer in charge of the Custom-house at the Port of final exportation, and that such final exportation be made within three years from the date on which they were first imported into British India.

44. A drawback of the whole of the Customs-duties shall be allowed on wine and spirit intended for the consumption of any officer of Her Majesty's Navy, on board of any of Her Majesty's ships in actual service, unless such wine and spirit have been warehoused without payment of duty on the first entry thereof.

The quantity of wine and spirit on which drawback may be so allowed in any one year for the

use of such officers shall not exceed the quantities hereinafter allowed for each such officer respectively; that is to say—

	Gals.
For every Admiral ...	1,260
Vice-Admiral ...	1,050
Rear-Admiral ...	840
Captain of 1st and 2nd rate ...	630
Captain of 3rd, 4th and 5th rate ...	420
Captain of an inferior rate ...	210
Lieutenant or other Commanding Officer, Marine-officer, Master, Purser or Surgeon ...	105

45. Every person clearing and claiming drawback for wine or spirit, as provided in section 44, shall state in the shipping bill the name of the officer for whose use such wine or spirit is intended, and of the ship in which he serves, as well as the place and date of the last supply for which drawback was allowed.

All such wine and spirit shall be delivered into the charge of the proper officers of Customs at the Port of shipment, to be shipped under their care; and when the officer commanding the ship has certified the receipt of such wine and spirit into his charge, and any such officer of Customs has certified the shipment, the drawback shall be paid to the person entitled to receive the same.

46. The Customs-collector may permit the transfer of any such wine or spirit from one Naval officer to another. to another Naval officer on board of the same, or of any other such vessel, as part of his authorized quantity; or may permit the transshipment of any such wine or spirit from one vessel to another for the use of the same Naval officer; or the re-landing and warehousing of any such wine or spirit for future re-shipment.

The Customs-collector may also receive back the duties for any such wine or spirit, and allow the same to be cleared for home-consumption.

47. Provisions and stores for the use of Her Majesty's Navy or of any officer thereof which are subject to duty may, in like manner, be transferred, transhipped or relanded and warehoused, free of duty;

and where duties have been paid on any such provisions or stores required for shipment, drawback of such duties, whether of customs or excise, shall be allowed on receipt of an application in writing from the officer commanding the ship for which they are intended, or from some other officer duly authorized to make such application.

48. The provisions of sections 44, 45, 46 and 47 as to officers of Her Majesty's Navy apply also to officers of Her Majesty's Indian Marine and Marine-survey on board of any of the ships of such Marine or Survey proceeding to any port out of India, and the rules prescribed by section 47 as to provisions and stores for the use of Her Majesty's Navy apply also to provisions and stores for the use of such Marine or Survey.

49. The Governor General in Council may from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*,

(a) declare what goods shall, for the purpose of this chapter, be deemed to be capable of being easily identified; and

(b) prohibit the payment of drawback upon the re-exportation of goods to any specified Foreign Port in India.

50. Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, no drawback shall be allowed—

(a) upon goods not included in the export-manifest, or

(b) where the goods to be exported are of less value than the amount of drawback claimed, or

(c) where the claim is for drawback amounting, in respect of any single shipment, to less than five rupees, and the Customs-collector thinks fit to reject it, or

(d) on salt, salted fish, or opium.

51. No drawback shall be allowed unless the claim to receive such drawback be made and established at the time of re-export.

No such payment of drawback shall be made until the vessel carrying the goods has put out to sea, or unless payment be demanded within six months from the date of entry for shipment.

52. Every person, or his duly authorized agent, claiming drawback on any goods duly exported, shall make and subscribe a declaration that such goods have been actually exported, and have not been re-landed and are not intended to be re-landed at any Customs-port; and that such person was at the time of entry, outwards and shipment, and continues to be, entitled to drawback thereon.

CHAPTER VII.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF VESSELS.

Arrival and entry of vessel inwards.

53. The Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, fix a place in any river or Port, beyond which no vessel arriving shall pass until a manifest has been delivered to the Pilot, officer of Customs or other person duly authorized to receive the same.

If, in any river or Port wherein a place has been fixed by the Local Government under this section, the Master of any vessel arriving remains outside or below the place so fixed, such Master shall, nevertheless, within twenty-four hours after the vessel anchors, deliver a manifest to the Pilot, officer of Customs or other person authorized to receive the same.

54. If any vessel arrives at any Customs-port in which a place has not been so fixed, the Master of such vessel shall, within twenty-four hours after such vessel has anchored within the limits of the Port, deliver a manifest to the Pilot, officer of Customs or other person authorized to receive the same.

55. Every manifest shall be signed by the Master, shall specify all goods imported in such vessel, showing separately all goods (if any) intended to be landed, transhipped or taken on to another Port, and all ships' stores intended for consumption in Port or on the homeward voyage, and shall contain such further particulars, and be made out in such form, as the Chief Customs-Authority may from time to time direct.

The Customs-collector shall permit the Master to amend any obvious error in the manifest, or to supply any omission which in the opinion of such Collector results from accident or inadvertence, by furnishing an amended or supplementary manifest,

and may, if he thinks fit, levy thereon such fee as the Chief Customs-Authority from time to time directs.

Except as herein provided no import manifest shall be amended.

56. The person receiving a manifest under section 53 or 54 shall counter-sign the same and enter thereon such particulars as the Chief Customs-Authority from time to time directs in this behalf.

57. No vessel arriving in any Customs-port shall be allowed to break bulk until a manifest has been delivered as hereinbefore provided; nor until a copy of such manifest, together with an application for entry of such vessel inwards, has been presented by the Master to the Customs-collector, and an order has been given thereon for such entry.

58. The Master shall, if required so to do by the Customs-collector at the time of presenting such application, deliver to the Customs-collector the bill of lading or a copy thereof for every part of the cargo laden on board, and any port-clearance, cockett or other paper granted in respect of such vessel at the place from which she is stated to have come, and shall answer all such questions relating to the vessel, cargo, crew and voyage as are put to him by such officer.

The Customs-collector may, if any requisition or question made or put by him under this section is not complied with or answered, refuse to grant such application.

59. Notwithstanding anything contained in section 57, the Customs-collector may grant, prior to receipt of the manifest, and to the entry inwards of the vessel, a special pass permitting bulk to be broken.

The granting of such pass shall be subject to such rules as may from time to time be made by the Chief Customs-Authority.

60. Notwithstanding anything contained in Manifest, &c., may be section 53, 54, 57 or 58, delivered by ship's agent. the Customs-collector may accept from the ship's agent in lieu of the Master delivery of the manifest or of any other document required by those sections to be delivered by the Master.

Entry outwards, port-clearance and departure of vessels.

61. No vessel shall take on board any part of her export-cargo, until a written application for entry of such vessel outwards subscribed by the Master of such vessel, has been made to the Customs-collector or before an order has been given thereon by such officer for such entry.

Every application made under this section shall specify the name, tonnage, and national character of the vessel, the name of the Master, and the name of every place for which cargo is to be shipped.

62. No vessel, whether laden or in ballast, shall depart from any Customs-port until a port-clearance has been granted by the Customs-collector or other officer duly authorized to grant the same.

And no Pilot shall take charge of any vessel proceeding to sea, unless the Master of such vessel produces a port-clearance.

63. Every application for port-clearance shall be made by the Master at least twenty-four hours before the intended departure of the vessel.

The Master shall, at the time of applying for port-clearance—

(a) deliver to the Customs-collector a manifest in duplicate in such form as may from time to time be prescribed by the Chief Customs-Authority, signed by such Master, specifying all goods to be exported in the vessel, and showing separately all goods and stores entered in the import-manifest, and not landed or consumed on board or transhipped :

(b) deliver to the Customs-collector such shipping bills or other documents as such Customs-collector acting under the general instructions of such Chief Customs-Authority, requires ; and

(c) answer to the proper officer of Customs such questions touching the departure and destination of the vessel as are demanded of him.

The provisions of section 55 relating to the amendment of import-manifests shall *mutatis mutandis* apply also to export manifests delivered under this section.

64. The Customs-collector may refuse port-clearance to any vessel until (a) the provisions of section 63 are complied with ;

(b) all Port-dues and other charges and penalties due by such vessel, or by the owner or Master thereof, and all duties payable in respect

of any goods shipped therein have been duly paid, or their payment secured by such guarantee, or by a deposit at such rate as such Customs-collector directs ;

(c) the ship's agent (if any) delivers to the Customs-collector a declaration in writing to the effect that he will be liable for any penalty imposed under section 167, No. 17, and furnishes security for the discharge of the same ;

(d) the ship's agent (if any) delivers to the Customs-collector a declaration in writing to the effect that such agent is answerable for the discharge of all claims for damage or short delivery which may be established by the owner of any goods comprised in the import-cargo in respect of such goods.

A ship's agent delivering a declaration under clause (c) of this section shall be liable to all penalties which might be imposed on the Master under section 167, No. 17, and a ship's agent delivering a declaration under clause (d) of this section shall be bound to discharge all claims referred to in such declaration.

65. When the Customs-collector is satisfied that the provisions of section 63 and if necessary of clauses (b) and (c) and (d) of section 64 have been complied with, he shall grant a port-clearance to the Master, and shall return at the same time to such Master one copy of the manifest duly countersigned by the proper officer of Customs.

66. Notwithstanding anything contained in sections 64 and 65, the Customs-collector may (subject to such rules as the Chief Customs-Authority may from time to time prescribe) grant a port-clearance to the Master when the ship's agent furnishes such security as the Customs-collector deems sufficient for duly delivering, within five days from the date of such grant, the manifest and other documents specified in section 63.

CHAPTER VIII.

GENERAL PROVISIONS AFFECTING VESSELS IN PORT.

67. The Customs-collector at any Customs-port may at any time depute an officer to board his discretion one or more officers of Customs to board any vessel in or arriving at such Port.

Every officer of Customs so sent shall remain on board of such vessel by day and by night unless or until the Customs-collector otherwise orders.

68. Whenever an officer of Customs is so Officer and servant to be received. deputed on board of any vessel, the Master of such vessel shall be bound to receive on board such officer, and one servant of such officer, and to provide such officer and servant with suitable Accommodation of shelter and accommodation, officer and servant. and likewise with a due allowance of fresh water, and with the means of cooking on board.

69. Every officer of Customs so deputed shall have free access to every part of the vessel, and may fasten down any hatchway or entrance to the hold, and

mark any goods before landing, and lock up, seal, mark, or otherwise secure any goods on board of such vessel.

If any box, place or closed receptacle in any such vessel be locked, and search and opening of the key be withheld, such locks. officer shall report the same to the Customs-collector, who may thereupon issue to the officer on board, or to any other officer under his authority, a written order to search.

On production of such order, the officer bearing the same may require that any such box, place or closed receptacle be opened in his presence; and, if it be not opened upon his requisition, he may break open the same.

70. Unless with the written permission of the

Goods not to be shipped, discharged or water-borne except in presence of officer. Customs-collector or in accordance with a general permission granted under section 74, no goods, other than passengers' baggage, or ballast urgently required to be shipped for the vessel's safety, shall be shipped or waterborne to be shipped or discharged from any vessel in any Customs-port, except in the presence of an officer of Customs.

71. When an officer of Customs is deputed

Period allowed for discharge and shipment of cargo. under section 67 to remain on board a vessel, the tonnage of which does not exceed six hundred tons, a period of thirty working days, reckoned from the date on which he boards such vessel, or such additional period as the Customs-collector directs, shall be allowed for the discharge of import-cargo and the shipment of export-cargo on board of such vessel.

One additional day shall, in like manner, be allowed for every fifty tons in excess of six hundred.

No charge shall be made for the services of a single officer of Customs for such allowed number of working days, or for the services of several such officers (if available) for respective periods not exceeding in the aggregate such allowed number of working days.

If the period occupied in the discharge and shipment of cargo be in excess of thirty working days, together with the additional period (if any) allowed under this section, the vessel shall be charged with the expense of the officer of Customs at a rate not exceeding five rupees per diem (Sundays and holidays excepted) for such excess period.

In calculating any period allowed, or any charge made, under this section, the allowance for period during which vessel is laid up. period (if any) during which a vessel after the completion of the discharge of import-cargo, and before commencing the shipment of export-cargo, is laid up by the withdrawal of the officer of Customs upon application from the Master, shall be deducted.

72. Except with the written permission of the

Goods not to be landed, &c., on Sundays or holidays, without permission, nor except within fixed hours. Customs-collector, no goods, other than passengers' baggage, shall in any Customs-port be discharged from any vessel, or be shipped or water-borne to be shipped—

(a) on any Sunday or on any holiday or day in which the discharge or shipping of cargo, as

the case may be, is prohibited by the Chief Customs-Authority;

(b) on any day, except between such hours as such authority from time to time appoints by notification in the official Gazette.

73. No goods shall in any Customs-port be

Goods not to be shipped, &c. except at wharfs. landed at any place other than a wharf or other place duly appointed for that purpose, and

unless with the written permission of the Customs-collector or when a general permission has been granted under section 74, no goods shall in any Customs-port be shipped or water-borne to be shipped from any place other than a wharf or other place duly appointed for that purpose.

74. Notwithstanding anything contained in

Power to exempt from sections 70 and 73. section 70 or 73, the Chief Customs-Authority may, by notification in the local official Gazette, give general permission for goods to be shipped or water-borne to be shipped in any Customs-port from all or any places not duly appointed as wharves, and without the presence or authority of an officer of Customs.

75. The Chief Customs-Authority may from

Power to make rules regarding baggage and mails. time to time make rules for the landing and shipping of passengers' baggage and the passing of the same through the Customs-house; and for the landing, shipping and clearing of parcels forwarded by Her Majesty's or other mails, or by other regular packets and passenger vessels.

When any baggage or parcels is or are made over to an officer of customs for the purpose of being landed a fee of such amount as the Local Government from time to time directs shall be chargeable thereon, as compensation for the expense and trouble incurred in landing and depositing the same in the Custom-house.

76. When any goods are water-borne for the

Boat-note. purpose of being landed from any vessel and warehoused or cleared for home-consumption, or of being shipped for exportation on board of any vessel, there shall be sent, with each boat-load or other separate despatch, a boat-note specifying the number of packages so sent and the marks and numbers or other description thereof.

Each boat-note for goods to be landed shall be signed by an officer of the vessel, and likewise by the officer of Customs on board, if any such officer be on board, and shall be delivered on arrival to any officer of Customs authorized to receive the same.

Each boat-note for goods to be shipped shall be signed by the proper officer of Customs, and, if an officer of Customs is on board of the vessel on which such goods are to be shipped, shall be delivered to such officer. If no such officer be on board, every such boat-note shall be delivered to the Master of the vessel, or to an officer of the vessel appointed by him to receive it.

The officer of Customs who receives any boat-note of goods landed, and the officer of Customs, Master, or other officer, as the case may be, who receives any boat-note of goods shipped, shall sign the same and note thereon such particulars as the Chief Customs-Authority may from time to time, direct.

The Local Government may from time to time by notification in the local official Gazette, suspend the operation of this section in any Customs-port or part thereof.

77. All goods water-borne for the purpose of being landed or shipped shall be landed or shipped without any unnecessary delay.

Goods water-borne to be forthwith landed or shipped.

78. Except in cases of imminent danger no goods shall be discharged into or loaded in any boat for the purpose of being landed or shipped shall be transhipped into any other boat without the permission of an officer of Customs.

Such goods not to be transhipped without permission.

79. The Local Government may declare with regard to any Customs-port, by notification in the local official Gazette, that after a date therein specified, no boat not duly licensed and registered shall be allowed to ply as a cargo-boat for the landing and shipping of merchandize within the limits of such Port.

Power to prohibit plying of unlicensed cargo-boats.

In any Port with regard to which such notification has been issued, the Chief Officer of Customs or other officer whom the Local Government appoints in this behalf, may, subject to such rules and on payment of such fees as the Local Government from time to time prescribes by notification in the local official Gazette, issue licenses for, and register, cargo boats. Such officer may also, subject to rules so prescribed, cancel any license so issued.

Issue of licenses and registration of cargo-boats.

80. The Customs-collector may, whenever he thinks fit, require that goods stowed in bulk, and brought by sea or intended for exportation, shall be weighed or measured on board-ship before landing or after shipment, and may levy duty according to the result of such weighing or measurement.

Power to require goods to be weighed or measured on board before landing or after shipment.

CHAPTER IX.

OF DISCHARGE OF CARGO AND ENTRY INWARDS OF GOODS.

81. When an order for entry inwards of any vessel which has arrived in any Customs-port, or a special pass permitting such vessel to break bulk, has been given, the discharge of the cargo of such vessel may be proceeded with.

Discharge of cargo may commence on receipt of due permission.

82. Except as otherwise provided in this Act, no goods shall be allowed to leave any such vessel, unless they are entered in the original manifest of such vessel, or in an amended or supplementary manifest received under section 55.

Goods not to leave ship unless entered in manifest.

83. If the owner of any goods (except such as have been shown in the import-manifest as not to be landed) does not land such goods within such period as is specified in the bill of landing of such goods, or if no period is so specified within such number of working days, not exceeding fifteen, after the entry

Procedure in respect of goods not landed within time allowed.

of the vessel importing the same, as the Local Government from time to time appoints by notification in the official Gazette, or

if the cargo of any vessel, with the exception of only a small quantity of goods, has been discharged previously to the expiration of the period so specified or appointed, as the case may be,—

the Master of such vessel or, on his application, the proper officer of Customs, may then carry such goods to the Custom-house, there to remain for entry.

The Customs-collector shall thereupon take charge of and grant receipts for such goods;

and if notice in writing has been given by the Master that the goods are to remain subject to a lien for freight, primage, general average, or other charges of a stated amount, the Customs-collector shall hold such goods until he receives notice in writing that the said charges are paid.

84. At any time after the arrival of any vessel, the Customs-collector may, with the consent of the Master of such vessel, cause any small package or parcel of goods to be carried to the Custom-house, there to remain for entry, in charge of the officers of Customs, during the remainder of the working days allowed under this Act for the landing of such package or parcel.

Power to land small parcels.

If any package or parcel so carried to the Custom-house remains unclaimed on the expiration of the number of working days so allowed for its landing, or at the time of the clearance outwards of the vessel from which it was landed, the Master may give such notice as is provided in section 83, and the officer in charge of the Custom-house shall thereupon hold such package or parcel as provided in that section.

Notice regarding unclaimed packages.

85. Notwithstanding anything contained in sections 83 and 84 the Customs-collector in any Customs-port to which the Local Government declares this section to be applicable, may permit the Master of any vessel immediately on receipt of an order under section 57 or special pass under section 59, to discharge the cargo of such vessel or any portion thereof into the custody of the ship's agents if willing to receive the same, for the purpose of landing the same forthwith—

(a) at the Custom-house or any specified landing-place or wharf or

(b) at any landing-place or wharf belonging to any Port Commissioners, Port Trust or other public body or company;

Any ship's agent so receiving such cargo or portion shall be bound to discharge all claims for damage or short delivery which may be established in respect of the same by the owner thereof, and shall be entitled to recover from such owner his charges for service rendered, but not for commission or the like, where any agent for the landing of such cargo or portion has been previously appointed by the owner and such appointment is unrevoked.

The Customs-collector shall take charge of all goods discharged under clause (a) of this section, and otherwise proceed in relation thereto as provided in sections 83 and 88.

A public body or company at whose landing place or wharf any goods are discharged under clause (b) of this section, shall not permit the same to be removed without an order in writing from the Customs-collector.

86. The owner of any goods imported shall on the landing thereof from the importing ship make entry of such goods for home consumption or warehousing by delivering to the Customs-collector a bill of entry thereof in duplicate, in such form and containing such particulars, in addition to the particulars specified in section 29, as may, from time to time, be prescribed by the Chief Customs-Authority.

The particulars of such entry shall correspond with the particulars given of the same goods in the manifest of the ship.

87. On the delivery of such bill the duty (if any) leviable on such goods shall be assessed, and the owner of such goods may then proceed to clear the same for home-consumption, or warehouse them, subject to the provisions hereinafter contained.

88. If any goods are not entered and cleared for home-consumption, or warehoused, within four months from the date of entry of the vessel, such goods may, after due notice to the owner, if his address can be ascertained, and in the Local official Gazette, be sold by public auction, and the proceeds thereof shall be applied, first, to the payment of freight, primage and general average, if the goods are held by the Customs-collector subject to such charges under notice given under section 83, 84 or 85; next, to the payment of the duties which would be leviable on such goods if they were then cleared for home-consumption, and next to the payment of the other charges (if any) payable to the Customs-collector in respect of the same.

The surplus, if any, shall be paid to the owner of the goods, on his application for the same; provided that such application be made within one year from the sale of the goods, or that sufficient cause be shown for not making it within such period.

If any goods of which the Customs-collector has taken charge under section 83, 84 or 85 be of a perishable nature, the Customs-collector may at any time direct the sale thereof, and shall apply the proceeds in like manner:

Power to direct sale of perishable goods. has taken charge under section 83, 84 or 85 be of a perishable nature, the Customs-collector may at any time direct the sale thereof, and shall apply the proceeds in like manner:

Provided that, where any goods liable to be sold under this section are arms, ammunition or military stores, they may be sold or otherwise disposed of at such place (whether within or without British India), and in such manner, as the Local Government may from time to time direct:

Provided also, that nothing in this section shall authorize the removal for home-consumption of any dutiable goods without payment of duties of customs thereon.

CHAPTER X.

OF CLEARANCE OF GOODS FOR HOME-CONSUMPTION.

89. When the owner of any goods entered for home-consumption, and (if such goods be liable to duty) assessed

under section 87, has paid the import-duty (if any) assessed on such goods and any charges payable under this Act in respect of the same, the Customs-officer may make an order clearing the same; and such order shall be sufficient authority for the removal of such goods by the owner.

CHAPTER XI.

WAREHOUSING.

Of the admission of goods into a warehouse.

90. When any dutiable goods have been entered for warehousing and assessed under section 87, the owner of such goods may apply for leave to deposit the same in any warehouse appointed or licensed under this Act.

91. Every such application shall be in writing signed by the applicant, and shall be in such form as is from time to time prescribed by the Chief Customs-Authority.

92. When any such application has been made in respect of any goods, the owner of the goods to which it relates shall execute a bond, binding himself, in a penalty of twice the amount of duty assessed under section 87 on such goods,

(a) to observe all rules prescribed by this Act in respect of such goods;

(b) to pay, on demand, all duties, rent and charges claimable on account of such goods under this Act, together with interest on the same from the date of demand, at such rate not exceeding six per cent. per annum as is for the time being fixed by the Chief Customs-Authority; and

(c) to discharge all penalties incurred for violation of the provisions of this Act in respect of such goods.

Every such bond shall be in the Form marked A hereto annexed, or, when such form is inapplicable or insufficient, in such other form as is from time to time prescribed by the Chief Customs-Authority, and shall relate to the cargo or portion of the cargo of one vessel only.

93. When the provisions of sections 91 and 92 have been complied with in respect of any goods, such goods shall be forwarded in charge of an officer of customs to the warehouse in which they are to be deposited.

A pass shall be sent with the goods specifying the name of the importing vessel and of the bond, the marks, numbers and contents of each package, and the warehouse or place in the warehouse wherein they are to be deposited.

94. On receipt of the goods, the pass shall be examined by the warehouse-keeper, and shall be returned to the Customs-collector.

No package, butt, cask or hogshead shall be admitted into any warehouse unless it bear the marks and numbers specified in, and otherwise correspond with, the pass for its admission.

If the goods be found to correspond with the pass, the warehouse-keeper shall certify to that

effect on the pass, and the warehousing of such goods shall be deemed to have been completed.

If the goods do not so correspond, the fact shall be reported by the warehouse-keeper for the orders of the Customs-collector, and the goods shall either be returned to the Custom-house in charge of an officer of Customs or kept in deposit pending such orders, as the warehouse-keeper deems most convenient.

If the quantity or value of any goods has been erroneously stated in the bill of entry, the error may be rectified at any time before the warehousing of the goods is completed, and not subsequently.

95. Except as provided in section 100, all goods shall be warehoused in the packages, butts, casks or hogsheads in which they have been imported.

96. Whenever any goods are lodged in a public warehouse or a licensed private warehouse, the warehouse-keeper, or, in the case of the Bengal Bonded

Warrant to be given when goods are warehoused.

Warehouse Association, the Secretary of the said Association, shall deliver a warrant signed by him as such to the person lodging the goods.

Such warrant shall be in the Form B hereto annexed, and shall be transferable by endorsement; and the endorsee shall be entitled to receive the goods specified in such warrant on the same terms as those on which the person who originally lodged the goods would have been entitled to receive the same.

The Local Government may by notification in the local official Gazette exempt salt and salted fish from the operation of this section and may in like manner cancel such exemption.

Rules relating to goods in a warehouse.

97. The Customs-collector or any officer deputed by him for the purpose, shall have access to any private warehouse licensed under this Act.

Access of Customs-officer to private warehouse.

98. The Customs-collector may at any time by order in writing direct that any goods or packages lodged in any warehouse shall be opened, weighed or otherwise examined; and after any goods have been so opened or examined, may cause the same to be sealed or marked in such manner as he thinks fit.

Power to cause packages lodged in warehouse to be opened and examined.

When any goods have been so sealed and marked after examination, they shall not be again opened without the permission of the Customs-collector; and when any such goods have been opened with such permission, the packages shall, if he thinks fit, be again sealed or marked as before.

99. Any owner of goods lodged in a warehouse shall, at any time within the hours of business, have access to his goods in presence of an officer of Customs, and an officer of Customs shall, upon application for the purpose being made in writing to the Customs-collector, be deputed to accompany such owner.

When an officer of Customs is specially employed to accompany such owner, a sum sufficient to

meet the expense thereby incurred shall, if the Customs-collector so require, be paid by such owner to the Customs-collector, and such sum shall, if the Customs-collector so direct, be paid in advance.

100. With the sanction of the Customs-collector, and after such notice given, and under such rules and conditions as the Chief Customs-Authority from time to time prescribes, any owner of goods may, either before or after warehousing the same,—

Owner's power to deal with warehoused goods.

(a) sort, separate, pack and repack the goods and make such alterations therein as may be necessary for the preservation, sale, shipment or disposal thereof (such goods to be repacked in the packages in which they were imported, or in such other packages as the Customs-collector permits);

(b) fill up any casks of wine, spirit or beer from any casks of the same secured in the same warehouse;

(c) mix any wines or spirit of the same sort secured in the same warehouse, erasing from the cask all import-brands, unless the whole of the wine or spirit so mixed be of the same brand;

(d) bottle off wine or spirit from any casks;

(e) take such samples of goods as may be allowed by the Customs-collector with or without entry for home consumption, and with or without payment of duty, except such as may eventually become payable on a deficiency of the original quantity.

After any such goods have been so separated and repacked in proper or approved packages, the Customs-collector may, at the request of the owner of such goods, cause or permit any refuse, damaged, or surplus goods remaining after such separation or repacking (or, at the like request, any goods which may not be worth the duty) to be destroyed, and may remit the duty payable thereon.

101. If goods be lodged in a public warehouse, the owner shall pay monthly, on receiving a bill or written demand for the same from the Customs-collector or other officer deputed by him in that behalf, rent and warehouse-dues at such rates as the Chief Customs-Authority or such officer of customs as such Authority from time to time appoints in this behalf may fix.

A table of the rates of rent and warehouse, dues so fixed shall be placed in a conspicuous part of such warehouse.

If any bill for rent or warehouse-dues presented under this section is not discharged within ten days from the date of presentation, the Customs-collector may, in the discharge of such demand (any transfer or assignment of the goods notwithstanding) cause to be sold by public auction, after due notice in the local official Gazette, such sufficient portion of the goods as he may select.

Out of the proceeds of such sale the Customs-collector shall first satisfy the demand for the discharge of which the sale was ordered, and shall then pay over the surplus (if any) to the owner of the goods:

Provided that the application for such surplus be made within one year from the date of the sale of the goods, or that sufficient cause be shown for not making it within such period.

102. No warehoused goods shall be taken out of any warehouse, except on clearance for home-consumption or shipment, or for removal to another warehouse or as otherwise provided by this Act.

Goods not to be taken out of warehouse, except as provided by this Act.

103. Any goods warehoused may be left in the warehouse in which they are deposited or in any warehouse to which they may in manner hereinafter provided be removed till the expiry of three years after the date of the bond executed in relation to such goods under section 92. The owner of any goods remaining in a warehouse on the expiry of such period shall clear the same for home-consumption or shipment in manner hereinafter provided:

Period for which goods may remain warehoused under bond.

Provided that when the license for any private warehouse is cancelled, and the Customs-collector gives notice of such cancellation to the owner of any goods deposited in such warehouse, such owner shall in manner hereinafter provided, and within seven days from the date on which such notice is given, remove such goods to another warehouse or clear them for home-consumption or shipment.

Goods in private warehouse on cancellation of license.

Of the removal of goods from one warehouse to another.

104. Any owner of goods warehoused under this Act may, at any time within three years from the date of the bond executed in respect of such goods under section 92, and with the permission of the Chief Customs-Officer, and on such conditions and after giving such security (if any) as such officer directs, remove goods from one warehouse to another warehouse in the same Port.

Power to remove goods from one warehouse to another in same Port.

When any owner desires so to remove any goods, he shall apply for permission to do so in such form as the Chief Customs-Authority from time to time prescribes.

105. Any owner of goods warehoused at any warehousing Port may, from time to time, within the said period of three years remove the same by sea or by inland carriage, in order to be re-warehoused at any other warehousing Port.

Power to remove goods from one port to another.

When any owner desires so to remove any goods for such purpose, he shall apply to the Chief Customs-Officer, stating the particulars of the goods to be removed, and the name of the Port to which it is intended that they shall be removed, together with such other particulars, and in such manner and form, as the Chief Customs-Authority from time to time prescribes.

Procedure.

106. When permission is granted for the removal of any goods from one warehousing Port to another under section 105, an account containing the particulars thereof shall be transmitted by the proper officer of the Port of removal to the proper officer of the Port of destination; and the person requiring the removal shall before such removal enter into a bond, with one sufficient surety, in a sum equal at least to the duty

Transmission of account of goods to officers at Port of destination.

Bond for due arrival and rewarehousing.

chargeable on such goods, for the due arrival and rewarehousing thereof at the Port of destination within such time as the Chief Customs-Authority directs.

Such bond may be taken by the proper officer, either at the Port of removal or at the Port of destination, as best suits the convenience of the owner.

If such bond is taken at the Port of destination, a certificate thereof, signed by the proper officer of such Port, shall, at the time of the removal of such goods, be produced to the proper officer at the Port of removal; and such bond shall not be discharged unless such goods are produced to the proper officer, and duly re-warehoused at the Port of destination within the time allowed for such removal, or are otherwise accounted for to the satisfaction of such officer; nor until the full duty due upon any deficiency of such goods, not so accounted for, has been paid.

107. The Chief Customs-Authority may permit any person desirous of removing warehoused goods to enter into a general bond, with such sureties, in such amount, and under such conditions, as the Chief Customs-Authority approves, for the removal, from time to time, of any goods from one warehouse to another, either in the same or in a different Port, and for the due arrival and re-warehousing of such goods at the Port of destination within such time as such Authority directs.

Remover may enter into a general bond.

108. Upon the arrival of warehoused goods at the Port of destination, they shall be entered and warehoused in like manner as goods are entered and warehoused on the first importation thereof, and under the laws and rules, in so far as such laws and rules are applicable, which regulate the entry and warehousing of such last-mentioned goods.

Goods on arrival at Port of destination to be subject to same laws as goods on first importation.

109. Every bond executed under section 92 in respect of any goods shall, unless the Chief Officer of Customs in any case deems a fresh bond to be necessary, continue in force, notwithstanding the subsequent removal of such goods to another warehouse or warehousing port.

Bond under section 92 to continue in force notwithstanding removal.

Clearance for home-consumption or shipment.

110. Any owner of goods warehoused may, at any time within three years from the date of the bond executed under section 92, in respect of such goods, clear such goods for home-consumption by paying (a) the duty assessed on such goods under section 87, or where the duty on such goods is altered under the provisions herein-after contained, such altered duty; and (b) all rent, penalties, interest and other charges payable to the Customs-collector in respect of such goods.

Clearance of bonded goods for home-consumption.

111. Any owner of goods warehoused may, at any time within three years from the date of the bond executed under section 92, in respect of such goods clear such goods for shipment to a Foreign Port on payment of all rent, penalties,

Clearance of same for shipment to Foreign Port.

interest and other charges payable as aforesaid and without payment of import duty on the same :

Provided that the Governor General in Council may prohibit the shipment for exportation to any specified foreign port of warehoused goods in respect of which payment of drawback or transshipment has been prohibited under section 49 or 134 respectively.

112. Provisions and stores warehoused at the time of importation may within the said period of three years be shipped without payment of duty for use on board of any vessel proceeding to a Foreign Port.

(Clearance of same for shipment as provisions, &c., on vessels proceeding to Foreign Ports.)

113. Application to clear goods from any warehouse for home-consumption or for shipment shall be made in such form as the Chief Customs-Authority from time to time prescribes.

Form of application for clearance of goods.

Such application shall ordinarily be made to the Customs-collector at least twenty-four hours before it is intended so to clear such goods.

Application when to be made.

114. If any goods upon which duties are leviable *ad valorem* or on a tariff valuation receive damage through unavoidable accident after they have been entered for warehousing and assessed under section 87, and before they are cleared for home-consumption, they shall, if the owner so desires, be re-assessed for duty according to their actual value, and a new bond for the same may, at the option of the owner, be executed for the unexpired term of warehousing.

Re-assessment of warehoused goods when damaged.

115. If after any goods entered for warehousing have been assessed under section 87, any alteration is made in the duty leviable upon such goods or in the tariff valuation (if any) applicable thereto, such goods shall be re-assessed in accordance with the second proviso to section 37.

Re-assessment on alteration of duty or tariff valuation.

116. If it appear at the time of clearing any wine, spirit, beer or salt from any warehouse for home consumption that there exists a deficiency not otherwise accounted for to the satisfaction of the Customs-collector, an allowance on account of ullage and wastage shall be made in adjusting the duties thereon, as follows (namely),

Allowance in case of wine, spirit, beer or salt.

(a) upon wine, spirit and beer in cask to an extent not exceeding the rates specified below, or such other rates as may from time to time be prescribed in this behalf by the Local Government and notified in the official Gazette :

For any time not exceeding 6 months	...	3½ per cent.
Exceeding 6 months and not exceeding 12 "	...	5 "
Exceeding 12 months and not exceeding 18 "	...	7½ "
Exceeding 18 months and not exceeding 2 years	...	10 "
Exceeding 2 years and not exceeding 3 "	...	12 "

(b) in the case of salt warehoused in a public ware house, only the amount actually cleared shall be charged with Customs-duties ;

(c) in the case of salt warehoused in a private ware house, wastage shall be allowed at such rate as may be prescribed from time to time by the Local Government and notified in the local official Gazette.

117. When any wine, spirit, beer or salt lodged in a warehouse is found to be deficient at the time of the delivery therefrom, and such deficiency is proved to be due solely to ullage or wastage, the Chief Customs-Authority may direct, in respect of any such article, that allowance be made in any special case for a rate of ullage or wastage exceeding that contemplated in section 116.

Of the forfeiture and discharge of the bond.

118. If any warehoused goods are removed from the warehouse in contravention of section 102 ; or if any such goods have not been removed from the warehouse at the expiration of the time during which such goods are permitted by section 103 to remain in such warehouse ; or

When goods are improperly removed from warehouses or allowed to remain beyond time fixed.

if any goods in respect of which a bond has been executed under section 92 and which have not been cleared for home-consumption, or shipment or removed under this Act, are lost or destroyed otherwise than as provided in section 100 or as mentioned in section 122, or are not accounted for to the satisfaction of the Customs-collector, or

or lost or destroyed.

if any such goods have been taken under section 100 as samples without payment of duty,

the Customs-collector may thereupon demand, and the owner of such goods shall forthwith pay, the full amount of duty chargeable on account of such goods, together with all rent, penalties, interest and other charges payable to the Customs-collector on account of the same.

Collector may demand duty, &c.

119. If any owner fails to pay any sum so demanded, the Customs-collector may forthwith either proceed upon the bond executed under section 92, or cause such portion as he thinks fit of the goods (if any) in the warehouse on account of which the amount is due, to be detained with a view to the recovery of the demand ;

Procedure on failure to pay duty, &c.

and if the demand be not discharged within ten days from the date of such detention (due notice thereof being given to the owner), the goods so detained may be sold by public auction duly advertised in the local official Gazette.

The net proceeds of any sale so made of goods so detained shall be written off upon the bond in discharge thereof to the amount received, and if any surplus be obtained from such sale, beyond the amount of the demand, such surplus shall be paid to the owner of the goods : Provided that application for the same be made within one year from the sale, or that sufficient cause be shown for not making the application within such period.

No transfer or assignment of the goods shall prevent the Customs-collector from proceeding against such goods in the manner above provided, for any amount due thereon.

120. When any warehoused goods are taken out of any warehouse, the Customs-collector shall cause the fact to be noted on the back of the bond.

Noting removal of goods.

Every note so made shall specify the quantity and description of such goods, the purposes for which they have been removed, the date of

removal, the name of the person removing them, the number and date of the shipping bill under which they have been taken away if removed for exportation by sea, or of the bill of entry if removed for home-consumption, and the amount of duty paid (if any).

121. A register shall be kept of all bonds entered into for Customs-duties on warehoused goods, and entry shall be made in such register of all particulars required by section 120 to be specified.

When such register shows that the whole of the goods covered by any bond have been cleared for home-consumption or shipment, or otherwise duly accounted for, and when all amounts due on account of such goods have been paid, the Customs-collector shall cancel such bond as discharged in full, and shall on demand deliver it, so cancelled, to the person who has executed or who is entitled to receive it.

Miscellaneous.

122. If any goods in respect of which a bond has been executed under section 92 and which have not been cleared for home consumption are lost or destroyed by unavoidable accident or delay, the Chief Customs-Authority may in its discretion remit the duties due thereon.

Provided that, if any such goods be so lost or destroyed in a private warehouse, notice thereof be given to the Customs-collector within forty-eight hours after the discovery of such loss or destruction.

123. The warehouse-keeper in respect of goods lodged in a public warehouse, and the licensee in respect of goods lodged in a private warehouse, shall be responsible for their due reception therein and delivery therefrom, and for their safe custody while deposited therein, according to the quantity, weight or gauge reported by the Custom-house officer who has assessed such goods, allowance being made, if necessary, for ullage and wastage as provided in sections 116 and 117.

Provided that no owner of goods shall be entitled to claim from the Customs-collector, or from any keeper of a public warehouse, compensation for any loss or damage occurring to such goods while they are being passed into or out of such warehouse, or while they remain therein, unless it be proved that such loss or damage was occasioned by the wilful act or neglect of the warehouse-keeper or of an officer of Customs.

124. Every public warehouse shall be under the lock and key of a warehouse-keeper appointed by the Chief Officer of Customs.

125. The Chief Customs-Authority, or such officer of customs as such Authority from time to time appoints in this behalf, may from time to time determine in what division of any public warehouse, and in what manner, and on

what terms, any goods may be deposited, and what sort of goods may be deposited in any such warehouse.

126. The expenses of carriage, packing and stowage of goods on their reception into or removal from a public warehouse shall, if paid by the Customs-collector or by the warehouse-keeper, be chargeable on the goods, and be defrayed by, and recoverable from, the owner, in the manner provided in section 119.

127. All the provisions of this Act, relating to private warehouses, shall be applicable to the warehouses wherein the Bengal Bonded Warehouse Association receives bonded goods.

CHAPTER XII.

TRANSHIPMENT.

128. In the Ports of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Kárwár, Karáchi, Aden, Rangoon, Maulmain, Akyab, Chittagong, and such other ports as the Governor or General in Council may from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, direct in this behalf, the Customs-collector may, on application by the owner of any goods imported into such Port, and specially and distinctly manifested at the time of importation as for transshipment to some other Customs or Foreign Port, grant leave to tranship the same without payment of the duty, (if any) leviable, at the Port of transshipment, and without any security or bond for the due arrival and entry of the goods at the Port of destination.

In any Customs-port other than a Port in which the preceding clause may for the time being be in force, the Customs-collector may, on application by the owner of any goods so imported and manifested, grant leave for transshipment without payment of the duty (if any) leviable at such Port; provided that, where the goods so transhipped are dutiable, and are to be removed to some other Customs-port, the applicant shall enter into a bond, with such security as may be required of him, in a sum equal at least to the duty chargeable on such goods, for the due arrival and entry thereof at the Port of destination within such time as such Customs-collector directs.

129. An officer of Customs shall, in every case, be deputed free of charge to superintend the removal of transhipped goods from vessel to vessel.

130. The powers conferred on the Customs-collector by section 128 shall be exercised, and the transshipment shall be performed, subject to such rules as may from time to time be made by the Local Government.

No rules made under this section shall come into force until after the expiry of such reasonable time from the date of the publication of the same as the Local Government may in each case appoint in this behalf.

131. All goods transhipped under the second clause of section 128 for removal to a Customs-port shall on their arrival at such Port be entered in like manner as goods are entered on the first importation thereof, and under the laws and rules, in so far as such laws and rules can be made applicable, which regulate the entry of such last-mentioned goods.

132. If two or more vessels belonging wholly or in part to the same owner be at any Customs-port at the same time, any provisions and stores in use or ordinarily shipped for use on board may, at the discretion of the Customs-collector, be transhipped from one such vessel to any other such vessel without payment of import-duty.

133. A transhipment-fee on any goods or class of goods transhipped under this Act, may be levied at such rates, on each bale or package, or according to weight, measurement, quantity, or number, and under such rules as the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor or General in Council, may from time to time by notification in the local official Gazette prescribe for each port.

134. The Governor General in Council may from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, prohibit, at any specified Port, or at all Ports, the transhipment, of any specified class of goods, generally or when destined for any specified ports, or prescribe any special mode of transhipping any specified class of goods.

No goods to be transhipped except as provided.

135. Except as provided in this Act, no goods shall be transhipped at any Port or place in British India.

CHAPTER XIII.

EXPORTATION OR SHIPMENT, AND RE-LANDING.

136. Except with the written permission of the Customs-collector, no goods other than passengers' baggage, or ballast urgently required for a vessel's safety shall be shipped or water-borne to be shipped in any vessel in a Customs-port until an order has been obtained under section 61 for entry outwards of such vessel.

When such order has been obtained, the export cargo of such vessel may be shipped, subject to the provisions next hereinafter contained.

137. Unless the Chief Customs-Authority shall, in the case of any Customs-port or wharf, or of any class of goods, otherwise direct by notification in the local official Gazette, no goods, except passengers' baggage, shall be shipped or water-borne to be shipped for exportation, until—

(a) the owner has delivered to the Customs-collector, or other proper officer, a shipping-bill of such goods in duplicate in such form and containing such particulars in addition to those specified in

section 29 as may from time to time be prescribed by the Chief Customs-Authority;

(b) such owner has paid the duties (if any) payable on such goods; and

(c) such bill has been passed by the Customs-collector.

138. Before any warehoused goods or goods subject to excise-duties, or goods entitled to drawback of Customs-duties on exportation, or goods exportable only under particular rules or restrictions, are permitted to be exported, the owner shall, if required so to do, give security by bond in such sum, not exceeding twice the duty leviable on such goods, as the Customs-collector directs, with one sufficient surety, that such goods shall be duly shipped, exported and landed at the place for which they are entered outwards, or shall be otherwise accounted for to the satisfaction of such officer.

139. When goods are cleared for shipment on a shipping-bill presented after port-clearance has been granted, the Customs-collector may, if he thinks fit, levy, in addition to any duty to which such goods are ordinarily liable, a charge not exceeding—

(a) in the case of goods liable to duties on fixed tariff valuations, one per cent. on the tariff value;

(b) in the case of all other goods, one per cent. on the market value.

Nothing in this section shall apply to any shipment of treasure or opium.

140. If any goods mentioned in a shipping-bill or manifest be not shipped, or be shipped and afterwards re-landed, the owner shall, before the expiration of five clear working days after the vessel on which such goods were intended to be shipped, or from which they were re-landed, has left the Port, give information of such short-shipment or re-landing to the Customs-collector.

Upon an application being made to the Customs-collector, any duty levied upon goods not shipped, or upon goods shipped and afterwards re-landed, shall be refunded to the person on whose behalf such duty was paid: Provided that no such refund shall be allowed unless information has been given as above required.

141. If, after having cleared from any Customs-port any vessel, without having discharged her cargo, returns to such Port, or puts into any other Customs-port, any owner of goods in such vessel, if he desires to land or tranship the same or any portion thereof for re-export, may, with the consent of the Master, apply to the Customs-collector in that behalf.

The Customs-collector, if he grant the application, shall thereupon send an officer of Customs to watch the vessel, and to take charge of such goods during such re-landing or transhipment.

Such goods shall not be allowed to be transhipped or re-exported free of duty by reason of the previous settlement of duty at the time of first export, unless they are lodged and remain

until the time of re-export, under the custody of an officer of Customs, in a place appointed by the Customs-collector, or are transhipped under such custody.

All expenses attending such custody shall be borne by the owner.

142. In either of the cases mentioned in section 141, the Master of the vessel may enter such vessel inwards, and any owner of goods therein may, with the consent of the Master, land the same under the rules herein contained for the importation of goods.

In every such case, any export-duty levied shall be refunded to, and any amount paid in drawback shall be recovered from, such owner.

143. The Customs-collector may, on application by the Master of any vessel, which is obliged before completing her voyage to put into any Customs-port for repairs, permit him to land the cargo, or any portion thereof, and to place it in the custody of an officer of Customs during such repairs, and to re-ship and export the same free of duty.

All expenses attending such custody shall be borne by the Master.

CHAPTER XIV.

SPIRIT.

Exportation of spirit under bond for excise-duty.

144. The Chief Customs-Authority may from time to time make rules prescribing the conditions on which spirit manufactured in British India may be removed from any licensed distillery for exportation without payment of excise-duty.

The person so removing any such spirit shall execute a bond with one or more sureties, in the form marked C hereto annexed, or (when such form is inapplicable or insufficient) in such other form as the said Authority from time to time prescribes, conditioned that such duty shall be paid on all such spirit as is

(a) not exported within four months from the date of the bond, or

(b) exported to a Customs-port unless the payment of excise-duty as provided by this chapter in respect thereof at the port of destination is within six months from the date of the bond proved to the satisfaction of the proper officer.

The Chief Officer of Customs of the port of exportation may, on sufficient cause shown, extend for a further term not exceeding four months the period allowed for the exportation of any such spirit, or for the production of such proof that duty has been paid.

145. Spirit intended for exportation under bond for the excise-duty shall be taken from the distillery direct to the Custom-house, under passes to be granted for that purpose by the officers of Excise.

146. Spirit brought to the Custom-house for exportation under bond for the excise-duty shall, previous to shipment, be gauged

and proved by an officer of Customs, and the quantity of spirit for which credit is to be given in the settlement of any bond shall be determined in the same manner.

147. Excise-duty shall be recoverable previous to shipment upon the excess (if any) of the quantity of spirit passed from a distillery over the quantity ascertained by gauge and proof at the Custom-house, less an allowance for ullage and wastage at such rates as are from time to time prescribed by the Local Government and notified in the local official Gazette.

148. Spirit exported under bond for excise-duty from any Customs-port to any other Customs-port, shall be charged at the Port of importation with excise-duty at the ordinary rate to which spirit of the like kind and strength is liable at such Port.

149. Spirit brought to the Custom-house for exportation under bond for the excise-duty may, on payment of such duty, be removed for local consumption under passes to be granted for that purpose by the officers of Excise.

Credit for every such payment shall be given in discharge of the bond to which it relates.

Drawback of excise duty on export of spirit.

150. A drawback of excise-duty paid on spirit manufactured in British India and exported to any Foreign Port under the provisions of section 138, shall be allowed by the Customs-collector at the Port of exportation:

Provided that the exportation be made within one year from the date of payment of such excise-duty, and that the spirit, when brought to the Custom-house, be accompanied by a pass in which such payment is certified.

Such drawback shall be regulated by the strength and quantity of such spirit as ascertained by gauge and proof by an officer of customs.

Miscellaneous.

151. If spirit manufactured in British India upon which excise-duty has been paid is exported from one Customs port to another, and the rate of local excise-duty at the port of importation is higher than that already paid upon such spirit, a differential duty shall be charged thereon, at such rate as the Local Government at such Port may by notification in the local official Gazette from time to time prescribe.

152. Rum-shrub, cordial, and other such liquor prepared in a licensed distillery under the supervision of the surveyor or officer in charge of the distillery shall be charged with excise-duty under this Act according to the quantity of spirit used in its preparation as ascertained by such surveyor or officer.

The provisions of this Act respecting spirit, except such as relate to gauge and proof, shall apply to such liquor.

153. No drawback shall be allowed for any spirit on which duty has been paid, nor shall the duty due on any spirit under bond be remitted, unless the spirit is shipped from the Custom-house, and in a vessel whereon an officer of Customs has been appointed to superintend the receipt of export-cargo.

154. No spirit shipped for exportation shall be re-landed without a special pass from an officer of Excise, in addition to any permission of an officer of Customs which may be required by the law for the time being in force.

155. When by any law for the time being in force a special duty is imposed on spirit rendered unfit for human consumption, the Local Government may from time to time make rules for ascertaining and determining what spirit imported into British India shall be deemed to have been effectually and permanently so rendered unfit and for causing such spirit to be so rendered, if necessary, by their own officers, and at the expense of the person importing the same, before the Customs-duties leviable thereon are levied.

In the absence of any such rules, or if any dispute arises as to their applicability, the Chief Customs-Officer shall decide what spirit is subject only to the said special duty, and such decision shall be final.

Decision where no rules, or their applicability, disputed.

CHAPTER XV. COASTING TRADE.

156. Except as hereinafter provided, nothing in Chapters VII, IX, X, and part of XIII inapplicable to coasting trade. sections 136, 139 and 141 to 143 inclusive of this Act shall apply to coasting vessels or to goods imported or exported in such vessels.

157. The Local Government may, from time to time, make rules consistent with the provisions of this Chapter,

(a) extending any provision of the Chapters and Sections mentioned in section 156 with or without modification to any coasting vessels or to any goods imported or exported in such vessels;

(b) exempting any such vessels or goods from any of the other provisions of this Act except those contained in this Chapter;

(c) prescribing the conditions on which goods, or any specified class of goods, may be (1) carried in a coasting vessel, whether shipped at a Foreign Port, or at a Customs-port, or at a place declared under section 12 to be a port; (2) shipped in a coasting vessel before all dutiable goods and goods brought in such vessel from a Foreign Port have been unladen;

(d) prohibiting the conveyance of any specified class of goods generally, or to or between specified Ports in a coasting vessel;

158. Before any coasting vessel departs from the port of lading or when there are more ports of lading than one, the first port of lading, the Master shall fill in, sign and deliver to the

Customs-collector a manifest in duplicate containing a true specification of all goods to be carried in such vessel, in such form, and accompanied by such shipping-bills or other documents as may from time to time be prescribed by the Chief Customs-Authority

If the Customs-collector sees no objection to the departure of the vessel, he shall retain the duplicate and return the original manifest dated and signed by him together with its accompaniments; and such manifest shall be the port-clearance of the vessel unless, under the general orders of the Chief Customs-Authority, a separate port-clearance be prescribed.

159. Within twenty-four hours after the arrival of any coasting vessel at any Customs-port, whether intermediate or final, and before any goods are there discharged, the manifest, together with the other documents referred to in section 158, shall be delivered to the Customs-collector, who shall note on the manifest the date of delivery.

If the vessel has touched at any Foreign Port between such Port of arrival and her last preceding Customs-port of departure, the Master shall append to the manifest a declaration to that effect, and shall also indicate on the manifest the portions (if any) of the cargo therein described which have been discharged, and subjoin thereto a true specification of all goods shipped at such Port.

If the Customs-port of arrival be an intermediate Port, and a portion only of the cargo is to be discharged thereat, the Master shall likewise so deliver an extract from the manifest signed by him, relating to such portion, and the Customs-collector shall, after verifying such extract, return to him the original manifest and all documents accompanying it except those relating to such portion.

If in any case the cargo actually on board any coasting vessel on her arrival at any Customs-port does not, owing to short-shipment, re-landing, or other cause, correspond with the specification thereof in the manifest returned to the Master under the second clause of section 158, such Master shall, before delivery of such manifest under this section, note thereon the particulars of the difference.

The Customs-collector, when satisfied with the manifest and other documents, shall grant an order to break bulk.

160. Before any coasting vessel departs from any Customs-port at which she has touched during her voyage, the Master shall re-deliver the original manifest to the Customs-collector, after indicating thereon the portions (if any) of the cargo therein described which have been discharged, and subjoining thereto a true specification of all goods shipped at such Port. He shall also deliver a duplicate, signed by him, of the specification so subjoined.

If the Customs-collector sees no objection to the departure of the vessel, he shall proceed as prescribed in the second clause of section 158.

161. The Customs-collector may, for sufficient reason, refuse port-clearance to any coasting vessel declared to be bound to, or about to

Power to require bond before port-clearance is granted.

touch at, any Customs-port, unless the owner or Master gives a bond with such security as the Customs-collector deems sufficient for the production to the Customs-collector of a certificate from the proper officer of the Port to which such vessel is said to be bound, of her arrival at such Port within a reasonable time to be prescribed in each case by the Customs-collector.

162. When permission has been granted by the Customs-collector for the discharge of cargo from any coasting vessel—

(a) if the vessel has not touched at any intermediate Foreign Port in the course of her voyage, and has not on board any dutiable goods, the cargo may be forthwith landed and removed by the owner, without entry thereof at the Customs-house and clearance for home-consumption, but subject to such general check and control as the Chief Customs-Authority may from time to time by rules prescribe;

(b) if the vessel has so touched at any such Port, or has on board any such goods, such vessel shall be subject to all the provisions of Chapter VII of this Act relating to vessels arriving and such goods, and until such goods have been duly discharged all other goods on board shall be subject to the provisions of Chapter IX of this Act relating to goods imported.

163. If any of the goods on board of any coasting vessel be subject to any excise-duty, they shall not be unladen without the permission of the proper officer of Excise.

164. Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, the Chief Customs Authority may authorize the Customs-collector to grant a general pass, on any conditions which such Authority thinks expedient, for the lading and clearance, and for the entry and unlading, of any coasting steam-vessel at any Ports of despatch or destination, or at any intermediate Ports at which she touches for the purpose of receiving goods or passengers.

Such pass shall be valid throughout British India, or for such Ports only as may be specified therein.

Any such general pass may be revoked by order of the Chief Customs-Authority by whom the grant thereof was authorized, by notice in writing under the hand of such Authority, delivered to the Master or to the owner of such steam-vessel, or to any of the crew on board.

165. The Chief Customs-Authority may direct that the Master of any coasting vessel which is square-rigged or propelled by steam shall keep, or cause to be kept, a cargo-book, stating the name of the Master, the vessel, the Port to which she belongs, and the Port to which on each voyage she is bound.

At every Port of lading such Master shall enter, or cause to be entered, in such book the name of such Port, and an account of all goods there taken on board of such vessel, with a description of the packages, and the quantities and descriptions of the goods contained therein or stowed loose, and the names of the respective shippers and consignees, in so far as such particulars are known to him.

At every Port of discharge of any such goods such Master shall enter, or cause to be entered, in such book the respective days on which such goods or any of them are delivered out of such vessel.

The respective times of departure from every Port of lading, and of arrival at every Port of discharge, shall in like manner be duly entered.

Every such Master shall, on demand, produce his cargo-book for the inspection of any officer of Customs, and such officer shall be at liberty to make any note or remark therein.

The Chief Customs-Authority may, in the case of any vessel the Master whereof has been directed to keep a cargo-book under this section, dispense with the manifest required under sections 158, 159 and 160.

166. Any duly empowered officer of Customs may go on board of any coasting vessel in any Port or place in British India, and may at any period of a voyage search any such vessel and examine all goods on board, and all goods then lading or unlading, and may demand the production of any document, which ought to be on board of any such vessel.

The Customs-collector may further require that any such document belonging to any coasting vessel then in Port shall be brought to him for inspection.

CHAPTER XVI.

OFFENCES AND PENALTIES.

167. The offences mentioned in the first column of the following schedule shall be punishable to the extent mentioned in the third column of the same with reference to such offences respectively :

Offences.	Section of this Act to which offence has reference.	Penalties.
1.—Contravening any rule made under this Act.	General	Penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees. such goods shall be liable to confiscation.
2.—If any goods be landed or shipped, or if an attempt be made to land or ship any goods, or if any goods be brought into any bay, river, creek or arm of the sea, for the purpose of being landed or shipped, at any port or place which, at the date of such landing, shipment, attempt or bringing, is not a Port for the landing and shipment of goods,	11	
3.—If any person ship or land goods, or aid in the shipment or landing of goods, or knowingly keep or conceal, or knowingly permit or procure to be kept or concealed, any goods shipped or landed, or intended to be shipped or landed, contrary to the provisions of this Act ; or if any person be found to have been on board of any vessel liable to confiscation on account of the commission of an offence under No. 2 of this section, while such vessel is within any bay, river, creek or arm of the sea which is not a port for the landing or shipment of goods,	General 11	such person shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees.
4.—If any vessel which has been within the limits of any Port in British India with cargo on board, be afterwards found in any port, bay, river, creek or arm of the sea in British India, light or in ballast, and if the Master be unable to give a due account of the Customs-port where such vessel lawfully discharged her cargo,	11	such vessel shall be liable to confiscation.
5.—If any goods are put, without the authority of the proper officer of Customs, on board of any tug-steamers or pilot-vessel from any sea-going vessel inward-bound ; or if any goods are put, without such authority, out of any tug-steamers or pilot-vessel for the purpose of being put on board of any such vessel outward-bound ; or if any goods on which drawback has been granted are put, without such authority, on board of any tug-steamers or pilot-vessel for the purpose of being re-landed,	11	such goods shall be liable to confiscation, and the Master of every such tug-steamers or pilot-vessel shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees.

OFFENCES AND PENALTIES—*contd.*

Offences.	Section of this Act to which offence has reference.	Penalties.
6.—If any vessel arriving at, or departing from, any Customs-port fails, when so required under section 17, to bring-to at any such station as has been appointed by the Chief Customs-Authority for the boarding or landing of an officer of Customs,	17	the Master of such vessel shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees.
7.—If any vessel arriving at any Customs-port, after having come to its proper place of mooring or unloading, removes from such place, except with the authority of the Conservator, obtained in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Ports Act, 1875, or other lawful authority, to some other place of mooring or unloading, or if any vessel not brought into Port by a Pilot be not anchored or moored in accordance with any direction of the Chief Customs-Authority under section 17,	17	the Master of such vessel shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees, and the vessel, if not entered, shall not be allowed to enter until the penalty is paid.
8.—If any goods, the importation or exportation of which is for the time being prohibited or restricted by or under Chapter IV of this Act, be imported into or exported from British India contrary to such prohibition or restriction; or if any attempt be made so to import or export any such goods; or if any such goods be found in any package produced to any officer of Customs as containing no such goods; or if any such goods, or any dutiable goods be found either before or after landing or shipment to have been concealed in any manner on board of any vessel within the limits of any port in British India; or if any goods, the exportation of which is prohibited or restricted as aforesaid, be brought to any wharf in order to be put on board of any vessel for exportation contrary to such prohibition or restriction,	18 & 19	such goods shall be liable to confiscation; and any person concerned in any such offence shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding three times the value of the goods, or not exceeding one thousand rupees.
9.—If upon an application to pass any goods through the Custom-house, any person not being the owner of such goods, and not having proper and sufficient authority from the owner, subscribes or attests any document relating to any goods on behalf of such owner,	General	such person shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees.

OFFENCES AND PENALTIES—*contd.*

Offences.	Section of this Act to which offence has reference.	Penalties.
10.—If any goods, on the entry of which for re-export drawback has been paid, are not duly exported or are unshipped or relanded at any Customs-port (not having been duly relanded or discharged under the provisions of this Act).	42 & 43	such goods, together with any vessel used in so unshipping or relanding them, shall be liable to confiscation ; and the Master of the vessel from which such goods are so unshipped or relanded, and any person by whom or by whose orders or means such goods are so unshipped or relanded, or who aids or is concerned in such unshipping or relanding, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding three times the value of such goods, or not exceeding one thousand rupees.
11.—If any wine, spirit, provisions or stores be not laden on board of the vessel on board of which they should under the provisions of section 45, 46, 47 or 48 be laden, or be unladen from such vessel without the permission of the proper officer of Customs,	44 to 48	such wine, spirit, provisions or stores shall be liable to confiscation.
12.—If any goods be entered for drawback, which are of less value than the amount of the drawback claimed,	50	such goods shall be liable to confiscation.
13.—If, in any river or Port wherein a place has been fixed under section 53 by the Local Government, any vessel arriving passes beyond such place, before delivery of a manifest to the pilot, officer of Customs, or other person duly authorized to receive the same, or	53	the Master of such vessel shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees.
14.—If the Master of any vessel arriving which remains outside or below any place so fixed wilfully omits, for the space of twenty-four hours after anchoring, to deliver a manifest as required by this Act.	"	such Master shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees.
15.—If, after any vessel arriving has entered any Customs-port in which a place has not been fixed under section 53, the Master of such vessel wilfully omits, for the space of twenty-four hours after anchoring, to deliver a manifest as required by this Act.	54	ditto ditto.
16.—If any manifest delivered under section 53, 54, 60, 63 or 66 is not signed by the person delivering the same and is not in the form or does not contain the particulars required by section 55 or 63, as the case may be, in so far as such particulars are applicable to the ship, cargo and voyage ; or if any manifest so delivered does not contain a specification true to the best of such person's knowledge of all goods imported or to be exported in such vessel,	55 & 63 "	the person delivering such manifest shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees.

OFFENCES AND PENALTIES—*contd.*

Offences.	Section of this Act to which offence has reference.	Penalties.
<p>17.—If any goods entered in the import manifest of a vessel are not found on board of the vessel ; or if the quantity so found is short, and if such deficiency is not accounted for to the satisfaction of the officer in charge of the Custom-house ;</p>	55 & 64	<p>the Master of such vessel shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twice the amount of duty chargeable on the missing or deficient goods, if they be dutiable and the duty leviable thereon can be ascertained, or otherwise to a penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees for every missing or deficient package or separate article.</p>
<p>18.—If any person required by this Act to receive a manifest from any Master of a vessel, refuses so to do, or fails to countersign the same or to enter thereon the particulars referred to in section 56,</p>	53, 54 & 56	<p>such person shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees.</p>
<p>19.—If bulk be broken in any vessel previous to the grant by the Customs-collector, of an order for entry inwards or a special pass permitting bulk to be broken,</p>	57 & 59	<p>the Master of such vessel shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees.</p>
<p>20.—If any bill of lading or copy required under section 58 is false and the Master is unable to satisfy the Customs-collector that he was not aware of the fact ; or if any such bill or copy has been altered with fraudulent intent ; or if the goods mentioned in any such bill or copy have not been <i>bond fide</i> shipped as shewn therein ; or if any such bill of lading or any bill of lading of which a copy is delivered, has not been made previously to the departure of the vessel from the place where the goods referred to in such bill of lading were shipped ; or if any part of the cargo has been staved, destroyed or thrown overboard ; or if any package has been opened, and such part of the cargo or such package be not accounted for to the satisfaction of the Customs-collector,</p>	58	<p>the Master of the vessel shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees.</p>
<p>21.—If any Master of a vessel attempts to depart without a port-clearance,</p>	62	<p>such Master shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees.</p>
<p>22.—If any vessel actually departs without a port-clearance,</p>	62	<p>the Master of such vessel shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees.</p>
<p>23.—If any pilot takes charge of any vessel proceeding to sea, notwithstanding that the Master of such vessel does not produce a port-clearance,</p>	62	<p>such pilot, on conviction before a Magistrate, shall be liable to fine not exceeding one thousand rupees.</p>
<p>24.—If any Master of a vessel refuses to receive on board an officer of Customs deputed under section 67,</p>	64	<p>such Master shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees for each day during which such officer is not received on board ; and the vessel</p>

OFFENCES AND PENALTIES—*contd.*

Offences.	Section of this Act to which offence has reference.	Penalties.
25.—If any Master of a vessel refuses to receive on board one servant of such officer, or to provide such officer and servant with suitable shelter and accommodation, and with a due allowance of fresh water, and with the means of cooking on board,	68	if not entered shall not be allowed to enter until such penalty is paid. such Master shall, in each such case, be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees.
26.—If any Master of a vessel refuses to allow such vessel, or any box, place or closed receptacle in such vessel, to be searched when so required by an officer of Customs bearing a written order to search; or if an officer of Customs places any lock, mark or seal upon any goods in a vessel, and such lock, mark or seal is wilfully opened, altered or broken, before due delivery of such goods; or if any such goods are secretly conveyed away; or if any hatchway or entrance to the hold of a vessel, after having been fastened down by an officer of Customs, is opened without his permission,	69	the Master of such vessel shall be liable, upon conviction before a Magistrate, to a fine not exceeding one thousand rupees.
27.—If the Master of any vessel laid up by the withdrawal of the officer of Customs shall, before application is made by him for an officer of Customs to superintend the receipt of cargo, cause or suffer to be put on board of such vessel any goods whatever, in contravention of Section 70,	70	such Master shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees, and the goods, if protected by a pass, shall be liable to be re-landed for examination at the expense of the vessel, and, if not protected by a pass, shall be liable to confiscation.
28.—If any Master of a vessel in any case other than that provided for by No. 27 causes or suffers any goods to be discharged, shipped, or water-borne contrary to any of the provisions of section 70, 72 or 75,	70, 72 & 75	such Master shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees; and all goods so discharged, shipped, or water-borne shall be liable to confiscation.
29.—If when a boat-note is required by section 76 any goods water-borne for the purpose of being landed from any vessel, and warehoused or passed for importation, or of being shipped for exportation, be found without such note; or if any goods are found on board any boat in excess of such boat-note whether such goods are intended to be landed from, or to be shipped on board of, any vessel,	76	such goods shall be liable to confiscation; and the person by whose authority the goods are being landed or shipped, and the person in charge of the boat, shall each be liable to a penalty not exceeding twice the amount of duty (if any) leviable on the said goods.
30.—If any person refuses to receive, or fails to sign, or to note the prescribed particulars upon, any boat-note, as required by	76	such person, master or officer shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees.

OFFENCES AND PENALTIES—*contd.*

Offences.	Section of this Act to which offence has reference.	Penalties.
section 76, or if any Master or officer of a vessel receiving the same fails to deliver it when required so to do by any officer of Customs authorized to make such requisition,		
31.—If any goods are, without permission, shipped or water-borne to be shipped or are landed except from or at a wharf or other place duly appointed for the purpose; or if any goods water-borne for the purpose of being landed or shipped are not landed or shipped without unnecessary delay; or if the boat containing such goods be found out of the proper track between the vessel and the wharf or other proper place of landing or shipping, and such deviation be not accounted for to the satisfaction of the Customs-collector; or	73	such goods shall be liable to confiscation; and the person by whose authority the goods are shipped, landed water-borne or transhipped and the person in charge of the vessel employed conveying them, shall each be liable to a penalty not exceeding twice the amount of the duty (if any) leviable on such goods.
if any goods are transhipped contrary to the provisions of section 78,	78	
32.—If, after the issue of a notification under section 79 with regard to any Port, any goods are found within the limits of such Port on board of any boat not duly licensed and registered,	79	such goods, unless they are covered by a special permit from the Customs-collector, shall be liable to confiscation, and the owner or the person in charge of the boat shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred rupees.
33.—If any Master of a vessel discharges or suffers to be discharged any goods not duly entered in the manifest of such vessel,	55 & 82	such Master shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees.
34.—If any goods are found concealed in any place, box or closed receptacle in any vessel, and are not duly accounted for to the satisfaction of the officer in charge of the Custom-house,	General	such goods shall be liable to confiscation,
35.—If any goods are found on board in excess of those entered in the manifest, or not corresponding with the specification therein contained,	55 & 82	such goods shall be liable to confiscation, or to be charged with such increased rates of duty as the chief officer of Customs directs.
36.—If, after any goods have been landed and before they have been passed through the Custom-house, the owner removes or attempts to remove them, with the intention of defrauding the revenue,	86 & 87	such goods shall be liable to confiscation; or if the goods cannot be recovered, the owner shall be liable, in addition to full duty, to a penalty not exceeding twice the amount of such duty, if the goods be dutiable and the duty leviable there on can be ascertained; or, otherwise to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees for every missing or deficient package or separate article.

OFFENCES AND PENALTIES—*contd.*

Offences	Section of this Act to which offence has reference.	Penalties.
<p>37.—If it be found, when any goods are entered at, or brought to be passed through, a Custom-house, either for importation or exportation that</p> <p>(a) the packages in which they are contained differ widely from the description given in the bill of entry or application for passing them; or</p> <p>(b) the contents thereof have been wrongly described in such bill or application as regards the denominations, characters or conditions according to which such goods are chargeable with duty, or are being imported or exported; or</p> <p>(c) the contents of such packages have been mis-stated in regard to sort, quality, quantity or value; or</p> <p>(d) goods not stated in the bill of entry or application have been concealed in, or mixed with, the articles specified therein, or have apparently been packed so to deceive the officers of Customs, and such circumstance is not accounted for to the satisfaction of the Customs-collector.</p>	86 & 137	<p>such packages, together with the whole of the goods contained therein, shall be liable to confiscation, and every person concerned in any such offence shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees.</p>
<p>38.—If, when goods are passed by tale or by package, any omission or misdescription thereof tending to injure the revenue be discovered,</p>	86 & 94	<p>the person guilty of such omission or misdescription shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten times the amount of duty which might have been lost to Government by such omission or misdescription, unless it be proved to the satisfaction of the officer in charge of the Custom-house that the variance was accidental.</p>
<p>39.—If, without entry duly made, any goods are taken or passed out of any Custom-house or wharf,</p>	86	<p>the person so taking or passing such goods shall, in every such case, be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees, and such goods shall be liable to confiscation.</p>
<p>40.—If any prohibited or dutiable goods are found, either before or after landing, concealed in any passenger's baggage,</p>	General.	<p>such passenger shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees, and such goods shall be liable to confiscation.</p>
<p>41.—If any goods entered to be warehoused are carried into the warehouse, unless with the authority, or under the care, of the proper officers of Customs, and in such manner, by such persons, within such time, and by such roads or ways, as such officers direct,</p>	93	<p>such goods shall be liable to confiscation, and any person so carrying them shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees.</p>

OFFENCES AND PENALTIES—*contd.*

Offences.	Section of this Act to which offence has reference.	Penalties.
42.—If any goods entered to be warehoused are not duly warehoused in pursuance of such entry, or are withheld, or removed from any proper place of examination before they have been examined and certified by the proper officer,	94	such goods shall be deemed not to have been duly warehoused, and shall be liable to confiscation.
43.—If any warehoused goods be not warehoused in accordance with sections 94 and 95,	94 & 95	such goods shall be liable to confiscation.
44.—If the licensee of any private warehouse licensed under this Act does not open the same when required so to do by any officer entitled to have access thereto, or, upon demand made by any such officer refuses access to any such officer,	97	such licensee shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees, and shall further be liable to have his license forthwith cancelled.
45.—If the keeper of any public warehouse, or the licensee of any private warehouse, neglects to stow the goods warehoused therein, so that easy access may be had to every package and parcel thereof,	Chap. XI.	such keeper or licensee shall, for every such neglect, be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty rupees.
46.—If the owner of any warehoused goods, or any person in the employ of such owner, clandestinely opens any warehouse, or, except in presence of the proper officer of Customs, gains access to his goods,	99	such owner or person shall, in every such case, be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees.
47.—If any warehoused goods are opened in contravention of the provisions of section 98; or if any alteration be made in such goods or in the packing thereof, except as provided in section 100,	98 & 100	such goods shall be liable to confiscation.
48.—If any goods lodged in a private warehouse are found at the time of delivery therefrom to be deficient, and such deficiency is not due solely to ullage or wastage, as allowed under sections 116 and 117,	123	the licensee of such warehouse shall, unless the deficiency be accounted for to the satisfaction of the Customs-collector, be liable to a penalty equal to five times the duty chargeable on the goods so deficient.
49.—If the keeper of any public warehouse, or the licensee of any private warehouse, fails, on the requisition of any officer of Customs, to produce any goods which have been deposited in such warehouse, and which have not been duly cleared and delivered therefrom, and is unable to account for such failure to the satisfaction of the Customs-collector.	123	such keeper or licensee shall, for every such failure, be liable to pay the duties due on such goods, and also a penalty not exceeding fifty rupees in respect of every package or parcel so missing or deficient.
50.—If any goods, after being duly warehoused, are fraudulently concealed in, or removed from, the warehouse, or abstracted from any package, or transferred from one package to another, or otherwise, for the purpose of illegal removal or concealment,	Chap. XI.	such goods shall be liable to confiscation, and any person concerned in any such offence shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees.
51.—If any goods lodged in a private warehouse are found to exceed the registered quantity,	Ditto	such excess, unless accounted for to the satisfaction of the officer in charge of the Custom-house, shall be charged with five times the ordinary duty thereon.

OFFENCES AND PENALTIES—*contd.*

Offences.	Section of this Act to which offence has reference.	Penalties.
52.—If any goods be removed from the warehouse in which they were originally deposited, except in the presence, or with the sanction, of the proper officer, or under the proper authority for their delivery,	Ditto	such goods shall be liable to confiscation, and any person so removing them shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees.
53.—If any person illegally takes any goods out of any warehouse without payment of duty, or aids, assists or is concerned therein,	Ditto	such person shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees.
54.—If any person contravenes any rule regarding the process of transhipment made by the Local Government, or	130	such person shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees; and any goods in respect of which such offence has been committed shall be liable to confiscation.
any prohibition or order relating to transhipment notified by the Governor General in Council, or	134	
tranships goods not allowed to be transhipped,		
55.—If any goods be taken on board of any vessel at any Customs-port in contravention of section 136,	136	the Master of such vessel shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees.
56.—If any goods not specified in a duly passed shipping-bill are taken on board of any vessel, contrary to the provisions of section 137,	137	the Master of such vessel shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty rupees for every package of such goods.
67.—If any goods specified in the manifest of any vessel, or in any shipping-bill, are not duly shipped before the departure of such vessel, or are reloaded;	140	the owner of such goods shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred rupees; and such goods shall be liable to confiscation.
and notice of such short shipment or reloading be not given as required by section 140,		
58.—If any goods duly shipped on board of any vessel be landed, except under section 141, 142 or 143, at any place other than that for which they have been cleared,	141	the Master of such vessel shall, unless the landing be accounted for to the satisfaction of the Customs-collector, be liable to a penalty not exceeding three times the value of such goods so landed.
	141	the Master of such vessel shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding the entire value of such goods unless the fact be accounted for to the satisfaction of the Customs-collector.
59.—If any goods on account of which drawback has been paid be not found on board of any vessel referred to in section 142.	155	such person shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees.
60.—If any person, without a special pass from an officer of excise at the place of exportation, relands or attempts to reland any spirits shipped for exportation,	154	such person shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees; and all such spirit shall be liable to confiscation.
61.—If any person wilfully contravenes any rule relating to spirits made under section 155,	157	the Master of such vessel shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees.
62.—If, in contravention of any rules made under section 157, any goods are taken into, or put out of, or carried in, any coasting vessel; or if any such rules be otherwise infringed,		

OFFENCES AND PENALTIES—*contd.*

Offences.	Section of this Act to which offence has reference.	Penalties.
63.—If, contrary to any such rules, any coasting vessel touches at any Foreign Port, or deviates from her voyage, unless forced by unavoidable circumstances; or if the Master of any such vessel which has touched at a Foreign Port fails to declare the same in writing to the Customs-collector at the Customs-port at which such vessel afterwards first arrives,	159	the Master of such vessel shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees; and if any goods liable to export duty have been landed from, or any goods liable to import duty have been shipped in, such vessel at such Foreign Port such Master shall further be liable to a penalty not exceeding three times the duty which would have been leviable on such goods if they had been exported from or imported at a Customs Port to or from Foreign Port, as the case may be.
64.—If in the case of any coasting vessel any of the provisions of section 158, 159 or 160 are not complied with,	158, 159 & 160	the Master of such vessel shall in each such case be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees.
65.—If the person executing any bond given under section 161 fail to produce the certificate mentioned in the same section, or to show sufficient reason for its non-production,	161	such person shall be bound to pay a penalty equal to double the amount of Customs-duties which would have been chargeable on the export-cargo of the vessel had she been declared to be bound to a Foreign Port.
66.—If the Master of any coasting vessel violates any of the conditions under which a general pass for such vessel has been granted,	164	such Master shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees.
67.—If any Master of a coasting vessel contravenes any of the provisions of section 165,	165	such Master shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees.
68.—If upon examination, any package entered in the cargo-book required by section 165, as containing dutiable goods, is found not to contain such goods; or if any package is found to contain dutiable goods not entered, or not entered as such, in such book,		such package, with its contents, shall be liable to confiscation.
69.—If the Master of any coasting vessel required under section 165 to keep a cargo book fails correctly to keep, or to cause to be kept, such book, or to produce the same on demand; or if at any time there be found on board of any such vessel any goods not entered in such book as laden, or any goods noted as delivered; or if any goods entered as laden and not noted as delivered, be not on board,	165	such Master shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees.
70.—If, contrary to the provisions of this or any other law for the time being in force relating to the Customs, any goods are laden on board of any vessel in any Customs-port and carried coastwise; or	Chapter XV.	such goods shall be liable to confiscation, and the Master of such vessel shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees.

OFFENCES AND PENALTIES—*contd.*

Offences.	Section of this Act to which offence has reference.	Penalties.
if any goods which have been brought coastwise are so unladen in any such Port; or if any goods are found on board of any coasting vessel without being entered in the manifest or cargo book or both (as the case may be) of such vessel,		
71.—If the Master of any coasting vessel refuses to bring any document to the Customs-collector when so required under section 166,	166	such Master shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding two hundred rupees.
72.—If any person makes or signs, or uses, any declaration or document used in the transaction of any business relating to the Customs, knowing such declaration or document to be false in any particular; or counterfeits, falsifies or fraudulently alters or destroys any such document, or any seal, signature, initials or other mark, made or impressed by any officer of Customs in the transaction of any business relating to the Customs; or being required under this Act to produce any document, refuses or neglects to produce such document; or being required under this Act to answer any question put to him by an officer of Customs, does not truly answer such question,	General	such person shall, on conviction of any such offence before a Magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand rupees.
73.—If any person on board of any vessel or boat in any Customs-port, or who has landed from any such vessel or boat, upon being asked by any such officer whether he has dutiable or prohibited goods about his person or in his possession, declares that he has not, and if any such goods are, after such denial, found about his person, or in his possession,	General	such goods shall be liable to confiscation, and such person shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding three times the value of such goods.
74.—If any officer of Customs requires any person to be searched for dutiable or prohibited goods, or to be detained, without having reasonable ground to believe that he has such goods about his person, or has been guilty of an offence relating to the Customs,	169	such officer shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.
75.—If any officer of Customs, or other person duly employed for the prevention of smuggling, is guilty of a wilful breach of the provisions of this Act,	General	such officer or person shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to simple imprisonment for any term not exceeding two years, or to fine, or to both.
76.—If any officer of Customs, or other person duly employed for the prevention of smuggling, practises, or attempts to practise, any fraud for the purpose of injuring the Customs-revenue, or abets or connives at any such fraud, or any attempt to practise any such fraud,	General	Ditto ditto.

OFFENCES AND PENALTIES—*contd.*

Offences.	Section of this Act to which offence has reference.	Penalties.
77.—If any Police-officer, whose duty it is, under section 180, to send a written notice or cause goods to be conveyed to a Custom-house, neglects so to do,	180	such officer shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred rupees.
78.—If any person intentionally obstructs any officer of Customs or other person duly employed for the prevention of smuggling, in the exercise of any powers given under this Act to such officer or person,	General	such person shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to imprisonment for any term not exceeding six months, or to a fine not exceeding one thousand rupees, or to both.
79.—If any officer of customs except in the discharge in good faith of his duty as such officer, discloses any particulars learned by him in his official capacity in respect of any goods, or shows any samples delivered to him in such capacity, or if any officer of Customs except as permitted by this Act, parts with the possession of any samples delivered to him in his official capacity.	195	he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees.
80.—If any person, without the approval of the Customs-collector under section 202, acts as an agent for the transaction of business as therein mentioned,	202	such person shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees.

Nothing in the second column of the above schedule shall be deemed to have the force of law.

168. The confiscation of any goods under this Act includes any package in which they are found, and all the other contents thereof.

Every vessel, cart or other means of conveyance, and every horse or other animal used in the removal of any goods liable to confiscation under this Act shall in like manner be liable to confiscation.

The confiscation of any vessel under this Act includes her tackle, apparel and furniture.

can bring him before the nearest Magistrate or Customs-collector.

The Magistrate or Customs-collector before whom any person is so brought shall, if he see no reasonable ground for search, forthwith discharge such person; but if otherwise, shall direct that the search be made.

A female shall not be searched by any but a female.

171. Any duly empowered officer of Customs or other person duly employed for the prevention of smuggling, may stop and search for smuggled goods any vessel, cart or other means of conveyance provided that he has reason to believe that smuggled goods are contained therein.

172. Any Magistrate may, on application by a Customs-collector, stating his belief that dutiable or prohibited goods are secreted in any place within the local limits of the jurisdiction of such Magistrate, issue a warrant to search for such goods.

Such warrant shall be executed in the same way, and shall have the same effect, as a search-warrant issued under the law relating to Criminal Procedure.

173. Any person against whom a reasonable suspicion exists that he has been guilty of an offence under this Act, may be arrested in any place, either upon land or water, by any officer of Customs or other person duly employed for the prevention of smuggling.

CHAPTER XVII.

PROCEDURE RELATING TO OFFENCES, APPEALS, &c.

169. Any officer of Customs duly employed in the prevention of smuggling may search any person on board of any vessel in any Port in British India, or any person who has landed from any vessel:

Provided that such officer has reason to believe that such person has dutiable or prohibited goods secreted about his person.

170. When any officer of Customs is about to search any person under the provisions of section 169, such person may require the said officer to take him, previous to search, before the nearest Magistrate or Customs-collector.

If such requisition be made, the officer of Customs may detain the person making it until he

Power to stop vessels, carts, &c., and search for goods on reasonable suspicion.

Power to issue search-warrants.

Persons reasonably suspected may be arrested.

or other person duly employed for the prevention of smuggling, may stop and search for smuggled goods

any vessel, cart or other means of conveyance provided that he has reason to believe that smuggled goods are contained therein.

a Customs-collector, stating his belief that dutiable or prohibited goods are secreted

in any place within the local limits of the jurisdiction of such Magistrate, issue a warrant to search for such goods.

Such warrant shall be executed in the same way, and shall have the same effect, as a search-warrant issued under the law relating to Criminal Procedure.

Any person against whom a reasonable suspicion exists that he has been guilty of an offence under this Act, may be arrested in any place, either upon land or water, by any officer of Customs or other person duly employed for the prevention of smuggling.

174. Every person arrested on the ground

Persons arrested to be taken to nearest Magistrate or Customs-collector.

or Customs-collector.

that he has been guilty of an offence under this Act, shall forthwith be taken before the nearest Magistrate

175. When any such person is taken before a

Persons taken before Magistrate may be detained or admitted to bail.

Magistrate, such Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, either commit him to gaol or order him to be kept in the cus-

tody of the Police for such time as is necessary to enable such Magistrate to communicate with the proper officers of Customs:

Provided that any person so arrested, committed, or kept shall be released on giving security to the satisfaction of the Magistrate to appear at such time and place as such Magistrate appoints in this behalf.

176. If any person liable to be arrested under

Person escaping may be afterwards arrested.

this Act, is not arrested at the time of committing the offence for which he is so

liable, or after arrest, makes his escape, he may at any time afterwards be arrested and taken before a Magistrate, to be dealt with as if he had been arrested at the time of committing such offence.

177. When any person employed on the crew

Persons in Her Majesty's Navy, when arrested to be secured on board until warrant procured.

of any of the ships of Her Majesty's Navy, Indian Marine or Marine Survey is arrested under this Act,

the arresting officer shall forthwith give notice thereof to the commanding officer of the ship, who shall thereupon place such person in security on board of such ship, until the arresting officer has obtained a warrant from a Magistrate for bringing up such person to be dealt with according to law.

The Magistrate shall grant such warrant upon complaint made to him by the arresting officer, stating the offence for which the person is detained.

178. Any thing liable to confiscation under this

Seizure of things liable to confiscation.

Act may be seized in any place, either upon land or

water, by any officer of Customs or other person duly employed for the prevention of smuggling.

179. All things seized on the ground that they

Things seized how dealt with.

are liable to confiscation under this Act shall, as soon as conveniently may be, be

delivered into the care of any Customs officer authorized to receive the same.

If there be no such officer at hand, all such things shall be carried to and deposited at the Custom-house nearest to the place of seizure.

If there be no Custom-house within a convenient distance, such things shall be deposited at the nearest place appointed by the Chief Customs-Authority for the deposit of things so seized.

180. When any things liable to confiscation

Procedure in respect of things seized on suspicion.

under this Act are seized by any Police-officer on suspicion that they have been stolen, he may carry them to any

Police-station or Court at which a complaint

connected with the stealing or receiving of such things has been made, or an enquiry connected with such stealing or receiving is in progress, and there detain such things until the dismissal of such complaint or the conclusion of such enquiry or of any trial thence resulting.

In every such case the Police-officer seizing the things shall send written notice of their seizure and detention to the nearest Custom-house; and immediately after the dismissal of the complaint or the conclusion of the enquiry or trial, he shall cause such things to be conveyed to, and deposited at, the nearest Custom-house, to be there proceeded against according to law.

181. When any thing is or seized, or any

When seizure or arrest is made, reason in writing to be given.

person is arrested, under this Act, the officer or other person making such seizure or arrest shall, on

demand of the person in charge of the thing so seized, or of the person so arrested, give him a statement in writing of the reason for such seizure or arrest.

182. In every case except the cases mentioned

Adjudication of confiscations and penalties.

in section 167, Nos. 26, 72 and 74 to 76 both inclusive, in which, under this Act, any-

thing is liable to confiscation or to increased rates of duty;

or any person is liable to a penalty;

such confiscation, increased rate of duty or penalty may be adjudged—

(a) without limit, by a Deputy Commissioner or Deputy Collector of Customs, or a Customs-collector;

(b) up to confiscation of goods not exceeding two hundred and fifty rupees in value, and imposition of penalty or increased duty not exceeding one-hundred, rupees by an Assistant Commissioner or Assistant Collector of Customs;

(c) up to confiscation of goods not exceeding fifty rupees in value, and imposition of penalty or increased duty not exceeding ten rupees, by such other subordinate officers of Customs as the Local Government may, from time to time, empower in that behalf in virtue of their office:

Provided that the Local Government may, in the case of any officer, performing the duties of a Customs-collector, limit his powers to those indicated in clause (b) or in clause (c) of this section, and may confer on any officer by name, or in virtue of his office, the powers indicated in clauses (a), (b) or (c) of this section.

183. Whenever confiscation is authorized by

Option to pay fine in lieu of confiscation.

this Act, the officer adjudging it shall give the owner of the goods an option to pay in lieu of confiscation such fine as the officer thinks fit.

184. When anything is confiscated under section

On confiscation of vessel or goods, property to vest in Her Majesty.

182, such thing shall thereupon vest in Her Majesty.

The officer adjudging confiscation shall take and hold possession of the thing confiscated, and every officer of Police, on the requisition of such officer, shall assist him in taking and holding such possession.

185. If any vessel actually departs without a port-clearance, or after failing to bring-to when required at any station appointed under section 17, the penalty to which the Master of such vessel is liable may be adjudged by the Chief Customs Officer of any Customs-port to which such vessel proceeds, or in which she is, and in the case of Aden, by such officer as the Governor of Bombay in Council appoints in this behalf.

A certificate of such departure or failure to bring-to when required, purporting to be signed by the Chief Customs Officer of the Port from which the vessel is stated to have so departed, shall be *prima facie* proof of the fact so certified.

186. The award of any confiscation, penalty or increased rate of duty under this Act by an officer of Customs shall not prevent the infliction of any punishment to which the person affected thereby is liable under any other law.

187. All offences against this Act, other than those cognizable under section 182 by officers of Customs may be tried summarily by a Magistrate.

188. Any person deeming himself aggrieved by any decision or order passed by an officer of customs under this Act may, within three months from the date of such decision or order, appeal therefrom to the Chief Customs-Authority, or, in such cases as the Local Government directs, to any officer of Customs not inferior in rank to a Customs Collector and empowered in that behalf by name or in virtue of his office by the Local Government.

Such authority or officer may thereupon make such further enquiry and pass such order as he thinks fit, confirming, altering or annulling the decision or order appealed against :

Provided that no such order in appeal shall have the effect of subjecting any person to any greater confiscation, penalty or rate of duty than has been adjudged against him in the original decision or order.

Every order passed in appeal under this section shall, subject to the power of revision conferred by section 191, be final.

189. Where the decision or order appealed against relates to any duty or penalty leviable in respect of any goods, the owner of such goods, if desirous of appealing against such decision or order, shall, pending the appeal, deposit in the hands of the Customs-collector at the Port where the dispute arises the amount demanded by the officer passing such decision or order.

When delivery of such goods to the owner thereof is withheld merely by reason of such amount not being paid, the Customs-collector shall upon such deposit being made cause such goods to be delivered to such owner.

If upon any such appeal it is decided that the whole or any portion of such amount was not leviable in respect of such goods, the Customs-collector shall return such amount or portion (as

the case may be) to the owner of such goods on demand by such owner.

190. If, upon consideration of the circumstances under which any penalty, increased rate of duty or confiscation has been adjudged under this Act by an officer of Customs, the Chief Customs-Authority is of opinion that such penalty, increased rate or confiscation ought to be remitted in whole or in part, or commuted, such Authority may remit the same or any portion thereof, or may, with the consent of the owner of any goods ordered to be confiscated, commute the order of confiscation to a penalty not exceeding the value of such goods.

191. The Local Government may on the application of any person aggrieved by any decision or order passed under this Act by any officer of Customs or Chief Customs-Authority, and from which no appeal lies, reverse or modify such decision or order.

192. When any fine, penalty or increased rate of duty is leviable under this Act, the goods in respect of which such fine, penalty or rate is leviable shall not be removed by the owner until such fine, penalty or rate is paid.

If any person has become liable to any such fine, penalty or rate in respect of any goods, the Customs-collector may detain any other goods belonging to such person passing through the custom-house until such fine, penalty or rate is paid.

193. When a penalty or increased rate of duty is adjudged against any person under this Act by any officer of Customs, such officer, if such penalty or increased rate be not paid, may levy the same by sale of any goods of the said person which may be in his charge, or in the charge of any other officer of Customs.

When an officer of Customs who has adjudged a penalty or increased rate of duty against any person under this Act is unable to realize the unpaid amount thereof from such goods, such officer may notify in writing to any Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such person or any goods belonging to him may be, the name and residence of the said person and the amount of penalty or increased rate of duty unrecovered ; and such Magistrate shall thereupon proceed to enforce payment of the said amount in like manner as if such penalty or increased rate had been a fine inflicted by himself.

CHAPTER XVIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

194. Any officer of Customs may open any package, and examine any goods brought by sea to, or shipped or brought for shipment at, any Customs-port.

195. The Customs-collector may, on the entry or clearance of any goods, or at any time while such goods are being passed through the Custom-house, take

samples of such goods, for examination or for ascertaining the value thereof on which duties are payable, or for any other necessary purpose.

Every such sample shall, if practicable, be at the option of the owner either restored to him, or sold and the proceeds accounted for to him.

196. The unshipping, carrying, shipping and landing of all goods, and the bringing of them to the proper place for examination or weighing, and the putting of them into and out of the scales, and the opening, unpacking, bulking, sorting, lotting, marking and numbering of goods, where such operations are necessary or permitted,

and the removing of goods to, and the placing of them in, the proper place of deposit,

shall be performed by or at the expense of the owner of such goods.

197. No owner of goods shall be entitled to claim from any officer of Customs compensation for any loss or damage occurring to such goods at any time while they remain or are lawfully detained in any Custom-house, or on any Custom-house wharf, or under charge of any officer of Customs, unless it be proved that such loss or damage was occasioned by the neglect or wilful act of such officer of Customs.

198. No proceeding other than a suit shall be commenced against any person for anything purporting to be done in pursuance of this Act without giving to such person a month's previous notice in writing of the intended proceeding, and of the cause thereof; or

after the expiration of three months from the Limitation, accrual of such cause.

199. The Chief Customs-Authority may from time to time fix the period after the expiration of which goods left on any Custom-house wharf, or other authorized landing place or part of the Custom-house premises, shall be subject to payment of fees, and the amount of such fees.

200. A duplicate of any certificate, manifest, bill or other Custom-house document may, on payment of a fee not exceeding ten rupees, be furnished, at the discretion of the Customs-collector, to any person applying for the same, if the Customs-collector is satisfied that no fraud has been committed or is intended by the applicant.

201. Except in the cases provided for by sections 36, 55, 63 and 94, the Customs-collector may in his discretion, upon payment of one rupee, authorize any document, after it has been entered and recorded in the Custom-house, to be amended.

202. No person authorized to act as an agent for the transaction of any business relating to the entrance or clearance of any vessel, or the import or export of goods or baggage, shall so act in any Custom-house, unless such authorization is approved by the Customs-collector.

Such officer may require any person so authorized to give a bond with sufficient security, in any sum not exceeding five thousand rupees, for his faithful behaviour as regards the Custom-house regulations and officers.

Such officer may, in case of misbehaviour of the person so authorized, suspend or withdraw such approval, but an appeal against every such suspension or withdrawal shall lie to the Chief Customs-Authority, whose decision thereon shall be final.

Every appeal under this section shall be made within one month of the suspension or withdrawal.

203. When any person applies to any officer of Customs for permission to transact any specified business with him on behalf of any other person, such officer may require the applicant to produce a written authority from the person on whose behalf such business is to be transacted, and in default of the production of such authority may refuse such permission.

The clerk, servant, or agent, of any person or mercantile firm, may transact business generally at the Custom-house on behalf of such person or firm: Provided that the Customs-collector may refuse to recognize such clerk, servant or agent unless such person or a member of such firm identifies such clerk, servant or agent to the Customs-collector as empowered to transact such business, and deposits with the Customs-collector an authority in writing duly signed, authorizing such clerk, servant or agent to transact such business on behalf of such person or firm.

204. All rules made under this Act shall be notified in the official Gazette, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

All such rules for the time being in force shall be collected, arranged and published at intervals not exceeding two years, and shall be sold to the public at a reasonable price.

205. Any notification made by any authority under powers conferred by this Act, may be cancelled in like manner by the same authority.

206. If in any case relating to the removal of goods from a warehouse without payment of duty, the person offending be an officer of Customs not acting in execution of his duty, and be prosecuted to conviction by the owner of such goods, no duty shall be payable in respect of such goods. For any damage so occasioned by such officer, the Customs-collector shall, with the sanction of the Chief Customs-Authority, make due compensation to such owner.

207. Nothing in this Act shall affect any law for the time being in force relating to the Commissioners for making improvements in the Port of Calcutta or the Trustees of the Port of Bombay respectively.

SCHEDULE.

PART I.

ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

Number and year.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
XXI of 1856 ...	An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Abkaree Revenue in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal.	Section eight. Sections ten to fifteen, both inclusive, the last sentence of section sixteen and the form of bond annexed to the Act.
VI of 1863 ...	An Act to consolidate and amend the laws relating to the administration of the Department of Sea Customs in India.	The whole.
X of 1868 ...	An Act to amend the Consolidated Customs Act	The whole.
XVII of 1869 ...	An Act to shorten the time for landing cargo ...	The whole.
XIV of 1871 ...	An Act for the further amendment of the Consolidated Customs Act.	The whole.
VI of 1873 ...	An Act to amend the law relating to the Transshipment of goods imported by steamer, and for other purposes.	The whole.
XVI of 1875 ...	An Act to amend the law relating to Customs Duties, and for other purposes.	Sections five, six, seven and twelve.

PART II.

FORMS.

A.

FORM OF BOND FOR IMPORT DUTY.

(See section 92).

BOND.

No.

18

We, A. B.,

now of

; and C. D.,

of the same place, are jointly and severally bound to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council in the sum of Government rupees to be paid to the said Secretary

of State in Council, for which payment we jointly and severally bind ourselves and our legal representatives

(date)

(Signed)

The above
 bounden having applied to the
 officer in charge of the Custom-house at
 for and obtained permission to lodge in the warehouse
 period of the following goods, that is to say—
 imported by sea from on board of the
 ship and entered in the Custom-house Books
 as No. of the Register of Goods imported by Sea ;

The condition of this Bond is, that ;

If the or their legal representatives, shall observe all the
 rules prescribed in The Sea Customs Act, 1878, to be observed by owners of goods ware-
 housed, and by persons obtaining permission to warehouse goods under the provisions thereof ;

And if the said or their legal representatives, shall pay to the officer in
 charge of the Custom-house at the Port of all dues, whether Customs-
 duties, warehouse-dues, rent or other lawful charges which shall be demandable on the said
 goods, or on account of penalties incurred in respect to them, within

from the date of this Bond, or within such further time as the Chief Customs-Authority of
 shall allow in that behalf, together with interest on every such sum at the
 rate of six per cent. per annum from the date of demand thereof being made in writing by the
 said officer in charge of the Custom-house ;

And if, within the term so fixed or enlarged, the said goods, or any portion thereof, having
 been removed from the said warehouse for home-consumption or re-exportation by sea, the full
 amount of all Customs-duties, warehouse-dues, rent and other lawful charges, penalties and
 interest demandable as aforesaid shall have been first paid on the whole of the said goods ;

This obligation shall be void.

Otherwise, and on breach or failure in the performance of any part of this condition, the
 same shall be in full force.

date

(Signed)

B.

FORM OF BONDED WAREHOUSE WARRANT.

(See section 96).

I do hereby certify that have deposited in the Warehouse
 of the undermentioned goods , which goods, the
 engage on demand, after payment of rent and incidental charges and Government dues o
 customs chargeable thereon, to deliver to the said or their
 assigns, or to the holder of this warrant to whom it may be transferred by endorsement.

C.

FORM OF BOND FOR THE REMOVAL OF SPIRIT FROM A LICENSED DISTILLERY.

(See sections 144 and 152).

We, _____ are jointly and severally bound to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council in the sum of Government rupees _____ to be paid to the said Secretary of State in Council, for which payment we jointly and severally bind ourselves and our legal representatives;

, dated this _____ day of _____ 18

(Signed)

(_____)

The above bounden _____ being indebted to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council in the sum of Government rupees _____ being the amount of duty payable at the rate of rupees _____ per imperial gallon London proof, for _____ gallons of (or for _____ gallons of proof spirit used in the preparation of _____ dozens of bottles or _____ gallons of cordials and liquors as specified in the annexed schedule) manufactured at _____ which the said _____ have been allowed to remove thence for exportation by sea, subject to the provisions of The Sea Customs' Act, 1878, without having paid such duty.

The condition of this obligation is, that if the above bounden or their legal representatives, shall, at the expiration of four calendar months from the date of this obligation, pay or cause to be paid to the said Secretary of State in Council duty at the rate of _____ rupee per imperial gallon of proof spirit for all or any portion of the above-mentioned _____ which shall not have been then exported by sea to a foreign port, subject to the aforesaid provisions (of which exportation, if any, due proof shall be given), or passed for local consumption on payment of duty, then this bond shall be void; otherwise the same shall remain in full force.

Signed in the presence of

Place

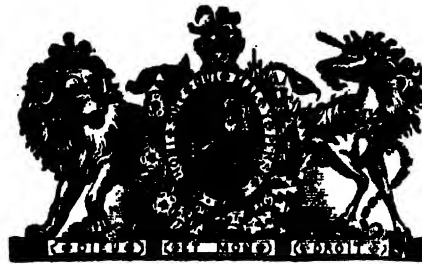
Date

*If the bond be for cordials and other liquors under section 152, add—**Schedule.*

Description of cordials and liquors.	Quantity in bottles or gallons.	Quantity of proof spirit.
--------------------------------------	---------------------------------	---------------------------

D. FITZPATRICK,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1878.

{ Register
No. 33.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making
Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 23rd February 1878, and was referred to a Select Committee :—

No. 3 of 1878.

A Bill to regulate Ferries in the Panjáb, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

WHEREAS it is expedient to regulate ferries in the Panjáb, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh ; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

I.—PRELIMINARY.

1. This Act may be called “ The Northern India
Short title. Ferries Act, 1878 :”

It extends only to the territories respectively administered by the Lieutenant-Governors of the Panjáb and the North-Western Provinces and the Chief Commissioner of Oudh ; and

It shall come into force in each of the said territories on such date as the Local Government may by notification in the local official Gazette fix in this behalf.

2. On and from the date on which it shall come into force in the territories respectively administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, Bengal Regulation VI of 1819 shall be repealed therein.

3. In this Act the word “ ferry ” includes a bridge of boats, pontoons or rafts, and also includes the approaches to, and landing-places of, a ferry.

Interpretation-clause.

II.—PUBLIC FERRIES.

Power to declare and establish public ferries. 4. The Local Government may, from time to time,

(a) declare what ferries shall be deemed public ferries, and the respective districts in which, for the purposes of this Act, they shall be deemed to be situate ;

(b) take possession of a private ferry and declare it to be a public ferry ;

(c) establish new public ferries, where, in its opinion, they are needed ;

(d) change the course of any public ferry ;

(e) discontinue any public ferry which it deems unnecessary.

Every such declaration, establishment, change or discontinuance shall be made by notification in the local official Gazette :

Provided that, when a river lies between two Provinces, the powers conferred by this section shall in respect of such river be exercised by the Governor General in Council, by notification in the *Gazette of India* and not otherwise :

Provided also that, when any alteration in the course of a public ferry is rendered necessary by changes in the bed of the river, such alteration may be made by the Commissioner of the Division in which such ferry is situate.

5. Claims for compensation for any loss sustained by any person in consequence of a private ferry being taken possession of under section four shall be enquired into by the Magistrate of the District and submitted for the consideration and orders of the Local Government, and shall not be cognizable by the Civil Courts.

Claims for compensation.

6. The immediate superintendence of all public ferries shall, except as provided in section seven, be vested in the Magistrate of

Superintendence of ferries. his District in which such ferries are situate, or such other officer as the Local Government may, from time to time, appoint in this behalf;

and such Magistrate or officer shall make all necessary arrangements for the supply of boats for such ferries, and for the collection of the authorized tolls leviable thereat.

7. The Local Government may direct that any

Management may be vested in local municipality; public ferry situated within the limits of a town be managed by the officer or public body charged with the superintendence of the municipal arrangements of such town;

and may further direct that all or any part of the proceeds from such ferry be paid into the Municipal Fund of such town;

and thereupon such ferry shall be managed, and such proceeds or part thereof shall be paid, accordingly.

8. The tolls at any public ferry may from time

Letting ferry-tolls by auction. to time be let by public auction for such term not exceeding five years as may be deemed expedient by the Commissioner of the Division in which such ferry is situate, and may be let to the highest bidder.

The lessee shall conform to the rules made under this Act for the management and control of such ferry; and may be called upon by the officer conducting the auction, to give such security for his good conduct and for the punctual payment of the rent as such officer thinks fit.

Such officer may, for sufficient reason recorded in writing under his hand, refuse to accept the offer of the highest bidder, and may accept any other bid, or may withdraw the tolls from auction.

9. All arrears due by the lessee of a public ferry

Recovery of arrears from lessee. on account of his lease may be recovered from the lessee or his surety (if any) by the Magistrate of the District in which such ferry is situate, as if they were arrears of land-revenue.

10. The Local Government may cancel the lease

Power to cancel lease. of any public ferry, on the expiration of six months' notice to the lessee of its intention to cancel such lease.

When any lease is cancelled under this section, the Magistrate of the District shall pay to the lessee such compensation as he may, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, award.

11. Subject to the revision and confirmation of

Power to make rules. the Local Government, the Commissioner of each Division may from time to time make rules consistent with this Act—

for the control and the management of all public ferries within his division;

for regulating the time and manner at and in which, and the terms on which, the tolls of such ferries may be let by auction;

for collecting the rents payable for the tolls of such ferries;

and for fixing the limits of such ferries; and, when the tolls of a ferry have been let under section eight, he may from time to time (subject as aforesaid) make additional rules consistent with this Act—

(a) in cases in which the communication is to be established by means of a bridge of boats, pontoons or rafts, for regulating the manner in which such bridge shall be constructed and maintained, and

(b) in cases in which the traffic is conveyed in boats, for regulating (1) the number and kinds of such boats and their dimensions, (2) the number of the crew to be kept by the lessee for each boat, (3) the maintenance of such boats continually in good condition, (4) the hours during which, and the intervals within which, the lessee shall be bound to ply, and (5) the number of passengers, carts, carriages and animals, and the quantity of goods, that may be carried in each kind of boat at one trip.

The lessee shall make such returns of traffic as the Commissioner may from time to time require.

12. No person shall, except with the sanction

Private ferry not to ply within two miles of public ferry without sanction. of the officer charged with the management of a public ferry, keep a ferry boat for the purpose of plying for hire to or from any point within a distance of two miles from the limits of a public ferry:

Provided that, in the case of any specified public ferry, the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, reduce the said distance of two miles to such extent as it thinks fit:

Provided also that nothing hereinbefore contained shall prevent persons plying between two places, one of which is without and one within the said limits, when the distance between such two places is not less than three miles, or apply to boats which the Local Government expressly exempts from the operation of this section.

13. No person shall use the approach to, or

Using approaches, &c., without payment. landing-place of, a public ferry, unless he has paid the toll payable for crossing such ferry.

III.—TOLLS.

14. Tolls, according to such rates as are from

Tolls. time to time fixed by the Local Government, shall be levied on all persons, animals and other things crossing any river by a public ferry:

Provided that the Local Government may, from time to time, declare what persons, animals or other things shall, when employed or transmitted on the public service, or for other sufficient reason, be exempt from payment of such tolls.

Where the tolls of a ferry have been let under section eight, any such declaration, if made after the date of the auction, shall entitle the lessee to such abatement of the rent payable in respect of the tolls as may be fixed by the Commissioner of the Division with the concurrence of the Local Government.

15. The lessee or other person authorized to

Table of tolls. collect the tolls of any public ferry, shall affix a table of such tolls, legibly written or printed in the

vernacular language, in some conspicuous place near the ferry,

and shall be bound to produce, on demand, a list of the tolls, signed by the Magistrate of the District or such other officer as he appoints on this behalf.

16. Except as provided by section seven, all tolls

Tolls or rents to be credited to district fund.

or rents received under this Act, after defraying thereout all charges incurred in carrying out this Act in the Province in which they are

so received, shall be disposed of as follows, that is to say, (a) in the territories administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, such tolls and rents shall be credited to the Fund constituted for those Provinces by the North-Western Provinces Local Rates Act, 1878: (b) in the territories administered by the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, such tolls and rents shall be credited to the Fund constituted for that Province by the Oudh Local Rates Act, 1878; and (c) in the territories administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjab, such tolls and rents shall be credited to the Local Government and applied at its discretion in any portion of such territories to any of the purposes specified in the second clause of section 7 of the Panjab Local Rates Act, 1878.

17. Any person may compound for the tolls payable for the use of a public ferry at such rates

Compounding for tolls.

as may, from time to time, be fixed by the Commissioner of the Division, with the previous sanction of the Local Government.

IV.—PRIVATE FERRIES.

18. The Commissioner of the Division may with the previous sanction

Power to make rules.

of the Local Government,

from time to time, make rules for the maintenance of order and for the safety of passengers and property at ferries other than those which may have been declared to be public ferries.

19. The tolls charged at such ferries shall not exceed the highest rates for the time being fixed under

Tolls at other ferries.

section fourteen for similar public ferries.

V.—PENALTIES.

20. Every lessee or other person authorized to collect the tolls of a public

Penalty for failing to affix or for removing, &c., table of tolls.

ferry, who neglects to affix and keep in good order and

repair the table of tolls mentioned in section fifteen,

or who wilfully removes, alters or defaces such table, or allows it to become illegible,

or who fails to produce, on demand, the list of the tolls mentioned in section fifteen,

shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

21. Every such lessee or other person as afore-

Penalty for taking unauthorized toll.

said and any person in possession of a private ferry

asking or taking other than the lawful toll,

or without due cause delaying any person, animal or other thing,

shall be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

22. Every lessee of the tolls of a public ferry

Penalty for breach of rules made under section eleven.

breaking any rule for the management of such ferry made under section eleven,

and every person in possession of a private ferry breaking any rule for the management of such ferry made under section eighteen,

shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with both.

23. When any lessee of the tolls of a public

Cancellation of lease on breach of rules.

ferry has been convicted of an offence under section

twenty-two, or, having been convicted of an offence under section twenty or section twenty-one, is again convicted of an offence under either of those sections,

the Magistrate of the District may, with the sanction of the Commissioner of the Division, cancel the lease of the tolls of such ferry, and make other arrangements for its management during the whole or any part of the term for which the tolls were let.

24. Every person crossing any river by a public

Penalties on passengers offending.

ferry, or using the approach to, or landing-place thereof, who refuses to pay the proper toll,

or who, with intent of avoiding payment of such toll, fraudulently or forcibly crosses any ferry-station without paying the toll,

or who obstructs any toll-collector or lessee of the tolls of a public ferry, or any of his assistants, in any way in the execution of their duty under this Act,

shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees over and above the value of the damage, if any, which he has done to the ferry concerned.

25. Whoever conveys for hire any passenger,

Penalty for plying within public ferry-course without licence.

animal, cart, carriage or other vehicle of any goods or merchandise to or from any

point within a distance of two miles from the limits of any public ferry in contravention of the provisions hereinbefore contained, shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Where the tolls of such ferry have been let under the provisions hereinbefore contained, the whole or any portion of any fine realized under this section or section twenty-four may, at the discretion of the convicting Magistrate or Bench of Magistrates, be paid to the lessee.

26. All offences against this Act shall be heard

Officers by whom offences are triable.

and determined by any Magistrate or Bench of

Magistrates, and any Magistrate having summary jurisdiction under chapter XVIII of the Code of Criminal Procedure shall try such offences in manner provided by that chapter.

27. Every Magistrate or Bench of Magistrates

Magistrate may assess damage done by offender.

trying offences under this Act, may enquire into and assess the value of the damage (if

any) done by the offender to the ferry concerned,

and shall order the amount of such value to be paid by him in addition to any fine imposed upon him under this Act; and the amount so ordered to be paid shall be leviable as if it were a fine.

28. All matters determined, orders issued, acts done, penalties imposed and proceedings held in the territories administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb after the repeal of Bengal Regulation VI of 1819 by the Panjáb Laws Act, 1872, section 4, and before this Act comes into force in such territories shall, whenever such determinations, orders, acts, penalties or proceedings would have been lawful if the said Regulation had been in force, be deemed to have been lawfully determined, issued, done, imposed and held respectively.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

An Act for the regulation of ferries in the Panjáb is much needed. Up to the 1st June 1872, when Act No. IV of 1872 (The Panjáb Laws Act) came into force, ferries in the Panjáb were governed by Bengal Regulation VI of 1819; but by the Panjáb Laws Act that Regulation was inadvertently repealed, and, no other law being substituted for it, there has from that date been no law for the control of ferries in the Panjáb. Another result is that, as the law now stands, it would be difficult for the Local Government to prevent an unlicensed person from setting up a rival ferry alongside of a Government ferry, and thus materially reducing the income of the latter ferry and the funds available for its maintenance.

To remedy this state of things, and at the same time to provide generally for the regulation of Government ferries, a Bill to regulate ferries in the Panjáb was prepared. About the same time the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Chief Commissioner of Oudh submitted a draft Bill for the regulation of ferries in the territories under his administration. The Bill so submitted, and the Bill for the Panjáb, as modified and supplemented in accordance with communications subsequently received from the Panjáb, were found to differ so little, that it was thought advisable to amalgamate the two Bills, and accordingly the present Bill, extending to the Panjáb, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, has been prepared.

The Bill is based upon the Burma Ferries Act, II of 1873, and the provisions of that Act have been followed as closely as the different circumstances and requirements of the provinces with which this Bill deals would permit.

In section 3 it has been thought desirable to declare that the term 'ferry' includes boat-bridges, as they often take the place of ferries in Northern India, and are managed in the same way as ferries properly so called.

There appear to be no recognized private ferries in the Panjáb, but they exist in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. A clause has, therefore, been introduced in section 4, in accordance with the wishes of the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner, giving the Local Government power to take possession of private ferries and make them public, and in section 5 the manner in which claims for compensation made by persons whose ferries are so taken by the Government are to be dealt with, is laid down. This section follows the provisions of section 6 of Regulation VI of 1819.

In cases in which an alteration in the course of a public ferry is rendered necessary by changes in the bed of the river, power has been given to the Commissioner (section 4) to make such alteration as is necessary without referring to the Local Government.

Section 9 provides that arrears due by the lessee of a public ferry on account of his lease may be recovered as if they were arrears of land-revenue.

By section 13 it is provided that any person using the approach to, or landing-place of, a ferry shall pay toll.

By section 17 power is given to any person to compound for ferry-tolls. This seems a reasonable provision for people living in the neighbourhood of the ferry, who have constantly to cross it for purposes of business or otherwise.

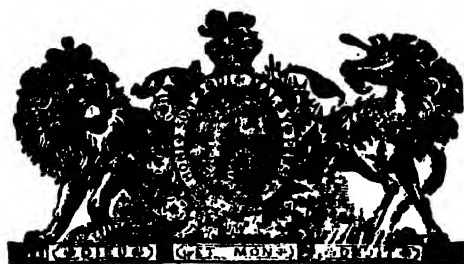
Sections 18 and 19 deal with private ferries: the former empowers the Commissioner, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, to make rules for the maintenance of order and the safety of passengers and property: the latter declares that the tolls chargeable at such ferries shall not exceed the highest rates fixed for similar public ferries.

The penalties generally have been increased in accordance with the wishes of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Chief Commissioner of Oudh.

WHITLEY STOKES.

CALCUTTA,
The 9th February, 1878. }

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.



SUPPLEMENT TO The Gazette of India.

No. 10.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1878.

{Register
No. 33.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.

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No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE OPERATIONS OF THE POST OFFICE OF INDIA FOR THE YEAR 1876-77.

No. 7000, dated Calcutta, 27th December, 1877.

From—A. M. MONTEATH, Esq., *Director General of the Post Office of India,*

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

I HAVE the honor to submit the annual report on the operations of the Post Office of India during the year 1876-77.

GENERAL POSTAL UNION.

2. British India was admitted into the General Postal Union with effect from the 1st July 1876. Prior to that date the Union comprised, besides European countries, only Egypt and the United States of America; and the communications by which these last-mentioned countries were linked to Europe were not such as to give rise to any special question about the cost of sea transit. That question was started by the application for admission made on behalf of India, and it formed the main subject of discussion at the meeting of delegates which took place at Berne in January 1876, for the purpose of considering the admission of India.

3. The result of the discussion was summarized in my last annual report; and I shall recapitulate it here only to the extent of mentioning that it included the allowance of (1) an additional rate to be levied for sea postage, not exceeding the maximum allowed by the Union Treaty, and (2) an additional rate to be levied for other extraordinary expenses. Thus the

i. e., for the Southampton route, 2½ annas as the "ordinary" rate, plus 2½ annas "additional" for sea-transit = 5 annas per ½ oz.; and for the Brindisi route, involving extraordinary expenses of conveyance by special train across Europe, 5 annas, as above, plus 1 anna "extraordinary" = 6 annas per ½ oz.

rates of postage from India to the United Kingdom became 5* annas per ½ oz. *via* Southampton, and 6* annas per ½ oz. *via* Brindisi, instead of 6 annas and 8 annas as before.

4. The French Colonies were admitted to the Union at the same time and under the same conditions.

5. No other admissions took place during the year now under report; and the numerous subsequent admissions, including British, Spanish, Dutch, Portuguese and Danish Colonies, as well as Japan, Brazil and Persia, will more appropriately come under observation in my next report.

6. The reduction of postage rates between India and the United Kingdom was estimated to involve a sacrifice of revenue of about £45,000 per annum, the Indian half share being £22,500. So far as is known from the information as yet available, the sacrifice has been only about £14,000 for the three quarters during which the reduced rates were in operation, which

would be equivalent to a loss of £18,666 for a whole year, instead of £22,500 as estimated. But, as no details have yet been received from England of the accounts of the year under report, the figures given above must be regarded as subject to correction.

7. And I may here explain that the communication by sea between India and Europe is a thing which has always been treated as quite separate from the Indian inland post, to which this report refers. The Indian post collects the sea postage, but credits the whole of it to Great Britain, where an account of sea service revenue and expenditure is kept. The net loss on the service is then divided between India and the United Kingdom. This net loss has been as follows:—

			Net loss on the overland mail service charged against India.	
			£	
1869-70	29,300	These sums show considerable fluctuation in the amounts actually paid in each year: the payments are made on estimate and not on fixed dates, so that a particular quarter's payment sometimes falls in one year and sometimes in another; but the accounts, when adjusted so as to show the amounts properly belonging to each year, exhibit a net loss of £73,000 in the first year (1869-70), and a decreasing sum in the following years down to about £53,000 in 1875-76.
1870-71	...	...	132,783
1871-72	...	...	30,724
1872-73	...	...	61,955
1873-74	...	...	60,000
1874-75	...	...	46,497
1875-76	48,000	{ The calculation of the sum properly belonging to this year has not been received from London.
1876-77	...	...	62,170
TOTAL	471,129	
Average per annum	58,928	

The increase of the net loss in the year under report is the result of the reduction of the rates of postage which came into operation on the 1st July 1876, when India was admitted to the Union.

8. Further remarks will be made on this point under the head of financial results (see paragraph 72).

9. The statistics of foreign correspondence shew that the reduction of postage rates has had considerable effect upon correspondence with the United Kingdom in the way of transferring a portion of it from the Southampton to the Brindisi route, but very little effect in the way of increasing the aggregate amount of correspondence. This point, however, will come under examination more appropriately in the section headed "Correspondence" (see paragraph 39).

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Due date and hour.	Actual date and hour.	Number of hours late.
1876.	1876.	D. H. M.
5th October 7 P.M.	5th October 8-5 P.M.	0 1 5
2nd November 7 "	3rd November 6-40 A.M.	0 11 40
29th December 7 "	1st January 6-35 "	3 11 35
11th January 1877. 7 "	12th January 0-25 "	0 5 25
25th January 7 "	27th January 11-0 P.M.	2 4 0
1st February 6 "	2nd February 8-50 A.M.	0 14 50
8th March 6 "	8th March 9-15 P.M.	0 3 15

10. There were altogether seven instances of delay in the arrival of the European mail steamer at Bombay, as shewn on the margin. The two most serious cases occurred in January 1877, the one by the '*Aroca*' involving a delay of 3½ days, being attributed by the Company to bad weather west of Suez and a heavy north-east monsoon, and the other by the '*Surat*,' involving a delay of 2 days, being stated to be due to bad weather experienced by the

corresponding vessel on the other side of Suez. Besides these instances there was one in which the Southampton mails of the 6th April 1876 missed the steamer from Suez to Bombay, owing to a break-down near Lisbon of the steamer '*Surat*.'

LOCAL STEAM SERVICES.

11. There have been no changes in these services during the year under report, so I give below merely a recapitulation of the statement appertaining to the previous year, *viz.*—

- (1). Fortnightly communication between Calcutta and Kyauk Phyoo *via* Chittagong and Akyab, with a four-weekly extension to Sandoway during the fair season.
- (2). Fortnightly communication between Calcutta and Rangoon *via* Akyab.
- (3). Weekly communication between Calcutta, Rangoon and Moulmein.
- (4). Four-weekly communication between Calcutta, Singapore and intermediate ports.
- (5). Fortnightly communication between Moulmein and Singapore *via* Penang and Malacca.
- (6). Fortnightly communication between Madras, Rangoon and intermediate ports on the north-east coast.
- (7). Weekly communication between Calcutta and Bombay, touching at intermediate ports on the Coromandel and Malabar coasts.
- (8). Semi-weekly communication between Bombay and Karachi, with a weekly continuation to the Persian Gulf.
- (9). Four-weekly communication between Aden and Karachi.
- (10). Four-weekly communication between Calcutta and Port Blair, with extensions to Camorta and Rangoon.

BY THE BRITISH
INDIA STEAM
NAVIGATION
COMPANY.

The yearly subsidy for the first nine lines is Rs. 7,25,000. The last-mentioned line is under a separate contract, the consideration given by Government being not in the form of subsidy, but in that of guaranteed rates for the transport of Government stores. The whole of the subsidy mentioned above is paid by the Post Office.

- By OTHER AGENTS—
- (1). By the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company, a weekly communication between Rangoon, Mandalay and intermediate ports, with a monthly extension to Bhamo, the subsidy being Rs. 5,000 per mensem.
 - (2). By the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company, a semi-weekly communication between Rangoon and Bassein on a monthly subsidy of Rs. 1,500.
 - (3). By the Burmese Steam Tug Company, a fortnightly communication between Moulmein, Tavoy and Mergui on a monthly subsidy of Rs. 1,500.
 - (4). By Jardine, Matheson and Company (of Hong-Kong) and Apear and Company (of Calcutta), a monthly communication between Calcutta, the Straits, and Hong-Kong, the dates of departure being regulated primarily with reference to the Calcutta opium sales (no subsidy).
 - (5). By the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company, a communication thrice a month between Busrah and Bagdad, the subsidy being £300 per mensem.

This last-named service, although only thrice a month according to contract, is practically maintained as a fortnightly one. The first three of these services are under the control of the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, and the last under that of Her Majesty's British Government. A portion (Rs. 500 per month) of the subsidy for line No. 2 is paid by the Post Office; the rest of the subsidy, as well as the subsidies for lines Nos. 1 and 3, are paid by the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah. The subsidy for line No. 5 is paid by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

There is another small service intimately connected with British India maintained by and at the cost of the Ceylon Government, *viz.*, a daily service between Point Calimere on the Indian side and Kankasanturai on the Ceylon side.

12. The services by the British India Steam Navigation Company under the control of the Post Office have been fairly well performed.

13. There was occasional irregularity on the Calcutta and Bombay line owing to detention at intermediate ports mainly in connection with grain shipments during the famine; but, although the detentions interfered with the estimated dates of the completion of the trips (as shewn in the Time Table), they were generally such as were allowable under the terms of the contract. There was, however, one serious detention of seven days caused by an accident to the machinery of the steamer '*Ethiopia*' in the trip to Bombay completed on the 6th November 1876.

14. Between Bombay and Karachi there was one serious detention of 4½ days, owing to an accident to the machinery of the steamer '*Pachamba*' in December 1876.

15. Between Calcutta and Akyab there was a serious instance of 5 days' delay in May 1876, owing to the steamer '*Kurackee*' getting aground near the Chittagong river on her way to Akyab; and another delay of 2 days in July 1876 by the steamer '*Himalaya*' on her way to Calcutta, the weather being such as to prevent the vessel from entering the Hooghly.

16. The voyage from Calcutta to Rangoon was prolonged on two occasions by the steamer '*India*'; in one case to the extent of 2 days in November 1876, and in the other case to the extent of 1 day in February 1877. The vessel was subsequently removed to another line. The steamer '*Bushoor*' also reached Rangoon from Calcutta nearly a day late in March 1877.

NEW POSTAGE LABELS.

17. Two new postage labels, of the values of 6 annas and 12 annas respectively, were introduced. The immediate occasion of their introduction was the adoption of 6 annas as the rate of postage on letters for the United Kingdom *via* Brindisi; but even without this special reason the labels were useful additions to the previous list. The present list comprises labels for ½, ¾, 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 12 and 16 annas.

RAILWAY INUNDATIONS AND INTERRUPTIONS.

18. Owing to a heavy monsoon in Upper India in 1876, the Sutlej Bridge on the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway again failed, two piers being carried away. This happened on the 9th August 1876, and the use of the bridge was not restored till December, a delay of 4 hours in crossing being caused during that interval.

19. In July 1876, the Punjab State Railway was flooded for a distance of about 25 miles between the Chenab and Jhelum; but the obstruction lasted only for some 4 days, and even during that time all serious harm to the mail service was avoided by the use of trollies.

20. On the south-eastern extension of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and also on the Madras Railway, there was great irregularity during the time when the carriage of grain into the famine districts gave rise to pressure of traffic and to urgent need of prompt delivery.

IMPERIAL ASSEMBLAGE AT DELHI.

21. The large assemblage at Delhi on the occasion of the proclamation of the Empire of India, including a force of some 16,000 troops, gave rise to special postal arrangements, under the orders of the Post Master General of the Punjab and the Chief Superintendent of the Railway Travelling Post Office. Five temporary Post Offices were opened in the Camp, and the Railway Travelling Post Office staff was concentrated as much as possible upon the lines of greatest pressure. The work was of a specially difficult character, but was well performed; and the names of those deserving of special mention in connection therewith will be mentioned in the usual place at the close of this report.

FINANCIAL PRESSURE.

22. The financial pressure resulting in the early part of the year from the depression of the relative value of silver was increased later on by the prospect of considerable famine outlay, and this pressure had no small effect upon the Post Office. The ordinary expansion of the Department, though by no means stopped, was curtailed, measures involving loss of revenue or increase of cost, which were not of a pressing character, being necessarily postponed; and thus the year under report is one with comparatively little in the way of new measures to record, and with only a moderate progress in the way of ordinary extension.

PARTIAL ABOLITION OF RE-DIRECTION POSTAGE.

23. The additional charge levied in cases of re-direction was made the subject of partial abolition. The first step in this direction had reference to foreign correspondence. The regulations of the General Postal Union forbade any additional charge for re-direction in the case of correspondence with Union countries, and the exemption was made generally applicable to all foreign correspondence. Towards the close of the year the exemption was extended with effect from the 1st April 1877 to newspapers, books and registered letters; and in the current year will be chronicled the order for the entire abolition of re-direction postage in respect of the remaining articles, *viz.*, ordinary letters and parcels. The only reason for carrying out this measure piece-meal has been the financial pressure.

24. The restriction placed upon measures involving increased expenditure left all the more room for measures of a different character, and consequently the year under report was marked by many departmental changes of system which new circumstances or prolonged experience shewed to be advisable. The purely departmental character of these changes makes it out of place to attempt to describe them here, further than by stating their general object to have been that of saving, in the every-day business of post offices, all work which could without material change or inconvenience be saved, and of simplifying as much as possible what was retained. In fact, the reduction of work effected in the year under report goes far to provide without increase of cost for many of the new measures introduced or under introduction in the current year.

SECTION I.—POST OFFICES, LETTER BOXES, AND RURAL MESSENGERS.

25. In Appendix I will be found a statement of the number of post offices, letter

	Number at close of 1875-76.	Number at close of 1876-77.	Increase.
Post Offices	3,661	3,852	191
Letter Boxes	(a) 4,447	5,454	(a) 1,007
Rural Messengers	1,695	1,950	255

boxes, and rural messengers at the close of the year under review, as compared with similar statistics for the preceding year. The marginal abstract shews the results. Under the principal head, *viz.*, that of post offices, the increase is less than usual owing to the financial restriction already referred to.

26. There is a large and increasing field for the extension of the Indian Post Office, and but for financial considerations the progress would be greater. In many parts of the country the Post Office is coming to be viewed by the people as a thing in which they have a special interest.

27. As an instance of this, I may mention a case in which the transfer of the post office from one town (Sripore) to another town one mile distant (Balágarh) in the Hooghly district of Bengal has been made the subject of great local agitation resulting in appeals to the Magistrate and Commissioner, to the Post Master General of Bengal, as well as to this office and eventually to the Government of India. The local excitement went so far that the post office peon, being a native of Sripore, was charged with destroying letters posted in the Balágarh letter box with the view of exhibiting like correspondence returns in a less favorable light.

28. As another evidence of like character, I may quote the following description given by Sir W. Herschel, while officiating as Commissioner of Orissa, of a visit paid by him to a village in the interior:—

"Stopping at a village about 30 miles from Cuttack and 6 from Kendrapára, I enquired about the working of the post office in this thoroughly rural point of the Bengal Presidency. Having so constantly seen strong reason to complain of what seemed to me the practical inability of the rural delivery system, I was greatly pleased to find here that these common Oriya villagers were well acquainted with the post office and used it with avowed satisfaction and something like patriotic pride. There were three men in the score who gathered around me in a few minutes, who actually used the post office two miles off (a pillar post I understood it to be) several

* The authorized delivery charge when delivery is effected by a village chowkydar or any other person not in the employ of the Post Office.

times in the year. They got answers to their letters from Calcutta in 8 or 10 days (the Magistrate himself could not get it in less than 6 or 7), and it only cost them two

pie to post and one pie* to the peon for the answer; 'and the same charge to Benares'! one man observed, 'and any distance'! another said, enlightening the hearers, who could

(a) *Note.*—The Bengal return of Letter Boxes, at the close of 1876-76, was deficient to the extent of 499, so that the real increase during the year under report is only 508 instead of 1,007 as shown above.

not read or write. The men who used the post were two of them Oriya Brahmins, and the third a trader. They were all in service."

29. Referring to the extension of postal facilities to the villages of the interior, the Officiating Post Master General of Bombay makes the following remarks:—

"It is singular to notice how eagerly postal facilities are seized by the people when offered them. In several cases when the value of the correspondence to and from an important village was below Rs. 2 a month, it has been found that by employing a special messenger for that village the correspondence has at once risen to Rs. 8 or Rs. 10. * * * * *. The people themselves often petition to have their villages better and more frequently served, and point out the way in which it can be done."

Mr. James, from whose report the quotation is made, has taken much interest in the development and improvement of measures for bringing postal facilities nearer to the homes of the people of the country.

30. The growing wants of the rural population are referred to by the Post Master General of the Punjab in the following terms:—

"The exertions made to open out communication with outlying towns and villages in this Province have certainly given an impetus to correspondence: the rural population are now beginning to appreciate the regular receipt and despatch of their correspondence. The late great export of grain has shewn, not only traders, but cultivators, the benefit of direct postal communication. From all sides—not only from district authorities and from my inspectors, but also from the people themselves—I receive urgent demands to increase the staff of rural messengers, so as to afford a weekly delivery, instead of the fortnightly arrangement at present applicable to the majority of the larger villages."

SECTION II.—POSTAL LINES.

31. In Appendix II will be found statistics respecting postal lines: the statement on the margin shows the results in abstract.

YEAR.	Railway.	Mail cart, horses and carriages.	Runners and boats.	Sea.	TOTAL.
1876-76	6,549	4,176	32,662	13,667	57,054
1870-77	8,038	4,323	33,423	13,687	59,471
Increase	1,489	147	761		2,397

Of the railway mileage, the greater portion (5,342 miles) is served by travelling post offices, under the control of a separate branch of the Department, called the Railway Travelling Post Office. The supervision of the work of sorting mails during transit by rail was at first confided to the ordinary inspecting staff of the Department: but the necessity of separate supervision became gradually

apparent: and in 1869-70 the first great step was taken by the appointment of a Superintendent of Railway Sorting, with a jurisdiction embracing the lines of the East Indian Railway. This jurisdiction has been gradually extended; it now covers the greater portion of railway mileage throughout the country, reaching from Jhelum to Tuticorin, and from Calcutta to Bombay and Mooltan. The sorting of mails in transit over 5,342 miles of railway is now performed by a staff working under the orders of a single head. The working of this branch of the Department has been much improved of late years.

32. The increase of 359 miles of railway, shewn in the statistics of the year under report, is due partly to a deficiency of 27 miles in the returns of preceding years, and partly to the opening of the following lines, *viz.*, Samastipur to Mozufferpore (Tirhoot State Railway, 32 miles) and Halulia to Parbatipur (Northern Bengal State Railway, worked by trolley, 54 miles) in the *Bengal Circle*; Madras to Cuddalore (South Indian Railway, 127½ miles) and Tanjore to Mayaveram (South Indian Railway, 43½ miles) in the *Madras Circle*; Dakor to Pali (Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, 14 miles) in the *Bombay Circle*; Mhow to Oojein (Neesmuck State Railway, 50 miles) in the circle of the *North-Western Provinces*; and Wazirabad to Jhelum (Punjab Northern State Railway, 41 miles) in the *Punjab Circle*. Under the head of Mail Cart, &c., the increase of 147 miles is the net result of reductions (principally owing to the extension of railway) of 311 miles, and of increases aggregating 488 miles, among which the following may be specially mentioned, *viz.*, contract mail cart from Palamcottah to Trevandrum and Tenasey (135 miles) in *Madras*; contract tonga and horse services from Hubli to Gadag (36 miles) and Yellapur (12 miles) in *Bombay*; contract horse carriage services from Rohtak to Hissar and Bhiwani (85 miles) in the *Punjab*, and also in the last-mentioned circle a departmentally organized mail cart service between Khushālgarh and Rāwalpindi. During the year also the Naini Tal mail cart line in the North-Western Provinces was changed from the route *via* Moradabad to the route *via* Bareilly. The increase of 790 miles under the head of Runners and Boats is the net result of numerous changes, specially in the *Madras Circle*, where there was a net increase of 593 miles. The rapid increase in the *Madras Circle* is due to the same cause as that mentioned in the corresponding remarks last year, *viz.*, the recent transfer of the district post to the management of the Post Master General, and the consequent taking over by the Imperial Post of lines found to carry a remunerative correspondence.

SECTION III.—CORRESPONDENCE.

33. The usual statistics of correspondence will be found in Appendix III, of which an

YEAR.	Letters.	Newspapers.	Parcels.	Books, Patterns and Packets.	TOTAL.
1875-76 ...	107,578,943	9,433,870	851,915	1,618,393	119,470,921
1876-77 ...	110,051,340	9,880,079	990,681	1,619,073	122,541,753
Increase ...	2,474,397	447,009	138,766	680	3,070,832
Percentage of increase ...	2'30	4'84	16'23	0'04	2'57

abstract is given on the margin. The percentage of increase is 2'57 as compared with a corresponding percentage of 2'88 in the preceding year. Both years are, however, below the average; and I regard this as probably, due to the cause mentioned last year (which I then stated would probably also affect

the returns of this year), *viz.*, the change of system of calculation, the new system, like that of the General Postal Union, being based on the returns for only two weeks in the year. The increase of postal revenue, as will hereafter be seen, shews no signs of a slackened rate of progress; and I am inclined therefore, as stated in my previous report, to regard the smaller rate of progress for the last two years, deduced from the correspondence statistics, as due to the change in the system of calculation. The increase under the head of Parcels is partly due to the increased number of overland parcels, respecting which further remarks will be made in paragraph 35, and partly to the transmission to Bombay of bullion from the famine districts. This last-mentioned cause will affect also the returns of the current year, during which, at one time, extra establishment had to be entertained for the carriage of parcels containing bullion in the shape of ornaments, &c., intended for the Bombay mint.

YEAR.	Paid.	Unpaid.	Registered.	TOTAL.
1875-76 ...	73,477,998	31,855,468	2,543,607	107,878,943
1876-77 ...	76,084,339	31,355,998	2,611,003	110,051,340
Increase ...	2,606,371	...	67,406	2,674,397
Decrease ...	...	199,470	...	...
Percentage of increase or decrease ...	3'54	0'63	...	...

34. A further analysis of the returns relating to *letters* is given on the margin.

35. *Overland Parcel Post.*—The increase already shewn under the head of Parcels is to a considerable extent due to the steady development of the overland parcel post, of which some particulars are given below:—

PARCEL EXCHANGES.	Total number of parcels.		Average weight of each parcel.		Net revenue derived by the Indian Post Office after deduction of custom duty, and sums due to the P. and O. Company.	
	1875-76.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1876-77.
<i>With United Kingdom.</i>			lbs. ozs.	lbs. ozs.	Rs.	Rs.
To India ...	22,690	27,547	5 15'66	5 15'27	52,116	58,881
From India ...	12,000	15,159	2 5'44	2 9'36	12,207	15,640
	34,690	42,706	4 11'57	4 12'14	64,323	74,501
<i>With continent of Europe.</i>						
To India ...	481	1,025	7 6'0	7 6'11	989	2,158
From India ...	648	1,434	3 9'5	4 5'13	757	1,985
	1,129	2,459	5 3'71	5 9'54	1,746	4,143
<i>With Ceylon.</i>						
To India ...	...	11	...	2 3'72	...	...
From India ...	...	149	...	2 10'92	...	232
	...	160	...	2 10'43	...	232
TOTAL ...	85,819	45,325	4 11'83	4 12'74	66,069	78,876

36. The overland parcel post commenced in March 1873, and the number of parcels conveyed by it has now more than doubled. In July 1875 the rate of charge was reduced to 1 shilling or 8 annas per lb., and exchanges were at the same time commenced with foreign Europe. This year (in the third quarter) the system was extended to Ceylon, and in the fourth quarter the transmission of parcels from the United Kingdom to Aden was begun. Under every head there is an encouraging increase.

37. *Registered Periodicals.*—The net increase of 11 registered periodicals is the result of 131 discontinued and 142 added. The usual particulars are given in the following table:—

POSTAL CIRCLES.	EUROPEAN.		ORIENTAL.		EUROPEAN AND ORIENTAL.		TOTAL.	
	On 31st March 1876.	On 31st March 1877.	On 31st March 1876.	On 31st March 1877.	On 31st March 1876.	On 31st March 1877.	On 31st March 1876.	On 31st March 1877.
Bengal	63	62	90	5	12	12	165	159
Madras	38	47	32	26	33	30	103	103
Bombay	34	38	80	94	19	22	133	154
North-Western Provinces	16	16	58	59	8	8	82	83
Punjab	13	11	46	43	2	1	61	55
British Burmah	14	16	6	5	1	1	21	22
Central Provinces	3	3	4	5	2	1	9	9
Sind	9	9	3	3	1	2	13	14
Oudh	8	9	20	21	3	2	31	32
Rajputana	1	1	4	5	1	1	6	7
Assam	1	1	7	4	1	1	9	6
TOTAL	200	213	350	350	83	81	633	644

A detailed list of the 644 registered periodicals in existence on the 31st March 1877 was published in the supplement to the *Gazette of India* of the 1st December 1877.

38. The disposal of the correspondence entered in the marginal abstract of paragraph 33 is shewn below:—

DISPOSAL OF CORRESPONDENCE.	Sent out for delivery.	Received back undelivered.	Balance actually delivered.
	Number.	Number.	Number.
By Post Office peons or from the window	88,448,808	2,956,896	85,491,912
To Branch Post Offices	26,729,847	1,345,917	25,383,930
To the District Post Offices	3,636,735	210,008	3,426,727
To Rural Messengers	3,726,363	177,590	3,548,773
	122,541,753	4,690,411	117,851,342
Sent to Dead Letter Offices	...	...	2,530,143
		TOTAL	120,390,485

NOTE.—Of the number received back undelivered, some are subsequently delivered under re-issue, the remainder being sent to Dead Letter Offices.

The actual delivery bears a slightly larger proportion (97 per cent.) to the correspondence sent out for delivery than in the corresponding return for last year (96 per cent.)

39. *Foreign Correspondence.*—The figures given below comprise the statistics of foreign correspondence for three years (instead of the usual two years), because the large fluctuations under some heads during the preceding years may help to account in part for the results of the year under report. Taking the grand totals of correspondence with the United Kingdom, the general result is a large increase in 1875-76 followed by a very small increase in 1876-77. The smallness of this increase is all the more noticeable, because during three quarters of the year under report the reduced rates of postage which followed the admission of India into the Postal Union were in operation. The reduced rates have had the effect of transferring to the Brindisi route a considerable portion of the correspondence previously sent by the Southampton route, but very little if any effect in the direction of developing new correspondence.

	Route.	Estimated aggregate number.			Proportion of correspondence by each route.		
		1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.
Despatched from India to the United Kingdom	Letters.				Per cent.	Per cent.	P. cent.
	Via Southampton...	678,081	Increase. 604,896 2 p. c.	Decrease. 680,047 7 p. c.	39	32	30
	Via Brindisi ...	1,432,179	1,478,613 3 p. c.	Increase. 1,605,910 9 p. c.	68	68	70
		2,110,260	2,173,509 3 p. c.	2,285,957 5 p. c.			
	Newspapers.						
	Via Southampton...	17,138	50,440 7 p. c.	20 p. c. Decrease. 60,506 20 p. c.	15	15	18
Received in India from the United Kingdom	Via Brindisi ...	278,485	290,054 4 p. c.	Decrease. 284,588 4 p. c.	85	85	82
		325,623	340,491 4 p. c.	345,181 37 p. c.			
	Letters.						
	Via Southampton *	1,083,082	Decrease. 1,007,006 1 p. c.	836,250 21 p. c.	17	46	37
	Via Brindisi ...	1,187,892	Increase. 1,302,365 9 p. c.	Increase. 1,435,982 9 p. c.	53	56	63
		2,271,574	2,309,370 4 p. c.	Decrease. 2,262,241 4 p. c.			
GRAND TOTALS	Newspapers.						
	Via Southampton...	512,803	664,010 29 p. c.	2 p. c. Decrease. 651,980 2 p. c.	31	35	33
	Via Brindisi ...	1,154,765	1,237,757 7 p. c.	Increase. 1,304,043 4 p. c.	69	65	67
		1,667,568	1,902,767 14 p. c.	1,956,023 2 p. c.			
	Letters ...	4,382,114	Increase. 4,543,279 4 p. c.	Increase. 4,557,798 4 p. c.	...	...	...
	Newspapers ...	1,960,281	2,249,170 12 p. c.	2,391,216 3 p. c.	...	...	...
Despatched from India to Foreign Europe Received in India from Foreign Europe Despatched from India to Gibraltar, Malta, and ports east of Suez Received in India from Gibraltar, Malta, and ports east of Suez Despatched from India by French Packet Received in India by French Packet							
		131,421	Increase. 112,162 17 p. c.	Increase. 156,763 10 p. c.			
		97,789	111,245 16 p. c.	7 p. c. 121,758			
		200,481	212,433 5 p. c.	6 p. c. 220,272			
		158,917	173,978 9 p. c.	Decrease. 164,700 5 p. c.			
		20,223	31,255 6 p. c.	2 p. c. 30,708			
Despatched from India by French Packet		10,465	4,973 2 p. c.	Increase. 10,302 99 p. c. See note.†			

* The estimates given in previous reports under this head (Letters to India via Southampton) were exclusive of soldiers' letters, of which there were no data available. An estimate has since been made amounting to 725,000, and this figure has accordingly been added to the statistics of each of the three years shown in this statement. The statistics of letters from India via Southampton include soldiers' letters.

† Exclusive of letters received in closed mails from British officers in Asia, of which no statistics were available in those years.

40. *Dead Letters.*—The attention bestowed on the working of the dead letter offices is still maintained with good results, as will be seen from the following abstract of Appendix IV:—

	NUMBER.		PERCENTAGE.	
	1875-76.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1876-77.
Total number of articles received in Dead Letter Offices	2,563,191	2,539,143		
DEDUCT.				
	1875-76.	1876-77.		
Articles issued by dead letter offices for delivery to the addressees or senders and received back again as undeliverable	136,176	130,701		
Articles transferred to other dead letter offices	507,836	523,333		
	644,012	654,034		
Net receipts to be disposed of by the dead letter offices	1,919,089	1,885,109	100	100
Articles disposed of by the dead letter offices, less the proportion of articles returned undelivered				
Disposed of by re-direction to addressees	77,108	88,784	101	4.71
by return to senders	1,060,194	1,105,064	55.26	58.62
Articles undisposible and deposited as dead	781,187	691,261	40.73	36.67

The proportion of undisposible articles, which fell last year from 47 per cent. to 40 per cent., has this year still further fallen to 36 per cent.

41. *Postage Stamp Sales.*—The statistics of sales of postage stamps will be found in Appendices V (ordinary stamps) and VI (service stamps). The general results are shewn in the following abstracts, viz. :—

ORDINARY POSTAGE STAMPS.													
	9-pie labels.	½-anna envelopes.	1-anna envelopes.	1-anna labels.	1-anna labels.	2-anna labels.	4-anna labels.	6-anna labels.	8-anna labels.	12-anna labels.	1-rupee labels.	GROSS VALUE.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1875-76	27,510	3,45,190	5,709	13,94,962	2,64,180	2,12,746	6,43,067	...	6,43,877	...	1,80,073	37,17,316	
	74	926	15	3753	711	572	1729	...	1732	...	485	100	
1876-77	23,338	5,59,864	6,899	13,58,870	2,79,074	2,53,639	7,33,412	1,53,474	2,98,251	33,563	1,37,984	39,39,377	
	63	1506	18	3855	751	692	1973	413	803	90	371	10825	
SERVICE POSTAGE STAMPS.													
	9-pie labels.	1-anna labels.	1-anna labels.	2-anna labels.	4-anna labels.	8-anna labels.	GROSS VALUE.						
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.						
1875-76	3,070	2,51,615	5,56,770	93,274	1,16,450	1,19,332	11,43,571						
	27	2226	1508	816	1019	1044	100						
1876-77	1,849	2,58,425	5,95,308	1,00,568	1,25,813	1,24,011	12,05,972						
	16	2259	5308	879	1101	1085	10846						

42. The increase of only $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in the sale of ordinary postage stamps, as compared with the 7 per cent. increase of the preceding year, is the result mainly of the reduction of the rates of sea postage on foreign correspondence. The two new stamps of the value of 6 and 12 annas have taken to a large extent the place of the 8-anna stamp: and the $\frac{1}{2}$ -anna labels continue to be supplanted by the $\frac{1}{2}$ -anna envelopes, of which the supply has not yet been sufficient to meet the demand.

43. The proportion in which the postal revenue is collected in cash and stamps is shewn below:—

			1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.
Total postage revenue	...	...	100	100	100
Cash	...	...	31.23	30.97	30.71
Proportion derived from ordinary stamps	...	...	52.08	52.37	52.29
Proportion derived from service stamps	...	...	16.69	16.66	17.00

SECTION IV.—DISTRICT POST.

44. In the reports for the last two years there was given in some detail an account of the district posts in each of the several postal circles, with special reference to the steps taken in recent years for transferring the management of them to the officers of the Imperial Post. It is not necessary this year to repeat the information so given, but it may be explained generally that the district posts have for their primary object the conveyance of official correspondence between police and revenue stations in the interior of districts, where the general wants of the locality are not such as to call for the provision of postal facilities by the Imperial post. In some cases the expense of such arrangements is met by local cesses, and in other cases by Imperial grants; but in all the control belongs to the local Government or Administration, and is quite distinct from that of the Imperial post. The object of recent changes has been, not to do away with the control belonging to local Governments or Administrations, but to introduce as the executives under these Governments or Administrations the local officers of the Imperial post. Thus while the distinction between the Imperial and district posts is maintained, the advantage of bringing them under the management of one and the same set of officers is obtained.

45. Perhaps no measure has tended more to the improvement and development of postal arrangements in the interior of districts than the steady progress which has been going on in the direction above indicated.

46. The transfer of district posts in Bengal to the management of the local officers of the Imperial post is now complete, the one district (Hazáribágh) remaining untransferred at the close of last year having been transferred in the year under report.

47. In Madras one additional district (Kurnool) was transferred, leaving only three (Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Cuddapah) untransferred at the close of the year.

48. In Assam the one remaining regulation district (Goalpara) and one of the non-regulation districts (Kámrup) have been transferred.

49. Speaking generally, it may be said that in those parts of the country where separate district post organizations exist, the transfer of them to the management of the local officers of the Imperial post has been carried out with the exception of three districts in Madras; but it is not meant by this to suggest that the expectation of improvement in such posts has nearly come to an end. On the contrary, there is an immense field for such improvement, and as soon as financial restrictions may be relaxed, there will be ample room for a class of expenditure which in the course of a few years will be more than met by increased income.

50. The way in which, when there are no special financial restrictions, this class of expenditure is regulated, is that all lines and offices fulfilling certain conditions of estimated self-support are taken over by the Imperial post, the district post funds thus set free being used for the improvement and extension of postal facilities. In this way the district post acts as a sort of pioneer to the Imperial post.

51. In the last report an attempt was made for the first time to bring together in tabular form certain statistics respecting district posts; and I repeat the attempt this year, mentioning, however, what was before explained, that owing to the widely different systems belonging to the numerous different localities, and the absence of any single office of account

or control, it is impossible to be sure either of the completeness or accuracy of the figures given. The figures are as follows :—

NAME OF POSTAL CIRCLES.	Number of district post offices and receiving houses.	Number of district post run messengers and peons.	Number of district letter boxes.	Distance in miles of district post lines.	Local cess.	Grant from Imperial Revenue.	Expenditure.	Articles received from the Imperial and district posts for delivery by the district post.	Articles posted in the district post for delivery to the Imperial or district post.	Articles returned by the district post under Imperial post.	Percentage of those returned on the total delivery by the district post.
BENGAL	...	324	154	10,440	2,24,353	...	2,31,010	904,504	927,378	60,747	6.71
MADRAS	...	821	78	10,977	2,26,765	...	2,44,303	1,148,717	1,239,990	64,890	5.64
BOMBAY	...	306	613	2,894	...	1,08,010	1,00,158	383,072	315,663	23,121	6.03
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES	1,086,486	410,913	64,028	6.16
PUNJAB	...	357	393	6,294	Not shown separately.	88,905	88,172	933,840	262,132	49,284	5.23
BRITISH BURMA	...	22	341	Not known	Ditto	60,000	1,51,992	885,382	789,109	51,700	5.63
CENTRAL PROVINCES	...	26	390	4,504	58,610	45,000	1,13,650	905,639	811,099	70,487	7.78
BENARES	44,379	52,045	1,913	4.31
ODISHA	52,463	61,963	1,960	3.71
RAJPUTANA	1,4749	7,263	583	3.83
ASSAM	24,786	10,243	1,233	4.95
TOTAL	163,167	127,439	13,836	8.47
	186,183	141,673	16,878	9.57
	370,850	257,393	37,128	10.03
	333,930	235,387	30,858	9.08
	11,324	12,208	875	5.96
	16,733	11,893	717	4.28
	47,592	34,177	5,191	10.90
	38,294	28,499	2,891	7.54
	3,768,692	2,784,812	271,974	7.33
	4,678,040	3,216,939	304,131	6.50

(a) Peons were excluded from the Bengal return of 1875-76.

(b) The number given in last report for rural messengers and peons, as well as letter boxes, in the Assam district post were erroneous. There were really none, those entered being part of the Imperial establishment.

(c) Including the annual subsidy paid from the District Dak Fund for the maintenance of the Dara Ismail Khan and Chichawatni hill cart line in the Punjab.

(d) For Subsidy only.

(e) Seven district post offices in British Burmah under the management of the district officers have been omitted from this statement.

(f) Exclusive of Rs. 4,125-8-6 on account of famine relief.

SECTION V.—MISCELLANEOUS.

52. *Security taken from Post Office servants.*—The accounts of the security funds are exhibited in abstract below :—

RECEIPTS.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.		AMOUNT OF SUBSCRIPTION.			CHARGES.	AMOUNT.
	First half-year.	Second half-year.	First half-year.	Second half-year.	TOTAL.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Balance ... ..	...	...	...	...	57,230	(a).—PENSIONABLE—	
Interest on ditto at 3½ per cent. for 1876-77 ... ..	...	...	...	...	2,146	Sums decreed against the fund	524
TOTAL ... ..	...	...	...	...	59,376	Rateable refunds to subscribers...	99
(a).—PENSIONABLE—						Establishment ...	1,032
Imperial	5,338	5,347	5,338	5,347	10,685		
District	165	169	165	169	334		
TOTAL	5,503	5,516	5,503	5,516	11,019		1,655
(b).—NON-PENSIONABLE—						(b).—NON-PENSIONABLE—	
Imperial	8,972	9,207	4,466	4,604	9,000	Sums decreed against the fund	119
District	3,078	3,033	1,539	1,516	3,055	Establishment ...	1,032
TOTAL	12,050	12,240	6,025	6,120	12,145	TOTAL ...	1,151
						TOTAL CHARGES ...	2,608
						Balance at credit	79,734
GRAND TOTAL	17,553	17,756	11,528	11,636	82,540	GRAND TOTAL ...	82,540

As has been explained on previous occasions, the subscribers belonging to the pensionable (a) class subscribe at the rate of one rupee each per half-year, while those belonging to the non-pensionable (b) class subscribe at half that rate. The subscriptions of the former (pensionable class) are returnable on resignation or death, in the proportion borne for each year by the surplus income to the total income, while those of the latter (non-pensionable class) are not returnable at all. The total balances, as well as the portions returnable and non-returnable, for the current and preceding years are shewn below :—

	1875-76.	1876-77.
	Rs.	Rs.
Total balance	57,230	79,734
Returnable portion	27,176	37,448
Non-returnable portion	30,054	42,286

53. In my last report it was mentioned that no steps had been taken for reducing the subscription rates of this yearly increasing fund, because it was in contemplation to make provision for the transmission of currency notes by post under a system of insurance which might give rise to increased liability. The contemplated system, having been expanded into one for the insurance of other articles besides currency notes, was not finally settled till after the close of the year now under review. It is to be introduced on the 1st January 1878. It remains to be seen what effect this measure will have upon the security fund.

54. *Complaints from the public.*—The statistics of complaints shew a total number of 5,407 (as compared with 4,235 in the preceding year), of which 1,203 were well founded (as compared with 1,200 in the preceding year). The complaints relating to articles of value are analysed in the following statement :—

	Ordinary letters.	Registered letters.	Parcels.	TOTAL.
I.—Cases in which the enquiry showed either that no loss had occurred, or that the loss had not occurred through fault of postal officials	147	150	160	457
II.—Cases in which the postal establishment was proved to be in fault, or in which there was strong ground for believing it to be so	144	87	45	276
III.—Cases in which no definite conclusion was arrived at	661	31	52	744
				1,477

55. The unfounded no less than the well-founded complaints contain cases of interest. The exculpation of the Post Office hangs sometimes upon the results of a very minute examination of the cover. It may be a question, for instance, whether the gum with which an opened envelope has been reclosed overlies an office stamp or is overlaid by it, and one important case against the Post Office was disproved during the year under review by the Chemical Examiner in this way. Or the issue may rest upon the presence or absence, at the time when an office stamp was impressed, of a piece of paper substituted for a currency note; and this is a matter frequently capable of proof, owing to the fact of an office stamp usually indenting

the contents of a letter to an extent discernable under careful examination. Sometimes the exculpation of the Post Office comes long after, as in one of the cases of the year under review, where the contents of letters supposed to have been stolen in transit by post were found after the death of the owner's trusted servant in his box. In Sialkot notes of large value stolen a year before, with a registered letter, were traced back to a Cashmiri Wakil who had charged the theft against the Sialkot Post Office; the Wakil was convicted. But perhaps the most curious result of an investigation into a complaint of the loss of a remittance of postage stamps was the discovery that the sender had affixed them to the outside of his letter instead of putting them inside.

56. The most serious cases of fraud with which the Post Office has to deal are those perpetrated by gangs bribing postal employes to let them have access to correspondence, on which are founded sometimes very extensive fraudulent transactions. During the year under report a whole series of frauds of this kind was exposed, fourteen persons being arrested, of whom thirteen were convicted. One offender was sentenced to transportation for life, two others received sentence of fourteen years' imprisonment and fine of Rs. 5,000 each, whilst the minor offenders were sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from one to six years. The convictions were important, as it was ascertained that in a period of about three months immediately antecedent to the arrests, frauds directed to the obtainment of Rs. 15,800, and others resulting in the actual obtainment of Rs. 3,100, had been carried out by substituting forgeries for letters stolen in the Ajmere and Jeypore Post Offices. It was believed that the gang in question had been connected with a series of offences forming a connected chain extending over no less than three years; and it was proved by the conviction of some amongst them, that they had fraudulently obtained Rs. 13,500, in eleven different payments at places so distant from one another as Jeypore, Indore, Delhi, Hoshangabad and Joudhpore on credit of forgeries substituted for letters stolen two years previously in the Muttra Office. The same gang was convicted of inducing the despatch by post of gold to the value of Rs. 17,000, of which they failed to obtain delivery only through the illness of a postal accomplice and his consequent inability to steal letters. The vigilance of the Ajmere Police under Mr. Bower mainly contributed to the exposure of this series of frauds; it was owing to their observance of suspicious conduct that two of the gang were arrested; and the evidence of one of these led, under Mr. Turton Smith's direction, to the arrest of twelve out of the thirteen persons convicted. Mr. Saunders, Commissioner of Ajmere, and Colonel Tyrwhitt, the Inspector General of Police, North-Western Provinces, greatly helped the investigations by placing at Mr. Turton Smith's disposal the services of specially qualified officers.

57. This kind of systematic fraud on a large scale was first brought to notice in 1873-74, when a gang of forgers, whose head-quarters were at Poona, was broken up by the conviction of several of the number. Two of the principals at that time absconded; but they were arrested in the year under review, the prosecution (for which Mr. Turton Smith's services were made available) resulting in the conviction and sentence of both of them.

58. The gang of 1873-74 last referred to was quite distinct from the gang that was brought to trial in the year under review; the one being composed principally of Deccan Brahmans, the other of Banials and Mahajans belonging to the upper provinces of India.

59. A reference may be made here to Appendix VIII, containing a statement of the number of convictions and departmental punishments in each postal circle. The following abstract compares the results of the last two years:—

	1875-76.	1876-77.
Number of legal convictions . . .	178	139
Number of cases punished departmentally . . .	88	81
TOTAL	266	220

POSTAL CIRCLES.	1875-76.			1876-77.		
	British territory.	Foreign territory.	Total.	British territory.	Foreign territory.	Total.
Bengal . . .	4	0	4	1	0	1
Madras . . .	3	1	4	1	1	2
Bombay . . .	0	5	5	2	3	5
North-Western Provinces . . .	5	1	6	7	0	7
Punjab . . .	1	0	1	0	0	0
Central Provinces . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0
Odish . . .	1	0	1	1	0	1
Rajputana . . .	0	5	5	0	0	0
TOTAL	14	12	26	12	4	16

60. *Highway robberies.*—The usual abstract of highway robberies is given on the margin. The most noticeable point is the comparatively small aggregate number of robberies, and also the fact of the greatest decrease being in foreign territory. The decrease of this class of crime in recent years is very marked, as will be seen from the figures given below:—

HIGHWAY ROBBERIES IN			
	British territory. Number.	Foreign territory. Number.	Total Number.
1871-72 . . .	24	12	36
1872-73 . . .	13	12	25
1873-74 . . .	21	11	32
1874-75 . . .	19	6	25
1875-76 . . .	14	12	26
1876-77 . . .	12	4	16

The decrease is perhaps to some extent nominal, owing to greater care of late years to exclude from the returns cases where theft with the collusion of postal employes was carried out under the appearance of highway robberies.

61. The localities in which the various robberies took place are given in the following statement:—

Names of Postal Circles.	BRITISH TERRITORY.				FOREIGN TERRITORY.		
	Names of districts.	Number of robberies.	Number of attacks.		Names of Native States.	Number of robberies.	Number of attacks.
BENGAL	Gya	1	...				
	TOTAL	1	...				
MADRAS	Kurnool	1	...		Mysore territory	1	1
	TOTAL	1	...		TOTAL	1	1
BOMBAY	Ahmednagar	1	...		Wadhwan	...	2
	Dharwar	1	...		Baroda	2	...
	TOTAL	2	...		Junagurh	1	...
					TOTAL	3	2
N.-W. PROVINCES	Muttra	1	...		Holkar's territory	...	1
	Budaun	1	...				
	Agra	1	...				
	Mainpuri	2	...				
	Ghazipur	1	...				
	Meerut	1	...				
	TOTAL	7	...		TOTAL	...	1
CENTRAL PROVINCES	...	...	...		Nizam's territory	...	1
ODISHA	Sultanpur	1	...				

TOTAL (BRITISH) 12. TOTAL (FOREIGN) 4 (BESIDES 5 ATTACKS). GRAND TOTAL 16 (BESIDES 5 ATTACKS).

62. The only cases of much importance were two of those in Bombay; in one the mail travelling towards Ahmednagar by mail cart was attacked with poles and axes, the passengers and driver being left for dead. None of them died, however, and the robbers, who expected a remittance of treasure, got only some three hundred rupees. One of the passengers was a Deputy Collector. Two of the robbers were convicted and sentenced to transportation for life. In the other case, which happened at Akhij in the Baroda territory, the importance consisted in the value of the property stolen, which amounted to Rs. 6,500. The robbers were believed to have come from Rajputana, but no satisfactory clue was obtained.

Postal Officials.				1876-76.	1876-77.
				Number.	Number.
Inspectors	...	...	...	177	197
Post Masters, Deputy and Sub-Deputy Post	...	...	...	3,296	3,554
Masters	...	...	...	2,462	2,736
Clerks	...	...	...	5,547	5,841
Peons	...	...	...	12,704	13,175
Road establishment	...	...	...	1,025	1,050
Rural Messengers	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	25,685	27,453

63. Appendix IX shews the numerical strength of the establishment in the several postal circles. The abstract on the margin includes all grades below that of Post Master General or Chief Inspector.

SECTION VI.—NON-POSTAL BRANCHES OF THE DEPARTMENT.

64. The lines over which goods were booked by the bullock train offices remained the same as before, viz., Calcutta to Peshawar, with branches to Fatehgurh, Landour, Simla, Ferozepore, Bábawálpur (through Mooltan), Sialkot and Murree. The number of bullock train offices was reduced from 39 to 36. The designation of bullock train is becoming year by year less appropriate, as the old means of transit by bullock carts is superseded by the railway. In the year under report, the service by bullock carts on the portion of line between Wazirabad and Jhelum was changed into a railway service. The transit by means of bullock carts (which formerly extended all the way from Calcutta to Peshawar) is now reduced to the portion between Jhelum and Peshawar and to the various branches already enumerated.

65. The Punjab military horse van dāk is undergoing a similarly gradual contraction as the Railway advances; although in the year under report there was an extension from Khushálgarh to Rawul Pindi, with the object of affording regular communication between Kohat and Rawul Pindi, independently of the Kohat pass. The extension was not a remunerative one. The open lines at the end of the year were as follows:—

Jhelum to Peshawar.
Wazirabad to Sialkot.
Rawul Pindi to Murree (summer only).

Amritsar to Pathankot (summer only).
Kohat to Rawul Pindi.

66. The other postal lines on which travellers were conveyed were: Carágolah and Sili-guri on the Darjeeling line, Umballa and Kalka on the Simla line, Bareilly and Ranibag on the Naini Tál line, and Mooltan and Báháwálpur.

SECTION VII.—FINANCIAL RESULTS.

67. The financial results continue to be favorable. The increase of postal revenue was about 3½ lakhs, and the increase in charges amounted to about 1½ lakhs; the net revenue being thus improved to the extent of about 2 lakhs. Further details are given below:—

Review of financial results.

	1875-76.	1876-77.
PURELY POSTAL SERVICE.		
Receipts including sale of service postage stamps	Rs. 63,35,301	Rs. 66,58,656
Ditto excluding ditto ditto	51,90,400	54,81,772
Disbursements	56,30,310	57,87,667
Net revenue, including sale of service postage stamps	6,95,991	9,00,989
NON-POSTAL BRANCHES.		
<i>Bullock Train.</i>		
Receipts	8,09,578	7,91,813
Disbursements	6,64,209*	6,09,163*
Surplus	1,45,369	1,82,650
<i>Punjab Military Van Dak.</i>		
Receipts	2,53,972	2,39,544
Disbursements	2,65,569	2,30,799
Deficit	6,597	Surplus 8,745
<i>Passenger Services on Mail Cart Lines.</i>		
Receipts	1,17,086	1,03,183
Disbursements	1,17,086	1,03,183
<i>Contract subsidies to local steamers employed to a large extent on general and military considerations, but paid entirely through the Post Office as a matter of convenience.</i>		
Disbursements	7,68,277	7,12,000
Purely Bullock Train	6,62,771	6,07,746
Postal charges debited to Bullock Train	1,438	1,417
Total	6,64,209	6,09,163
Briefly stated, these results exhibit—		
(1.) A net revenue in the purely postal department of	...	9,00,989
(2.) A net surplus in the bullock train department of	...	1,82,650
(3.) A net surplus in the Punjab military van dak of	...	8,745
Total	...	10,92,384

(NOTE.—The postal share of the contract subsidies to local steamers is shewn in the next paragraph.)

68. But in order to look at the Post Office from a profit and loss point of view, certain

	Rs.
Cost of stationery supplied by the Superintendents of Stationery	85,203
Railway free service (estimated cost)	2,40,000
English stores	98,983
Value of service rendered to the Post Office by the Government Press	42,806
Rent of Government buildings	2,04,169
Estimated postal share of local marine subsidies	2,03,854
Gratuities	2,109
Leave allowances paid in Great Britain	895
Pensions granted during the year aggregating in annual value Rs. 14,049 capitalized at 10·165 years' purchase (14,049 × 10·165=)	1,42,808
	9,70,827

other items of charge as per margin have to be taken into account, and I understand the Government to be anxious that these items should be made as complete as possible. I have therefore added to the list of the year under report the cost of stationery supplied from the Government Depot. I have not seen my way to make any alteration in the calculation of the pensionary charge. There is no doubt that in a growing Department like the Post Office, the yearly accretion of liability on account of future pensionary claims must exceed the capitalized value of the pensions actually assigned; but for all practical purposes, I think that the capitalization of pensions actually assigned is sufficient. And if it be desired to go further, I should think that an extra ½ lakh would amply cover the difference between this and the whole yearly accretion of liability.

69. Taking the total net revenue as shewn in paragraph 67 at Rs. 10,92,384, and deducting the total of the items now in question, we arrive at a net profit of Rs. 1,21,557.

70. As pointed out in my last report, the former system of charging official correspondence at full postage rates has been discontinued since 1872-73. The revenue from official correspondence has thus been brought down from 50 lakhs, as it stood in 1865-66, to 12 lakhs in the present year. The present charge does not more than represent the actual cost entailed by the conveyance of the Government despatches. Thus, not only is the official correspondence conveyed at an exceptionally low rate (the postage on a 10-tola letter being only 1 anna), but the postal revenue is now beginning to exceed the total charges which a profit and loss account shews against it.

71. It is not, I believe, the wish of the Government to make the Post Office a source of profit, and notwithstanding the continued existence of financial pressure, the year following that under report has already seen several measures bearing the character of reductions of postage. These will come under report next year, and I shall here only say that I refer specially to the reduction of book postage, and of parcel postage, carried out last summer, as well as the

abolition of re-direction postage, partly introduced in April 1877, and sanctioned as a complete measure with effect from January 1878. And there is another way in which the improving financial position of the Department has been, and may reasonably be, allowed to have its effect,—I refer to the expense attending the improvement of its establishment and the extension of its operations. Even in this time of financial restriction, the means for improvement and extension, though necessarily curtailed, have not by any means been stopped, and I trust that even the curtailment may soon be removed. There are few of these measures, whether the character be that of reduction of postage or of increase of postal facilities, which do not in the first instance involve financial loss, but there are few also which do not in a comparatively brief period re-act on the finances by stimulating or extending correspondence.

72. I ought, perhaps, to explain here, what has been explained before (paragraph 7), that the cost of maintaining communication with Great Britain and foreign countries by means of the contract services of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company has never been treated (except in the English accounts) as a charge upon the Indian Post Office. The subsidy is paid by the British Government, and all the sea postage realized by the Indian Post Office is credited to Great Britain as a set-off against the subsidy. In other words, the accounts of the Indian Post Office contain neither the revenue nor the charges of what is called the eastern mail service. The revenue of the eastern mail service falls short of the cost, and India's share of the net loss for the year under report was £62,170 (as already shown in paragraph 7). Whether this payment should or should not be regarded as a charge upon the Indian Post Office is a question which may fairly be raised. It is a payment made primarily for the maintenance of regular sea communication between India and Europe; and the correspondence of those who have direct relations with Europe does not fully pay for it. The Government of India pays its share of the balance, and the question is whether this payment should be reckoned as a charge upon the Indian Post Office; it has never been so reckoned, but, owing to its being entered under the head of Post Office in the home accounts, it has often been mixed up with the accounts of the Indian Post Office. Whatever may be the proper view to take of this point, it may be observed that it will require only a few more years of the present rate of financial progress to make the profit of the Indian Post Office cover even this item.

SECTION VIII.—GENERAL REVIEW OF PROGRESS.

73. The progress of the Department, as measured by statistics of correspondence, revenue,

Year.	Comparison of numbers of letters and newspapers, those of 1855-56 being represented by 100	Comparison of revenue from private cor- respondence, those of 1855-56 being represented by 100	Comparison of disbursement, those of 1855-56 being represented by 100
1853-54—last complete year of former rates	58	128	82
1855-56—first complete year of new rates	100	100	100
1867-68—thirteenth complete year	207	207	101
1869-70—fourteenth ditto	228	238	182
1868-76—fifteenth ditto	243	240	160
1870-71—sixteenth ditto	257	245	175
1871-72—seventeenth ditto	260	272	179
1872-73—eighteenth ditto	279	273	177
1873-74—nineteenth ditto	318	291	181
1874-75—twentieth ditto	318	305	188
1875-76—twenty-first ditto	352	326	191
1876-77—twenty-second ditto	368	315	190

and expenditure, is exhibited in the statement on the margin; the point selected for comparison being the first complete year (1855-56) after the introduction of a moderate scale of postage rates in connection with the organization of the Department under the Postal Act of 1854. The Indian Post Office looks back upon 1854 in the same way in which the British Post Office looks back

upon the year 1840, when the "penny postage" was introduced.

SECTION IX.—NOTICES OF POST OFFICE OFFICIALS.

74. To Lieutenant-Colonel W. M. Lane, as Post Master General of the Punjab, and to Mr. Philip Sheridan, as Chief Superintendent of the Railway Travelling Post Office, fell the burden of organizing and controlling the special postal arrangements connected with the Delhi Assemblage of January 1877, already alluded to in this report, and I gladly bring their names forward, not only as having done that service well, but as being amongst the most tried and successful administrators of postal circles. I record also, with regret, the death in a service of 21 years had won the confidence and respect of superiors and subordinates.

75. For special services in lower grades, I have to look mainly to the several Post Masters General and Chief Inspectors for information, selecting for special notice from among the names brought forward by them. In *Madras*, Mr. Turner commends his subordinates generally, with special reference to the discharge of duty during a season of famine and consequent difficulty; in *Bombay*, Mr. James mentions Mr. Stuart, Post Master of Bombay, for the maintenance in his office of a long-established character of efficiency, and among the Inspectors he names Mr. Cursetjee Sorahjee for successful efforts in improving the rural delivery, Mr. Girdhar Mahadeo for a useful re-organization of lines, and Mr. Cowasjee Jamsheedjee for special energy and success on a difficult mission to Goa; in the *North-Western Provinces*, Mr. Hutchinson specially mentions Pundit Sundar Lal for his assistance in connection with the prosecution of the gang of forgers, whose conviction has been separately referred to in this report; in the *Punjab*, Lieutenant-Colonel Lane mentions among the Inspectors Mr. Hodgkinson, and in other grades Messrs. Melita, Phillips, Smith, Considine, Charde, and Grice, for good work in connection with the Delhi Assemblage; and in the *Railway Travelling Post Office*, Mr. Sheridan names among his Superintendents Mr. Hill for his services in connection with the Delhi Assemblage, and Mr. Goodburn for his exertions on the occasion of the breaking of the Sutlej Bridge.

A. M. MONTEATH,

Director General of the Post Office of India.

NAMES OF POSTAL CIRCLES.	EXISTING ON THE 31ST MARCH 1876.				OPENED OR ESTABLISHED IN 1876-77.				TOTAL OF 1876-77.				CLOSED OR DISCONTINUED IN 1876-77.				BALANCE ON THE 31ST MARCH 1877.				INCREASE OR DECREASE.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
	Post Offices.	Letter Boxes.	Rural Messengers.	Post Offices.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
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Officiating Deputy Director General of the Post Office of India.

APPENDIX No. II.

STATEMENT SHEWING THE DISTANCE OVER WHICH MAILS WERE CONVEYED BY RAILWAY, MAIL-CART, HORSES, CAMEL-PAK, RUNNERS, BOATS AND STEAMERS DURING THE YEARS 1875-76 AND 1876-77.

NAMES OF POSTAL CIRCLES.	RAILWAY.										MAIL-CART HORSES. CAMEL DAB, &c.		RUNNERS OR BOATS.			SEA.		T-TOTAL	
	1875-77.										1875-76.		1876-77.			1875-76.			1876-77.
	UNDER CHIEF MANAGERS. CLASSICAL TRAVELLING POST OFFICE.										Total.		1875-76.		1876-77.				
	Saved by Post Office & Mail Gaid de Post Office &c.																		
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.		
Bengal	972	169	63	620	852	317	651	6,285	2,900	10,705	10,364	1876-77.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1876-77.		
Madras	1,384	...	319	1,117	1,436	135	6,312	6,905	3,064	10,892	11,546	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	1,234	...	185	1,345	1,605	945	5,337	5,752	3,234	10,757	11,498	...	...	...	...	...	...
North-Western Provinces	921	50	51	880	980	364	3,121	3,359	...	4,769	4,713	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab	(68)	...	231	437	668	1,303	1,527	2,306	...	4,135	4,337	...	...	...	...	...	...
United Provinces	...	...	...	...	...	73	1,627	1,527	2,293	3,893	3,893	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind	656	33	49	263	345	198	2,278	2,270	2,196	3,132	2,813	...	...	...	...	...	...
Och	105	160	...	...	109	885	806	625	...	4,082	4,115	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajputana	255	...	21	322	543	103	615	928	...	1,012	1,575	...	...	...	...	...	...
A-sam	362	...	211	119	390	...	1,693	1,709	...	1,965	2,099	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,402	1,435	...	...	1,435	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	6,519	436	1,160	5,312	6,938	4,323	32,632	33,422	13,687	57,041	58,370	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX

Statement shewing the estimated number of Letters, Newspapers, Packets and Parcels received for delivery in the Post
Sind, Oudh, Rajputana and Assam Postal

NAMES OF POSTAL CIRCLES.		BENGAL.		MADRAS.		BOMBAY.		N. W. PROVINCES.		PUNJAB.	
Detail covers.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.	
		1875-76.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1876-77.
To Post Office Boxes and from the Window.	Letters Paid ...	10,563,884	10,470,749	10,387,440	11,005,298	8,860,331	8,851,798	7,721,010	6,951,395	6,082,816	5,875,876
	.. Unpaid...	5,480,790	5,362,505	1,085,877	2,124,430	2,309,377	2,509,760	4,240,003	3,748,201	2,130,290	1,894,923
	.. Service privileged...	2,062,651	2,094,169	808,507	954,631	624,111	699,652	1,235,949	1,226,765	890,640	1,104,531
	.. Registered ...	776,598	735,730	321,435	350,114	115,045	131,999	209,201	266,628	132,092	146,756
	Papers ...	1,628,101	1,650,817	1,394,183	1,399,853	957,350	1,025,070	1,325,144	1,289,623	1,014,924	1,281,281
	Packets ...	250,110	282,146	255,500	202,799	211,001	211,570	206,987	180,131	208,274	206,408
	Parcels ...	189,200	207,815	101,974	107,076	89,680	116,488	138,501	138,623	101,363	110,256
To Branch Post Offices.	Letters Paid ...	1,922,000	1,985,894	2,375,979	2,795,196	4,173,148	4,645,920	799,143	1,131,578	1,201,570	1,156,998
	.. Unpaid ...	2,083,793	2,096,665	64,245	853,918	2,213,414	2,234,295	1,327,907	1,517,430	1,070,704	984,092
	.. Service privileged...	191,002	243,924	116,440	152,022	162,629	196,526	248,743	423,009	221,571	254,640
	.. Registered ...	142,613	173,036	90,971	102,382	177,641	181,484	41,480	58,974	26,722	27,000
	Papers ...	195,026	201,810	290,635	354,806	425,366	454,868	76,522	98,067	197,732	190,235
	Packets ...	14,509	15,695	51,003	52,924	102,926	116,878	14,721	30,555	39,427	37,16
	Parcels ...	17,204	24,559	14,040	21,118	17,258	21,170	29,147	33,215	11,477	14,861
To District Post Offices.	Letters Paid ...	325,061	350,166	374,504	489,728	17,091	5,162	309,914	279,851	32,361	17,404
	.. Unpaid ...	625,187	607,751	170,571	307,720	35,307	912	603,555	516,188	27,006	15,401
	.. Service privileged...	96,776	154,629	22,122	8,212	231	234	145,750	118,756	11,545	8,447
	.. Registered ...	22,243	25,159	16,004	25,550	831	...	9,680	10,273	404	490
	Papers ...	36,100	35,952	54,770	119,981	1,699	417	29,631	24,585	13,757	1,791
	Packets ...	3,399	4,406	6,455	5,553	443	182	7,609	10,324	1,618	65
	Parcels ...	2,169	3,885	2,329	1,929	26	...	5,470	7,665	365	23
To Rural Messengers.	Letters Paid ...	426,254	458,700	378,633	205,521	343,004	415,187	79,254	11,750	104,444	91,351
	.. Unpaid ...	677,133	776,440	262,722	104,537	469,204	511,339	140,446	30,920	147,794	139,031
	.. Service privileged...	11,069	76,103	3,441	627	1,354	2,816	9,020	104	4,342	4,82
	.. Registered ...	43,419	49,849	11,298	8,238	12,707	14,652	4,304	418	5,451	3,23
	Papers ...	33,492	23,725	67,316	43,861	34,659	36,083	7,790	2,059	10,013	8,94
	Packets ...	1,516	2,477	2,640	1,485	3,946	2,764	994	52	1,024	57
	Parcels ...	3,503	5,070	1,177	808	1,241	2,080	1,430	104	406	65
TOTAL ...		27,704,884	26,608,931	29,191,564	21,919,267	20,496,226	22,389,907	18,943,509	18,088,056	13,709,420	13,747,46
ABSTRACT.											
Letters Paid ...		13,227,494	13,251,609	13,404,573	14,405,743	12,912,808	13,018,070	8,409,369	8,374,483	7,133,964	7,241,41
.. Unpaid ...		6,736,493	6,745,451	2,160,462	3,450,605	5,182,455	5,256,312	6,262,401	5,813,745	3,391,444	3,033,46
.. Service privileged...		2,362,394	3,168,825	1,000,379	1,115,492	744,342	899,228	1,637,457	1,708,034	1,000,100	1,432,44
.. Registered ...		1,024,876	983,780	430,320	486,264	306,267	328,135	324,525	336,102	102,789	178,00
TOTAL ...		23,352,257	26,149,665	18,044,744	19,548,124	19,046,862	20,401,751	17,108,140	18,203,054	12,077,000	11,885,41
Papers ...		1,900,722	1,912,313	1,716,904	1,917,501	1,422,043	1,517,044	1,439,120	1,415,234	1,269,546	1,401,26
Packets ...		269,657	304,724	316,144	322,711	314,376	331,394	229,792	201,063	244,630	244,76
Parcels ...		192,171	242,220	124,117	180,931	108,145	139,716	166,844	179,006	111,641	120,00
GRAND TOTAL ...		27,704,884	26,608,931	29,191,564	21,919,267	20,496,226	22,389,907	18,943,509	18,088,056	13,709,420	13,747,46
Deduct number of covers returned undelivered ...		652,639	773,070	670,010	821,406	667,336	1,047,002	869,673	708,386	461,684	418,71
Net actually delivered ...		26,762,245	27,835,201	19,511,554	21,097,861	19,828,890	21,342,905	18,073,836	17,380,570	13,247,736	13,328,67
Add number of covers sent to the Dead Letter Office		766,374	673,203	214,719	216,627	394,470	441,153	554,633	551,704	269,235	263,91
TOTAL ...		27,528,619	28,508,404	19,726,273	21,314,488	20,223,360	21,784,058	18,628,469	17,932,274	13,516,971	13,592,58

c. III.

tees under the Bengal, Madras, Bombay, North-Western Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, British Burmah, circles, during the years 1875-76 and 1876-77.

BENGAL PROVINCE.		BRITISH BURMAH.										TOTAL.	
Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.	
1875-76.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1876-77.
163,918	2,095,804	588,713	405,480	2,340,811	2,329,660	907,954	774,243	1,000,965	1,113,198	627,118	629,234	60,502,694	50,508,455
929,976	980,390	403,222	305,765	404,575	397,206	424,154	348,445	607,749	629,260	321,073	280,920	19,231,791	18,482,991
274,473	280,085	36,026	20,779	106,683	104,447	216,342	212,873	100,276	132,547	69,453	124,960	6,479,129	7,616,039
50,504	50,813	10,111	14,335	39,743	43,715	20,317	24,533	27,941	30,295	26,244	26,593	1,907,240	1,821,417
323,094	298,075	311,774	207,578	22,967	240,192	172,644	191,304	134,106	141,151	214,799	195,458	7,634,969	7,929,468
61,207	57,631	25,907	12,358	35,721	36,721	34,032	34,441	13,667	12,593	18,837	17,990	1,326,822	1,295,088
20,407	29,122	10,903	9,568	12,460	13,649	24,467	28,965	19,997	21,796	12,514	11,093	710,072	795,350
375,743	522,550	7,272	3,884	61,310	129,132	265,437	452,157	260,877	270,882	236,951	264,025	11,745,941	13,338,325
397,293	420,011	3,165	2,040	13,992	29,670	504,300	702,020	177,932	177,729	182,607	209,249	9,602,410	9,227,137
51,815	88,695	260	308	7,134	10,377	64,851	63,484	29,023	23,673	16,926	27,766	1,112,610	1,484,324
17,432	20,544	150	78	1,403	2,842	24,779	40,098	4,234	4,380	9,755	12,697	578,069	624,124
49,573	53,682	6,341	2,744	8,250	17,416	45,730	91,902	9,434	10,064	68,713	120,398	1,309,461	1,605,904
14,013	18,250	290	143	2,771	1,173	6,140	9,281	1,308	1,486	5,295	5,527	255,729	289,063
2,951	4,171	101	85	344	234	10,111	30,738	5,073	6,465	3,084	4,354	112,432	160,970
39,703	38,840	6,514	7,958	8,144	...	71,836	48,676	50,000	61,268	29,189	14,469	1,332,997	1,313,618
43,929	40,107	2,476	3,094	10,630	...	177,491	115,653	22,001	36,709	21,889	17,259	1,553,506	1,670,491
15,708	15,903	444	300	1,620	...	25,721	13,870	4,740	10,429	2,768	3,259	331,480	334,039
2,771	1,500	74	150	630	...	7,337	4,354	576	938	1,510	547	63,288	69,062
4,940	3,728	0,206	6,120	10,639	...	8,075	5,788	1,345	1,747	3,177	4,562	203,611	204,679
1,751	2,138	204	1,339	414	...	1,281	548	130	182	185	156	23,066	25,470
76	391	104	215	209	...	4,551	4,275	499	730	104	52	18,267	19,376
46,900	38,482	472	365	51,280	46,094	39,387	24,768	80,949	65,778	51,148	39,967	1,639,454	1,397,871
78,533	88,487	26	104	62,310	62,806	62,021	80,482	73,531	66,143	53,136	53,082	2,107,739	1,975,379
2,431	3,037	..	20	1,144	234	1,332	2,034	417	573	1,100	301	36,063	91,668
3,074	5,005	..	13	4,391	5,188	4,900	5,110	1,594	1,591	2,904	3,103	94,413	96,400
6,710	5,761	311	183	8,447	7,847	2,523	2,208	679	521	10,922	9,777	186,699	140,628
418	1,069	26	13	1,151	625	78	52	52	78	915	313	12,756	9,452
14	260	..	..	183	261	2,772	3,546	1,046	926	314	678	13,121	14,965
4,990,667	5,175,517	1,461,946	1,005,527	3,534,432	3,388,599	3,172,105	3,315,974	2,436,504	2,822,832	2,025,063	2,078,779	119,470,971	122,541,753
2,625,814	2,695,682	602,970	417,087	2,541,607	2,404,906	1,275,320	1,299,844	1,512,014	1,511,126	835,765	947,695	66,518,066	66,558,269
1,438,021	1,538,085	409,300	311,609	490,613	469,772	1,182,004	1,246,606	850,977	909,841	541,966	560,510	31,555,484	31,355,998
344,509	389,220	35,729	21,313	115,660	115,058	308,240	392,261	147,365	167,222	112,247	156,376	7,959,362	9,526,070
71,796	77,052	19,346	14,582	46,773	51,745	70,769	74,095	31,249	37,204	39,422	42,940	2,543,507	2,611,003
4,404,730	4,700,939	1,067,333	765,191	3,273,542	3,001,481	2,416,982	2,912,806	2,446,395	2,625,393	1,969,760	1,707,521	107,576,943	110,051,340
383,227	361,240	357,226	216,625	347,702	274,455	224,905	291,322	140,554	153,483	317,913	330,195	9,120,670	9,880,879
80,399	79,386	26,277	13,843	40,067	38,519	48,421	44,322	15,017	14,339	25,249	23,086	1,618,391	1,619,073
32,312	33,944	11,111	9,808	13,181	14,144	47,897	67,524	26,512	26,617	16,020	17,077	851,915	990,681
4,990,667	5,175,517	1,461,946	1,005,527	3,534,432	3,388,599	3,172,105	3,315,974	2,436,504	2,822,832	2,025,063	2,078,779	119,470,971	122,541,753
212,019	207,260	95,007	66,797	170,617	179,272	170,493	179,137	135,791	134,960	114,642	73,730	4,574,207	4,690,411
4,778,490	4,878,251	1,363,330	938,730	3,363,616	3,200,327	3,001,612	3,136,837	2,700,717	2,697,872	1,911,121	2,005,049	114,898,714	117,851,342
117,470	116,512	3,974	5,836	32,571	35,245	146,938	145,063	84,706	87,388	..	13,318	2,503,101	2,539,143
4,990,519	4,994,763	1,367,313	944,566	3,390,186	3,244,572	3,147,551	3,281,900	2,735,313	2,785,160	1,914,120	2,018,367	117,439,815	120,390,485

E. R. DOUGLAS.

Offg. Depy. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

APPENDIX. No. IV.

ment shewing the number of articles received at and disposed of by the Dead Letter Officers at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Allahabad, Lahore, Karachi, Lucknow, Abu, Rangoon, and Asum, during the years 1875-76 and 1876-77.

	Calcutta.		M. D. 1878.		Bomby.		Amoy & S.		Lahore.	Nagongk.		Kanton.		Iasgow.		Alic.		Rangoon.		Abyss.		Total.	
	1876-77.	1878-77.	1876-77.	1878-77.	1876-77.	1878-77.	1876-77.	1878-77.		1876-77.	1878-77.	1876-77.	1878-77.	1876-77.	1878-77.	1876-77.	1878-77.	1876-77.	1878-77.	1876-77.	1878-77.	1876-77.	1878-77.
Letters	90,463	84,953	31,380	26,280	51,428	58,068	131,110	131,483	54,400	37,058	10,355	37,011	30,891	128	6,510	49,507	478,427	1876-77.	1878-77.	1876-77.	1878-77.	1876-77.	1878-77.
Papers	2,971	11,310	1,250	3,350	8,073	3,836	10,413	10,413	7,119	1,330	914	21,012	1,743	6	612	3,708	42,745	1876-77.	1878-77.	1876-77.	1878-77.	1876-77.	1878-77.
Packets	34	137	52	103	178	50	232	232	11	3	23	256	41	...	17	940	1,067	1876-77.	1878-77.	1876-77.	1878-77.	1876-77.	1878-77.
Parcels	136	137	52	103	178	50	232	232	11	3	23	256	41	...	17	940	1,067	1876-77.	1878-77.	1876-77.	1878-77.	1876-77.	1878-77.
By return to their agents.																							
(Total)	99,713	90,929	30,511	26,711	62,844	62,844	132,637	142,865	63,001	38,338	11,305	40,393	32,604	128	7,190	57,706	523,333	1876-77.	1878-77.	1876-77.	1878-77.	1876-77.	1878-77.
Letters	13,796	12,057	7,338	8,516	11,706	22,651	25,734	25,734	8,105	5,303	139	83	1,509	123	3,180	70,245	80,288	1876-77.	1878-77.	1876-77.	1878-77.	1876-77.	1878-77.
Papers	18	43	32	104	276	1,830	1,130	1,130	1,370	209	12	14	128	13	234	3,914	6,690	1876-77.	1878-77.	1876-77.	1878-77.	1876-77.	1878-77.
Packets	47	28	9	32	19	6	46	46	40	6	1	2	3	...	4	307	2,365	1876-77.	1878-77.	1876-77.	1878-77.	1876-77.	1878-77.
Parcels	16	28	9	32	19	6	46	46	40	6	1	2	3	...	4	112	162	1876-77.	1878-77.	1876-77.	1878-77.	1876-77.	1878-77.
By return to their agents.																							
(Total)	14,771	12,560	7,381	9,742	13,222	26,494	27,330	27,330	9,470	5,433	139	97	1,642	123	3,468	70,708	88,505	1876-77.	1878-77.	1876-77.	1878-77.	1876-77.	1878-77.
Letters	31,815	39,790	4,342	61,404	11,110	162,253	137,007	137,007	123,193	50,032	21,705	76,018	44,400	4,640	...	12,927	1,138,952	1876-77.	1878-77.	1876-77.	1878-77.	1876-77.	1878-77.
Papers	1,344	17,807	3,212	4,392	1,110	30,504	6,559	6,559	12,647	670	24	2,292	274	135	...	61,907	83,561	1876-77.	1878-77.	1876-77.	1878-77.	1876-77.	1878-77.
Packets	1,344	17,807	3,212	4,392	1,110	30,504	6,559	6,559	12,647	670	24	2,292	274	135	...	61,907	83,561	1876-77.	1878-77.	1876-77.	1878-77.	1876-77.	1878-77.
Parcels	440	440	116	153	232	232	232	232	171	68	77	12	7	...	2	1,260	1,569	1876-77.	1878-77.	1876-77.	1878-77.	1876-77.	1878-77.
By return to their agents.																							
(Total)	35,072	355,085	72,119	60,872	166,019	199,482	200,411	251,766	137,013	57,394	22,706	22,541	45,153	4,827	...	1,157,140	1,236,042	1876-77.	1878-77.	1876-77.	1878-77.	1876-77.	1878-77.
Letters	27,134	304,778	81,418	103,771	145,724	152,157	155,724	136,001	43,415	14,348	2,104	1,237	50,401	393	...	74,943	680,888	1876-77.	1878-77.	1876-77.	1878-77.	1876-77.	1878-77.
Papers	1,244	3,182	6,111	3,534	61	46	4,308	182	87	425	62	56	12	11	...	31,722	9,044	1876-77.	1878-77.	1876-77.	1878-77.	1876-77.	1878-77.
Packets	234	637	23	37	41	37	279	146	91	2	6	15	7	...	299	342	942	1876-77.	1878-77.	1876-77.	1878-77.	1876-77.	1878-77.
Parcels	118	136	5	37	20	96	23	23	11	2	4	10	7	...	...	...	...	1876-77.	1878-77.	1876-77.	1878-77.	1876-77.	1878-77.
By return to their agents.																							
(Total)	283,617	308,620	101,261	107,502	145,914	152,338	147,723	137,234	44,411	15,064	15,353	2,225	1,336	404	...	23,737	601,361	1876-77.	1878-77.	1876-77.	1878-77.	1876-77.	1878-77.
Letters	73,274	673,203	31,719	216,827	38,470	441,153	38,453	551,704	252,094	116,512	12,571	35,215	11,240	5,836	...	13,318	2,539,143	1876-77.	1878-77.	1876-77.	1878-77.	1876-77.	1878-77.
Papers	6,920	48,797	4,125	2,793	12,731	14,018	27,082	32,283	9,154	4,275	7,340	12	910	272	...	6,438	130,366	1876-77.	1878-77.	1876-77.	1878-77.	1876-77.	1878-77.
Packets	3	35	3	23	10	23	61	60	38	3	3	1	6	3	...	40	246	1876-77.	1878-77.	1876-77.	1878-77.	1876-77.	1878-77.
Parcels	11	17	3	4	4	4	4	8	12	6	6	1	1	...	1	3	54	1876-77.	1878-77.	1876-77.	1878-77.	1876-77.	1878-77.
By return to their agents.																							
(Total)	61,001	48,750	4,177	2,821	11,754	11,045	27,12	32,350	9,205	4,254	7,317	12	910	272	...	6,491	130,701	1876-77.	1878-77.	1876-77.	1878-77.	1876-77.	1878-77.

APPENDIX No. V.

Statement shewing the Number of Ordinary Postage Labels of each denomination sold in each of the Presidencies and Provinces, with gross value thereof, during the years 1875-76 and 1876-77.

Names of Postal Circles.	5-Pie Labels.	1 Anna Envelopes.	1 Anna Envelopes.	1 Anna Labels.	2 Anna Labels.	3 Anna Labels.	4 Anna Labels.	5 Anna Labels.	6 Anna Labels.	7 Anna Labels.	8 Anna Labels.	9 Anna Labels.	10 Anna Labels.	11 Anna Labels.	12 Anna Labels.	1 Rupee Labels.	Gross Value.	Rs. A. P.	Discount.
	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Bengal ...	52,536	3,595,559	19,201	9,343,593	1,513,581	623,252	890,740	123,144	186,790	11,332	45,815	10,01,334	0 0	31,161	0 0		31,161 0 0		
Madras ...	61,015	2,610,511	27,395	10,661,325	745,105	370,800	592,981	55,453	70,386	4,136	13,852	7,11,109	0 0	21,846	0 0		21,846 0 0		
Bombay ...	79,203	2,949,219	11,248	11,036,981	671,930	389,527	423,257	108,542	138,885	19,910	56,136	8,19,689	0 0	25,152	0 0		25,152 0 0		
North-Western Provinces ...	99,533	3,202,138	16,114	4,836,838	483,239	102,000	390,183	36,128	51,508	910	1,472	4,53,591	0 0	13,941	0 0		13,941 0 0		
Punjab ...	113,319	3,311,391	16,788	2,809,321	391,851	151,901	285,292	33,597	58,493	861	4,880	3,59,298	0 0	11,006	0 0		11,006 0 0		
British Burmah ...	16,353	51,536	3,662	577,159	152,898	62,654	83,951	25,077	34,938	5,811	11,964	1,04,722	0 0	3,235	0 0		3,235 0 0		
Central Provinces ...	15,076	685,740	3,163	1,341,839	103,284	55,881	110,938	3,557	12,818	24	112	1,19,973	0 0	3,677	0 0		3,677 0 0		
Sind ...	29,394	328,704	5,104	976,367	89,035	48,293	53,163	8,743	13,820	1,339	2,838	81,004	0 0	2,485	0 0		2,485 0 0		
Oudh ...	31,095	317,656	1,448	766,255	103,194	36,400	57,922	4,810	8,194	165	519	67,436	0 0	2,055	0 0		2,055 0 0		
Rajputana ...	5,482	297,691	1,438	488,362	38,877	22,973	40,867	1,455	7,760	8	...	44,837	0 0	1,385	0 0		1,385 0 0		
Azam ...	...	304,912	4,656	642,450	133,196	51,762	85,177	8,763	9,901	247	557	75,414	0 0	2,327	0 0		2,327 0 0		
Total of 1876-77 ...	497,668	17,915,653	110,883	43,483,820	4,465,184	2,029,112	2,933,850	409,265	596,502	44,776	137,984	38,38,377	0 0	1,18,270	0 0		1,18,270 0 0		
TOTAL OF 1875-76 ...	580,876	11,046,466	91,333	41,638,782	4,226,877	1,701,986	2,572,266	...	1,287,751	...	180,073	37,17,316	0 0	1,14,185	0 0		1,14,185 0 0		

E. R. DOUGLAS,
Offg. Depy. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

APPENDIX No. VI.

Statement exhibiting the Number of Service Postage Labels of each denomination sold in each Presidency and Province, and the gross value thereof, during the years 1875-76 and 1876-77.

NAMES OF POSTAL CIRCLES.										8-Pi Labels.					1-Anna Labels.					2-Anna Labels.					4-Anna Labels.					8-Anna Labels.					Gross Value.			
										Number.					Number.					Number.					Number.					Number.					Rs.		A. P.	
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,004,101	...	...	...	...	155,198	...	...	...	...	119,963	...	...	...	...	55,659	2,16,484	0	0
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,104,213	...	...	...	...	122,012	...	...	...	...	69,271	...	...	...	...	44,338	2,12,724	0	0
Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32,342	1,483,736	...	...	...	...	130,883	...	...	...	...	93,696	...	...	...	...	41,109	2,31,848	0	0
North-Western Provinces	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,339,443	...	...	...	...	127,595	...	...	...	...	63,184	...	...	...	...	23,244	1,60,559	0	0
Punjab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	773,892	...	...	...	...	140,289	...	...	...	...	95,697	...	...	...	...	61,117	2,03,450	0	0
British Burmah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	122,556	...	...	...	...	9,771	...	...	...	...	4,449	...	...	...	...	1,735	15,134	0	0
Central Provinces	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	450,000	...	...	...	...	37,975	...	...	...	...	21,381	...	...	...	...	8,957	67,884	0	0
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,100	405,209	...	...	...	...	22,028	...	...	...	...	12,271	...	...	...	...	4,894	42,395	0	0
Oudh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	261,525	...	...	...	...	24,231	...	...	...	...	11,578	...	...	...	...	3,221	31,874	0	0
Rajputana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35,152	...	...	...	...	2,992	...	...	...	...	2,801	...	...	...	...	783	5,831	0	0
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	103,101	...	...	...	...	7,531	...	...	...	...	8,882	...	...	...	...	2,065	18,789	0	0
Total of 1876-77										39,443	8,269,008	9,524,891	804,545	503,253	248,022	{ 12,06,972 0 0 * 16 0 0 }																						
Total of 1875-76										65 84	8,107,675	8,808,327	746,106	465,800	238,784	11,43,571 0 0																						

* Credited in 1876-77 on account of arrear adjustment.

E. R. DOUGLAS,
Offg. Depy. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

A P P E N D I X NO. VII.

Statement showing the correspondence sent to and received from the District Post in each Postal Circle during the year 1875-76 and 1876-77.

CLASS OF POSTAL CIRCLES.	COVERS RECEIVED FROM THE IMPERIAL POST OR FROM THE DISTRICT POST FOR DELIVERY BY THE DISTRICT POST.										COVERS RETURNED BY THE DISTRICT TO THE IMPERIAL POST UNDELIVERED.																	
	PAID.					UNPAID.					PAID.					UNPAID.												
	Registered letters and Newspapers.	Letters.	Newspapers.	Packets.	Registered letters and Newspapers.	Letters.	Newspapers.	Packets.	Registered letters and Newspapers.	Letters.	Newspapers.	Packets.	Registered letters and Newspapers.	Letters.	Newspapers.	Packets.	Registered letters and Newspapers.	Letters.	Newspapers.	Packets.	Registered letters and Newspapers.	Letters.	Newspapers.	Packets.	Registered letters and Newspapers.	Letters.	Newspapers.	Packets.	Registered letters and Newspapers.
1	24,681	480,152	32,365	2,613	2,587	148	595,696	562	1,080	29,578	711,046	3,312	3,114	2,867	16	491,636	94	1,003	406	5,584	633	25	46	11	58,003	101	21	
2	32,349	571,778	91,551	1,091	3,036	758	335,580	1,201	474	4,171	239,573	21,516	297	1,971	482	120,387	351	104	2,321	11,359	1,167	19	43	275	45,427	394	23	
3	11,779	323,099	35,023	1,921	2,171	411	555,988	613	414	13	118,145	18	3	149	...	115,010	...	2	2,082	6,220	389	20	24	174	42,647	132	12	
Provinces	10,397	388,265	20,320	5,627	5,968	95	473,618	186	1,515	2,847	431,528	3,718	1,333	4,558	...	361,881	23	1,011	523	8,608	527	137	48	20	60,501	64	59	
Barmah	390	31,006	1,908	175	578	5	14,087	133	62	187	48,003	100	60	418	...	13,152	...	33	5	203	41	1	3	1	1,589	13	1	
Provinces	263	9,314	9,718	254	539	2	4,278	331	57	202	7,604	364	81	161	4	1,816	1	10	23	176	130	17	1	1	768	72	10	
India	4,672	77,238	6,079	120	1,821	45	91,555	228	114	1,540	79,086	395	210	1,064	4	50,207	3	167	437	1,531	118	4	11	7	13,743	17	10	
China	10,118	92,172	11,026	6,913	1,633	36	210,969	102	601	1,458	71,794	458	1,287	804	10	158,027	10	613	433	2,743	365	205	36	1	26,473	31	64	
Japan	65	13,132	297	91	42	1	2,797	3	4	67	9,498	60	13	204	...	2,318	...	7	4	145	10	...	...	...	550	7	1
Other	708	16,365	4,087	90	100	10	16,702	166	57	485	18,282	290	247	102	1	10,047	33	12	45	363	70	4	2	1	2,382	22	2	
1 of 1876-77	98,641	2,615,620	212,395	18,795	18,944	1,541	2,803,673	4,288	4,743	31,548	1,747,463	33,231	7,545	12,100	517	1,380,281	515	3,052	6,330	40,032	3,454	403	314	491	352,083	858	203	
of 1875-76	75,601	1,528,637	117,770	14,157	10,563	912	1,981,240	3,658	4,025	29,444	1,174,101	19,335	5,000	12,721	113	1,241,439	191	2,462	4,149	29,711	2,872	353	236	240	233,688	546	179	

E. R. DOUGLAS,
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APPENDIX No. X—continued.

HEADS OF RECEIPTS.	1875-76.	1876-77.	Increase.	Decrease.
POSTAL SERVICE—continued.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>				
Bengal	5,216 (w) 2,716 (s) 3	5,017 (w) 2,608 (s) 26	...	286
Madras	3,041 (w) 876	1,517 (w) 853	...	1,547
Bombay	9,974 (w) 2,244 (s) 13	11,886 (w) 2,354 (s) 10	2,019	...
North-Western Provinces	4,233 (w) 180 (s) 10	3,498 (w) 264 (s) 3	...	655
Punjab	3,430 (w) 89 (s) 2	3,962 (w) 132 (s) 2	575	...
British Burmah	817 (w) 720	359 (w) 804	126	...
Central Provinces	829 (w) 108 (s) 3	1,893 (w) 289	1,212	...
Sind	490 (w) 156	288 (w) 144	...	214
Oudh	656 (w) 12	526 (w) 12	...	130
Rajputana	559 (w) ...	174 (w) 36	...	349
Assam	288 (w) 216 (s) 1	149 (w) 408 (s) 1	53	...
TOTAL	(a) 36,382	(a) 37,183	3,985	3,194
TOTAL OF POSTAL SERVICE.				
Bengal	17,40,120	17,87,184	47,064	...
Madras	10,90,072	11,56,730	66,658	...
Bombay	15,98,107	16,09,052	10,945	...
North-Western Provinces	10,16,374	10,29,737	13,363	...
Punjab	8,07,040	8,21,858	14,818	...
British Burmah	1,62,922	1,64,314	1,392	...
Central Provinces	2,60,511	2,75,096	8,585	...
Sind	1,49,383	1,51,586	2,203	...
Oudh	1,76,128	1,81,844	5,716	...
Rajputana	1,18,650	1,24,027	5,377	...
Assam	1,32,694	1,40,508	7,814	...
TOTAL	72,58,001	74,41,936	1,83,935	...
Deduct—Discount on sale of postage stamps	1,14,325	1,18,202	3,877	...
NET AMOUNT	71,43,676	73,23,734	1,80,058	...
<i>Deduct amount credited to the London Post Office.</i>				
Bengal	2,41,941	1,78,954	...	62,987
Madras	42,131	28,803	...	13,208
Bombay	5,24,303	4,27,261	...	97,042
TOTAL	8,08,375	6,35,078	...	1,73,297

(a) Including sale proceeds of the Indian Postal Guide and passage money in dak boats as follows:—

	1875-76.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1876-77.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sale of Postal Guide.				
Bengal	399	177	1,012	689
Madras	240	169	...	...
Bombay	240	219	5,608	8,126
North-Western Provinces	244	146	...	...
Punjab	233	136	...	...
British Burmah	60	78	176	238
Central Provinces	41	31	...	...
Sind	60	19	...	...
Oudh	27	34	...	...
Rajputana	16	3	...	...
Assam	61	50	...	...
TOTAL	1,516	1,079	6,763	9,053

(m) Sale proceeds of window delivery tickets.

(n) Sale proceeds of service books.

APPENDIX No. X—continued.

HEADS OF RECEIPTS.	1875-76.	1876-77.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
POSTAL SERVICE—concluded.				
NET AMOUNT.				
Bengal	14,98,179	16,08,230	1,10,051	...
Madras	10,47,941	11,27,867	79,926	...
Bombay	10,73,804	11,81,791	1,07,987	...
North-Western Provinces	10,16,374	10,29,737	13,363	...
Punjab	8,07,040	8,21,858	14,818	...
British Burmah	1,62,922	1,64,314	1,392	...
Central Provinces	2,66,511	2,75,096	8,585	...
Sind	1,49,383	1,51,586	2,203	...
Oudh	1,76,128	1,81,844	5,716	...
Rajputana	1,18,650	1,24,027	5,377	...
Assam	1,32,694	1,40,508	7,814	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	64,49,626	68,06,858	3,57,232	...
DEDUCT—Discount on sale of postage stamps	1,14,325	1,18,202	3,877	...
NET AMOUNT ...	63,35,301	66,88,656	3,53,355	...
NON-POSTAL BRANCHES.				
Bullock Train.				
Bengal	77,002	95,686	18,684	...
North-Western Provinces	1,09,501	1,14,891	5,390	...
Punjab	6,22,766	5,81,214	...	41,552
Central Provinces	309	22	...	287
Oudh ... ..	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	8,09,578	7,91,813	24,074	41,839
Military Van Dik.				
Punjab	2,58,972	2,39,544	...	19,428
Passenger Service.				
Bengal	49,302	30,602	...	18,700
Bombay ... ..	...	...	...	...
North-Western Provinces	2,968	2,096	...	872
Punjab	64,816	70,485	5,669	...
Sind ... ..	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	1,17,086	1,03,183	5,669	19,572
Total of Non-Postal Branches.				
Bengal	1,26,304	1,26,268	...	16
Bombay ... ..	...	...	...	...
North-Western Provinces	1,12,469	1,16,987	4,518	...
Punjab	9,46,554	8,91,243	...	55,311
Central Provinces	309	22	...	287
Sind ... ..	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	11,85,636	11,34,540	4,518	55,614

APPENDIX No. X—continued.

Comparative Statement shewing the Charges of the Post Office Department for the years 1875-76 and 1876-77.

HEADS OF CHARGES.			1876-7		
POSTAL SERVICE.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Salaries and Establishment.</i>					
Director-General of Post Office	..	58,564	63,862	} 10,442	...
Compiler of Post Office Accounts	..	8,081	14,125		...
Bengal	...	80,497	76,530	...	3,967
Madras	...	9,52,204	9,96,135	43,871	...
Bombay	...	6,77,898	6,98,288	20,390	...
North-Western Provinces	...	8,13,159	8,15,499	2,040	...
Punjab	...	6,96,134	7,04,839	8,695	...
British Burmah	...	4,47,702	4,50,202	2,500	...
Central Provinces	...	75,512	83,170	7,128	...
Sind	...	2,12,981	2,09,434	...	4,550
Oudh	...	90,911	91,594	680	...
Rajputana	...	97,537	1,08,402	10,865	...
Assam	...	1,15,568	1,15,731	163	...
	...	1,41,380	1,45,021	3,641	...
TOTAL			11,70,124	45,72,322	1,10,115
<i>Miscellaneous and Contingent Charges.</i>					
Director-General of Post Office	..	9,167	9,038	...	129
Compiler of Post Office Accounts	...	4,552	6,245	1,693	...
Bengal	...	1,35,133	1,34,045	...	...
	...	157	1,678	...	...
	...	40,154	40,086	...	...
Madras	...	89,301	80,008	...	...
	...	62	54	3,982	...
	...	...	12,383	...	...
Bombay	...	1,40,911	1,49,177	...	...
	...	15	93	6,565	...
	...	400	9,456	...	...
	...	12,630	1,238	...	...
North-Western Provinces	...	1,11,705	1,35,642	20,903	...
	...	132	98	...	...
Punjab	...	70,412	60,892	...	14,335
	...	1,211	19	...	...
	...	10,152	10,171	...	...
	...	3,741	99	...	...
British Burmah	...	6,623	7,994	1,409	...
	...	...	38	...	...
Central Provinces	...	19,831	19,590	...	259
	...	20	2	...	...
Sind	...	6,622	6,460	...	163
	...	...	9	...	...
Oudh	...	11,831	18,357	3,523	...
	...	...	17	...	...
Rajputana	...	11,839	8,907	...	5,932
	...	10,399	...	...	...
Assam	...	100	15,027	4,120	...
	...	7	—3	...	...
	...	93	—6	...	...
* 7,05,935			* 7,28,788	41,661	20,808

(a) On account of law charges.
 (b) Headage of sorting carriers.
 (c) Assistant Director-General.
 (d) Special Train.
 (e) Carriage.
 (f) Mail Exp.
 (g) Naga Exp.
 (h) Finance charges.

Including sorting establishment:—

	1875-76.	1876-77.
	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal	...	601
Madras	...	1,209
Bombay	...	14,324
North-Western Provinces	...	36,967
Punjab	...	23,001
British Burmah	...	82
Central Provinces	...	858
Sind	...	909
Oudh	...	3,824
Rajputana	...	2,090
TOTAL	...	85,344

APPENDIX No. X.—continued.

HEADS OF CHARGES.	1875-76.	* 1876-77.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Mail Cart (after deducting charges for Passenger Service).</i>				
Bengal	35,909	56,937	21,028	...
Madras	24,216	12,409	...	11,827
Bombay	1,00,589	1,30,188	29,599	...
North-Western Provinces	49,176	45,379	...	3,797
Punjab	1,23,651	1,19,743	...	3,908
British Burmah ... ..	...	840	840	...
Central Provinces	10,635	13,629	2,994	...
Sind	89,211	83,468	...	5,743
Oudh	5,675	6,409	734	...
Rajputana	5,581	- 250	...	5,831
TOTAL ...	4,44,663	4,68,752	55,195	31,106
<i>Bounty Money.</i>				
Bengal	3	7	4	...
Madras	273	310	37	...
Bombay	407	508	99	...
British Burmah	33	57	24	...
Sind ... ..	...	2	2	...
TOTAL ...	716	882	166	...
<i>Construction and Repairs of Buildings.</i>				
Bengal	12,166	13,274	1,108	...
Madras	537	406	...	131
Bombay	585	579	...	6
North-Western Provinces	1,050	1,590	540	...
Punjab	1,247	575	...	672
British Burmah ... ..	...	5	5	...
Central Provinces	591	830	239	...
Sind	552	579	27	...
Oudh	130	118	...	12
Rajputana	74	...	...	74
Assam	640	867	327	...
TOTAL ...	17,572	18,923	2,246	895
TOTAL OF POSTAL SERVICE.				
Director-General of Post Office ...	76,712	87,025	10,313	...
Compiler of Post Office Accounts ...	85,049	82,775	...	2,274
Bengal	11,76,085	12,42,162	66,077	...
Madras	7,92,310	8,03,861	11,551	...
Bombay	10,68,429	11,06,726	38,297	...
North-Western Provinces	8,61,197	8,87,538	26,341	...
Punjab	6,58,116	6,41,701	...	16,415
British Burmah	82,198	91,804	9,406	...
Central Provinces	2,45,061	2,43,485	...	1,576
Sind	1,87,299	1,82,112	...	5,187
Oudh	1,18,173	1,33,283	15,110	...
Rajputana	1,36,062	1,24,388	...	11,674
Assam	1,52,619	1,61,007	8,388	...
TOTAL ...	56,39,310	57,87,667	1,85,483	37,126
NON-POSTAL BRANCHES.				
<i>Bullock Train.</i>				
Bengal	1,10,587	1,02,531	...	8,056
North-Western Provinces	84,190	94,497	10,307	...
Punjab	4,69,158	4,12,055	...	57,103
Central Provinces	134	...	...	134
Oudh	140	80	...	60
TOTAL ...	6,64,209	6,09,163	10,307	65,353
Purely Bullock Train ... ..	...	...	6,62,771	6,07,740
Postal charges debitable to Bullock Train ... ..	...	...	1,438	1,417
			6,64,209	6,09,163

APPENDIX, No. X.—concluded.

HEADS OF CHARGES.				1876-77.	Increase.	Decrease
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Military Van Dāk.</i>						
Punjab	...	...	...	2,65,569	2,30,799	34,770
TOTAL				2,65,569	2,30,799	34,770
<i>Passenger Service.</i>						
Bengal	...	...	...	49,302	30,802	18,700
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...
North-Western Provinces	...	...	...	2,968	2,090	872
Punjab	...	...	...	61,816	70,485	5,669
TOTAL				1,17,086	1,03,183	19,572
<i>Subsidy Payments to British India Steam Navigation Company.</i>						
Bengal	...	...	...	7,63,833	7,12,000	51,833
British Burmah	...	...	...	4,114	..	4,114
TOTAL				7,68,277	7,12,000	56,277
TOTAL OF NON-POSTAL BRANCHES.						
Bengal	...	...	...	9,23,722	8,45,133	78,589
Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...
North-Western Provinces	...	...	...	87,158	96,593	9,435
Punjab	...	...	...	7,99,513	7,13,339	86,204
British Burmah	...	...	...	4,114	...	4,114
Central Provinces	...	...	...	134	...	134
Oudh	...	...	...	140	80	60
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL				18,15,141	16,55,145	1,69,436

E. R. DOUGLAS.

Offg. Deputy Director General of the Post Office of India.

Comparative Abstract of Receipts and Charges during the years 1875-76 and 1876-77.

HEADS OF RECEIPTS.		1875-76.	1876-77.	HEADS OF CHARGES.		1875-76.	1876-77.
I.—POSTAL SERVICE.		Rs.	Rs.	I.—POSTAL SERVICE.		Rs.	Rs.
Cash Receipts	...	21,28,245	21,80,804	Salaries and Establishment	...	44,70,424	45,72,322
Sale of Ordinary Postage Stamps	...	35,98,366	37,13,288	Miscellaneous and contingent charges	...	7,05,935	7,26,788
Sale of Service Postage Stamps	...	11,14,501	12,08,884	Mail Cart (after deducting charges for Passenger Service)	...	4,44,663	4,68,752
Due by the London Post Office	...	2,35,842	1,85,475	Bounty money due to Ship Captains for conveyance of mails	...	716	882
Miscellaneous (i. e., Sale of Waste Papers, &c.)	...	36,382	37,183	Construction and repairs of buildings	...	17,572	18,923
TOTAL	...	71,43,676	73,23,734	TOTAL	...	56,30,310	57,97,667
DEDUCT—				II.—NON-POSTAL BRANCHES.			
Amount due to the London Post Office	...	8,08,375	6,35,078	Bullock Train	...	6,64,209	6,09,163
	...	63,35,301	66,88,658	Military Van Dak, Punjab	...	2,65,569	2,30,799
Bullock Train	...	8,69,578	7,91,813	Mail Cart and Parcel Van Passenger Service	...	1,17,086	1,03,183
Military Van Dak, Punjab	...	2,58,672	2,39,544	Subsidy Payments to British India Steam Navigation Company	...	7,68,277	7,12,000
Mail Cart and Parcel Van Passenger Service	...	1,17,086	1,03,183	TOTAL	...	18,15,141	16,55,145
TOTAL	...	11,85,636	11,34,540				

E. R. DOUGLAS.

Offg. Depy. Director General of the Post Office of India.

APPENDIX

Account showing the gross revenue, cost of management, and net revenue

(NOTE.—The financial figures in this table do not include either receipts or disbursements

YEAR.	POSTAGE REVENUE PROPER.			Miscellaneous cash receipts.	Total receipts.	Net receipts after deduction of postage due to foreign countries.	Net receipts deducting also official postage.	Disbursements.	Excess of receipts.	Deficit if Official Postage be not reckoned as a receipt.	Proportion of postage revenue proper realized in cash.	POSTAL RECEIPTS OPEN AT THE END OF EACH YEAR.		
	Sale of Stamps to public.	Official Postage.	Cash on unpaid and insufficiently paid letters, &c.									Post Office.	Letter Boxes.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		No.	No.	
64	24,71,176	19,92,870	55,584	45,19,630	45,19,630	20,48,462	34,37,879	20,82,431	3,58,747	...	...	...
65 (estimated)	13,00,000	22,72,910	...	35,72,910	32,86,910	19,86,910	27,39,370	5,47,534	7,52,466	...	645	...	
66	8,83,750	16,20,692	7,72,744	60,300	83,06,456	32,11,166	15,90,526	29,44,501	3,66,085	13,53,977	...	753	...
67	8,70,610	18,62,006	9,94,934	1,69,710	38,97,260	27,12,850	18,50,944	20,03,289	8,09,561	10,52,445	...	779	...
68	8,83,500	18,53,210	8,25,284	1,75,470	37,07,464	36,03,024	17,49,814	32,92,848	10,176	18,43,834	...	810	...
69	11,08,870	26,25,180	12,36,002	1,93,230	51,43,291	49,47,141	24,16,082	35,20,092	14,30,940	11,05,140	...	835	...
70	14,46,040	27,47,012	12,34,683	92,360	55,23,996	53,39,245	25,82,238	37,37,911	16,01,334	11,46,678	...	862	...
71	15,99,349	23,84,734	12,23,960	83,860	62,91,803	51,19,013	27,34,279	38,60,798	12,88,215	11,25,519	...	869	...
72	17,69,920	28,68,833	12,84,526	62,760	59,46,339	56,73,679	28,04,868	37,99,755	16,73,924	9,94,909	...	942	...
73	18,98,039	31,92,965	12,30,974	56,555	61,73,501	62,13,668	30,20,082	37,37,535	24,76,180	7,16,852	...	1,011	...
74	21,00,107	33,68,548	14,45,410	35,589	71,37,681	67,65,591	32,07,045	34,76,162	28,80,429	6,69,117	...	1,091	...
75	22,80,090	40,30,832	14,67,748	33,970	75,72,527	74,37,401	34,19,579	39,30,579	35,06,822	5,14,000	...	1,191	...
76	24,46,103	50,04,001	14,91,707	47,600	89,95,615	85,67,371	36,59,268	41,88,825	43,78,646	5,29,337	...	1,538	...
77 (11 months)	23,19,930	26,56,290	13,96,468	40,356	64,20,094	60,21,573	33,65,618	40,29,491	19,92,392	6,63,968	...	1,738	...
78	25,42,261	23,09,839	15,32,952	63,128	61,48,180	60,94,546	37,74,607	47,54,940	18,29,506	9,80,333	...	2,295	...
79	28,59,902	27,55,016	16,25,076	44,234	72,50,018	68,80,730	41,05,794	52,70,201	14,90,519	12,64,407	...	2,589	...
80	26,90,557	28,97,627	16,13,353	67,550	72,59,117	69,16,010	39,28,383	55,90,779	12,19,231	16,66,398	...	2,629	1,422
81	27,93,230	42,39,124	17,90,990	54,434	89,70,839	79,82,895	37,43,771	51,77,567	29,76,328	14,33,796	...	2,736	1,604
82	28,94,628	34,06,509	18,57,037	46,920	82,94,034	78,34,332	43,39,703	50,97,696	27,36,637	7,58,932	...	2,864	1,885
83	29,70,417	10,63,847	18,86,990	1,06,779	90,30,093	66,10,109	44,52,262	53,82,689	2,83,420	7,90,437	31 66	3,006	3,299
84	21,44,210	10,54,294	10,06,351	88,107	61,92,962	58,78,556	45,84,362	54,21,251	1,57,495	8,06,889	31 28	3,178	3,554
85	23,77,668	10,92,570	20,25,126	38,974	65,24,339	60,46,782	46,06,163	55,70,968	3,77,864	7,04,706	31 23	3,408	3,898
86	25,88,306	11,44,901	21,28,245	36,882	69,07,934	63,35,301	51,90,400	56,39,310	6,95,991	6,48,910	30 97	3,561	4,447
87	27,18,288	12,06,894	21,80,804	37,183	71,38,259	66,89,656	54,81,773	57,67,467	9,00,989	3,06,895	30 71	3,562	5,484

Column 2.—These figures represent the net proceeds of the sale of ordinary postage stamps after deducting the sale discount.

Column 3.—The great difference observable in this column are due mainly to changes of system in the treatment of official correspondence, which was charged full letter rates up to 1865-66, at the same rates as ordinary correspondence (letters and newspapers, &c.), from that year on to 1872-73; after which a privileged rate of 1 anna for each letter not exceeding 10 tolas (about 4 ozs.) was conceded, thus reducing immensely the postage income.

Column 6.—The figures in this column are useful as showing the revenue undisturbed by the changes of system in respect of official correspondence explained in this note referring to column 2.

No. XII.

of the Post Office Department in India from 1853-54 to 1876-77.

on account of conveyance of passengers or any of the non-postal branches.]

Rural Messengers.	POSTAL LINES.					TOTAL NUMBER OF ARTICLES RECEIVED FOR DELIVERY.					COVERS FINALLY DELIVERED AFTER PASSING THROUGH THE DEAD LETTER OFFICE.		NUMBER OF LETTERS	Indian share of loss upon subsidy to the P. & O. Co., i. e., of subsidy after deduction of non postage receipts.
	Railway.	Mail Cart, Horse, Camel, Daks, &c.	Runner or Boat Lines.	Sea.	Total mileage.	Letters.	Newspapers.	Packets.	Packets.	Total.	Number.	Percentage on total in column 25.		
(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(31)
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.		Three digits omitted in these five columns.								
...	...	...	...	...	...	17,260,	1,824,	296,	92,	19,472,				
...	...	6,127	24,407	...	30,534	26,392,	2,929,	483,	131,	29,935,				
...	146	8,697	30,470	...	39,313	29,698,	3,123,	477,	172,	33,370,				
...	No information available for this year.					33,885,	3,772,	492,	178,	38,327,				
...	273	5,308	31,162	...	36,743	37,459,	5,272,	553,	177,	43,411,				
...	532	5,756	33,232	...	39,520	40,743,	6,326,	628,	240,	47,937,				
...	711	5,961	32,705	...	38,338	42,037,	5,262,	564,	268,	48,131,				
...	1,046	5,710	36,781	...	43,537	41,081,	4,432,	567,	202,	46,282,				
...	1,708	4,722	39,034	...	45,554	42,317,	4,229,	661,	321,	47,528,				
...	2,382	5,547	34,718	5,137	47,064	44,246,	4,553,	556,	341,	49,702,				
...	2,473	5,186	31,573	5,137	46,319	46,907,	4,644,	556,	318,	51,405,				
...	2,904	5,319	38,020	7,332	53,675	51,060,	4,917,	591,	391,	56,959,				
...	3,275	4,967	37,311	5,444	46,997	54,797,	5,134,	779,	401,	61,011,				
...	4,056	4,851	33,976	5,444	47,929	54,057,	4,825,	562,	497,	59,941,				
...	3,994	5,140	31,030	5,613	49,878	62,567,	5,611,	651,	725,	69,554,				
...	4,285	5,100	31,073	5,613	50,081	68,891,	5,773,	699,	623,	75,392,				
...	4,433	5,333	35,408	5,613	50,857	70,907,	6,165,	764,	746,	84,534,				22,790
...	4,993	4,175	36,911	1 94	72,263	77,363,	6,567,	694,	1,127	85,684,				1,32,783
...	5,063	4,278	35,929	6,367	51,637	80,616,	6,840,	779,	1,499	89,694,	436			30,724
...	5,768	4,916	39,408	6,367	49,550	89,127,	7,929,	653,	1,118,	103,727,	478			81,955
...	5,788	4,003	32,947	11,928	54,616	95,371,	8,762,	605,	1,326,	105,064,	1,017,410	94 542		60,000
...	6,138	4,226	31,847	13,887	53,998	101,353,	9,395,	792,	1,608,	112,748,	927,001	79 610		46,187
...	6,549	4,176	32,632	13,887	57,044	107,576,	9,429,	851,	1,678,	119,475,	781,457	61 639		48,090
...	6,938	4,823	31,422	13,687	58,370	110,051,	9,880,	900,	1,619,	122,550,	691,261	56 644	2,452,320	2,982,990

Column 12.—The figures in this column show the proportion of the cash collections in column 3 to the total postal revenue of columns 2, 3 and 4. The comparison commences with the year 1872-73, when the official postage rate was reduced (see note on Column 3) and the whole collected in stamps.

Column 26 and 27.—These figures cannot be given prior to 1873-74 owing to a difference in the system of statistical record.

Column 28.—The registration of newspapers only commenced in the year 1871-72.

Column 31 to 36.—Three digits are omitted from the figures in these columns.

E. R. DOUGLAS,

Offg. Depy. Director General of the Post Office of India

No. 1700, dated 8th March 1878.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—

The annual report on the operations of the Post Office of India for the year 1876-77.

RESOLUTION.—Mr. Monteth's analysis of the postal history of 1876-77 is complete and interesting. The increasing income of the department has now placed it in a position from which measures of reform, even when they are experimental and tentative, can be safely and advantageously initiated. The reforms effected during the year under review would have been of greater prominence than they were, but for the financial difficulties that existed. Still, they were not unimportant, and comprised the admission of British India into the General Postal Union from the 1st July 1876; the consequent revision and reduction in the rates of foreign postage, involving the issue of stamps of the 6-anna and 12-anna denominations; the extension of postal facilities to the rural population; the continued absorption of the district dāk lines by the Imperial post; and the partial (since made universal) abolition of re-direction postage. The successful operations against the gangs organized for systematic fraud through the agency of the post office (paras. 55-58), and the postal service of the Delhi Camp in December 1876 and January 1877, require notice to complete the prominent features of the year's administration. Several further proposed administrative reforms came under consideration during the year, and some of these have since been brought into operation.

2. The effect of the reduced rate of postage, resulting from the adhesion of British India to the General Postal Union, is precisely what might have been expected. The higher rates of 8 annas and 6 annas, which prevailed before the 1st July 1876, were probably only unappreciably prohibitive. The adoption of the reduced rates of 6 annas and 5 annas have merely resulted in transferring a portion of the correspondence with the United Kingdom from the Southampton to the Brindisi route. The increase in the aggregate of correspondence with the United Kingdom, *viz.*, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in letters and 2 per cent. in newspapers, is almost certainly due to causes independent of the decrease of postal rates. The variation of route which resulted in one case, *i.e.*, that of letters received in India from the United Kingdom, is great enough to be rather remarkable. The Brindisi route carried 63 per cent. of this portion of the correspondence as against 55 per cent. in the preceding year. Doubtless the shorter route would become more popular every year from independent causes, but the result of the change so far is to further demonstrate the comparative inutility of the Southampton route as a purely postal convenience.

3. PARAS. 23, 24.—The abolition of re-direction postage on foreign correspondence, newspapers, books, and registered letters (since made universal) is a gain in convenience both to the public and to the department. In India, where changes of residence of all officials (who comprise an important portion of the letter-writing community at present), are so sudden and so frequent, the public benefit of the reform is sufficiently obvious. To the department the necessity no longer exists of retaining the custody and of subsequently disposing of pamphlets, &c., rejected by the addressees.

4. PARAS. 25-32.—Postal receptacles increased considerably—post offices from 3,661 to 3,852, and letter-boxes from 4,985 to 5,454. The number of rural messengers increased by 255. The Governor General in Council has received with much pleasure the information given in paras. 26 to 30, illustrating as it does the increasing popularity of the post office with the inhabitants of the interior. All that is wanting to make that popularity universal is to convince the people by practical demonstration of its efficacy and certainty. It is feared that the mass of the native population, *i.e.*, those living away from head-quarter stations, do discredit, and not causelessly, the certainty of the machinery. Towards removing the causes of complaint, *viz.*, loss or tardy delivery, the attention of the controlling officers of the department is required continuously. In connection with this subject, it may be noticed that the character of the subordinate post office employes for honesty still leaves much to be desired.

5. The statistics of correspondence show an increase of 2.57 per cent., the calculation being based on a system prescribed by the regulations of the General Postal Union, which requires the results to be calculated on the experience of two weeks in each year. In the present instance the numbers are prob-

ably shown too low, the increase of revenue in the items of "Cash Receipts," "Sale of ordinary Postage Stamps," and "Sale of Service Postage Stamps" being 3·3 per cent. Thus :—

			1875-76.	1876-77.
			Rs.	Rs.
Cash Receipts	...	...	21,28,245	21,80,904
Sale of ordinary Postage Stamps	...	...	35,98,306	37,13,288
Sale of 'Service' Postage Stamps	...	...	11,44,901	12,06,884
Total	...	...	68,71,442	71,01,076

The further decrease in the number of unpaid letters, 0·63 per cent., is satisfactory, the number of paid letters having increased 3·54 per cent.

6. PARA. 36.—The history of the "Overland parcel post" is even more encouraging than usual. The net revenue reached Rs. 78,876, and this in the fourth year of its existence. But much further development is not to be certainly looked for. The field of operations is limited, and the system has long been familiar to all, in the East at any rate, who are likely to take advantage of it. The continued high comparative average in the weight of parcels addressed to India is a little curious.

7. PARA. 40.—2,539,143 articles out of a total of 122,541,753 were received in the dead-letter offices, and of these only 691,261 were finally undisposed of. The successful dealing with 64 per cent. of the total number received is creditable to the working of this branch of the department.

8. PARA. 61.—The prominence of the territories of the North-Western Provinces in the matter of mail-robberies will be brought to the notice of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor.

9. PARA. 64.—The term "bullock train" is undoubtedly inapplicable to the altered circumstances of the present and future decades. Some more appropriate designation for this service should be introduced.

10. PARAS. 67-72.—The financial results show a nominal net revenue of Rs. 10,92,384, including Rs. 9,00,989 received from the sale of service stamps. A more complete estimate of expenditure reduces the net revenue to Rs. 1,21,557, but there is apparently nothing to indicate upon what basis the estimate of the departmental share of the liability for local marine subsidies has been calculated.

11. The introduction of the half-anna envelopes has been an unqualified success from every point of view. So great is the demand for these envelopes that almost everywhere the supply has failed to meet it. Arrangements have been concluded with Messrs. De la Rue and Co. through the Secretary of State to supply 74,400 reams of these envelopes annually. This is the maximum which can be demanded under the present contract. But as the supply has always been insufficient, there is nothing to show that even this amount will suffice. If the experience of the coming year should indicate the contract maximum to be still inadequate, the Secretary of State must be again addressed with a view to the revision of the contract with Messrs. De la Rue and Co.

12. His Excellency in Council, in endorsing the opinion of the Director General as to the services of the various Post Masters General and subordinate officers enumerated in paras. 74 and 75, takes the opportunity of again placing on record his appreciation of the ability and zeal with which Mr. Monteath continues to conduct the operations of this great and important department of the public service.

ORDERED, that a copy of the Resolution be forwarded to the Director General of Post Offices of India, and that the Report together with the Resolution be published in the supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

ORDERED, further that extracts para. 61 of the report and para. 8 of the Resolution be forwarded to the Government of the N. W. Provinces and Oudh for information.

R. B. CHAPMAN.
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

SCARCITY AND DISTRESS IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.

No. 79B (Famine), dated Camp Lucknow, 26th February 1878.

From—C. Robertson, Esq., Secretary to Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh,

To—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department (Famine).

I am desired, in continuation of former correspondence regarding the effects of the serious drought in 1877, to submit the accompanying abstract of the reports on the condition of these provinces for the week ending February 16th.

2. As already reported, the abundant rain which fell between the 5th and 10th of October enabled the cultivators to complete the preparation of their lands for the rabi crop and to sow it under most favourable circumstances. The whole of the provinces, however, were not equally fortunate in this respect. A portion of the centre and east of Oudh, parts of the Goruckpoor and Azimgurh Districts, and the Ghazipur District, generally received a very scanty supply of rain, and in consequence a considerable area could not be sown, while in many places the seed sown did not germinate. In other districts, however, the area sown, including lands in which there would have been a kharif crop under ordinary circumstances, is unusually large. The returns received show that on an average it is 25 per cent. above the normal rabi area and exceeds any thing that has been witnessed in the memory of man. This result was largely aided by the liberal distribution of takavi to cultivators, who, but for this assistance, would have been unable to procure seed when it was selling at exorbitant rates or to dig the *kucha* wells which were in places required for the irrigation, without which there was no hope of the seed germinating.

3. By the first week in December the unirrigated crops were everywhere urgently in need of rain, nor was it withheld. On the 9th and 10th of that month there was an unusually heavy fall over the whole of the Western Divisions and the northern section of the Eastern Divisions. It did not, however, extend to the south-east part of the provinces or was very scanty there, and thus the districts which most urgently needed it did not benefit. There was another fall on the 18th, which also was confined to the upper part of the provinces. On the 29th December there was a slight fall of rain, which did much good in the Mirzapur and Ghazipur districts. This rain was succeeded by four days of intense cold and frost, which did much mischief everywhere. Of the *wheat* crop very little escaped. Field peas, on which, as an early ripening crop, great hopes were based, suffered severely especially in the districts where the rain had been deficient and the pressure on the people was greatest, while in the eastern half of Oudh and parts of the Benares Division great injury was done by the frost, even to the wheat and barley. On the 11th of January there was a fall of rain in the Ghazipur District, which brought up much of the seed that had been lying in the ground for two months without germinating, too late unfortunately to be of much use, and also did great good to the crops that had come up at the proper time, and had retained vitality in spite of the long drought. On the 13th and 14th January there was a pretty general fall of rain, especially heavy in the trans-Jumna districts and parts of Oudh, and on the whole doing more good than harm.

4. Up to this time the rain that fell had on the whole been beneficial, and if the last fall had been followed by clear weather, the crop would have been unequalled in outturn as it is in area covered. Unfortunately this was not the case. On the 26th and 27th January, and again from the 10th to the 12th February, there were in most districts showers of rain which developed rust and blight, and were accompanied by destructive hail-storms. On the latter occasion the hail did considerable damage to large tracts in Mainpuri, Furruckabad, Sitapur, Lucknow, Fyzabad, and elsewhere. Still, with all these deductions, there is yet on the ground the promise of a magnificent crop; and if only fair weather is vouchsafed until it can be harvested, there is good reason to hope that there will soon be abundant provision of food in the country.

5. After the fall of rain in October, the prices of grain fell a little, but the great and sustained drain on stocks which had been caused by the large export-

tation to Madras and Bombay and the scantiness of the supply of the usual kharif grains, told unfavourably on the markets. Prices generally but slowly have risen since the beginning of 1878, and must have risen more than they have but for the large importations from the Punjab, Central Provinces, and Bengal. The extent of these importations and the increasing dearthness of grain in spite of the promise of a splendid harvest, indicate unmistakably that the stocks in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh are almost exhausted, and that in great part of the provinces the people have been living on imported grain. During the last few days, as the crops are beginning to ripen and in some places early grain is coming into the market, a tendency to fall in price is manifesting itself.

6. It was intimated at the time that though the rainfall of October had for the time saved these provinces from distress amounting to famine, a considerable part of the population would inevitably be reduced to sore straits in the interval between the sowing and the ripening of the crops, and this prediction has been only too fully verified. The copious rainfall in December and January was not an unmixed blessing, for it deprived the laboring classes of the work they would otherwise have obtained in irrigating the crops; and the general failure of the kharif grains on which they ordinarily subsist, and which have been less abundant in the markets than wheat or barley, and quite as dear, deprived them as well of their usual food. The result has been that unable to obtain their usual work, and with the grains on which they ordinarily depend for food selling at famine rates, the large class of day laborers have been in a great measure compelled to eke out their subsistence by eating the green leaves of sarson, gram, and other plants. These remarks apply chiefly to the Agra and Rohilkhand Divisions, the greater part of Oudh, and parts of the Benares Division. The distress was much aggravated by the quite abnormal cold which came upon us so very suddenly and unexpectedly after the rain which fell in the first part of January. In ordinary years the poorest classes have abundance of straw for their bedding, and are thus kept warm at night when the cold is most severe; but this year when in some places even the thatch has been pulled off the houses to feed the cattle, they were unable to get this auxiliary to their scanty clothing, and the cold acting on frames already enfeebled by insufficient nourishment has undoubtedly produced a mortality considerably in excess of the usual rate at the present season of the year, although it may be questioned whether it will not be found hereafter that the comparative immunity from cholera and fever which, owing apparently to the drought, the Provinces have enjoyed during the past year, will not compensate for the losses caused by insufficient food and clothing, and make the mortality generally little, if at all, higher than in an ordinary year. The deaths have been most numerous amongst the class of wandering and professional beggars.

7. The preliminary steps that were taken to make provision for relief when this anticipated condition of the laboring classes rendered it necessary, were fully reported in the papers, of which a copy was forwarded to you with No. 180A, dated 27th November, in the Public Works Department. In every district where severe distress was expected certain works were selected by Colonel Fraser in consultation with the Commissioner of the Division, which it was arranged should be opened as soon as the district officer satisfied the Government that the people in the neighbourhood were in such a state of distress that they must perish from starvation if relief were not afforded. Authority was given, when circumstances rendered it necessary, to open in each district affected a poor-house, to be conducted strictly on the system followed by Sir J. Simchev at Moradabad in 1861, to which only those should be admitted who from whatever cause were too feeble to work, and from which the paupers should be drafted off to a relief work as soon as they became fit to labor.

8. The programme thus sketched out has been closely followed. In some districts, viz., all of the Rohilkhand division except Budhon, the poor-houses opened in September have never been closed; for the general impoverishment of the people had dried up the stream of private charity and compelled all those who live by begging to flock to the large stations and, if sent adrift, they must have died. The numbers in the poor-houses have gradually increased since the first fall of rain in December. From the beginning of January it became necessary to open similar institutions in Budhon, Agra, Muttra, Furruckabad, Etah, Azimgurh, and various districts in Oudh, and to set agoing

some of the works which had been arranged for as the means of affording relief to those able to work.

9. In only one district, *viz.*, that of Rai Bareilly in Oudh, were the arrangements inadequate to the emergency. When Colonel Fraser went on tour, the Commissioner did not anticipate that special relief measures would be required, and none were therefore arranged for. Events have shown that he was mistaken. It may be admitted that he could not have foreseen that this part of his division would be exceptionally unfortunate in respect of rainfall, and would be one of the greatest sufferers from frost. Be this as it may, there is no district in which distress has manifested itself more severely or more suddenly, and arrangements had in consequence to be made for relieving it with undesirable haste. These measures, however, are now working satisfactorily.

10. In the Rohilkhund division generally the laborers who are in distressed circumstances are represented to have shown great reluctance to come to relief works, preferring to sit idly at their homes when they found they were required to do a fixed task. This apathy has undoubtedly tended to increase the numbers in the poor-houses, as admission could not be refused when they had become too feeble to work, and must have starved if they were not admitted. It was stated also that not a few who, on being discharged from the poor-house, were sent to a relief work ran away. When these reports were received, and it appeared that the numbers in the poor-houses were becoming unmanageably large, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor deputed the Commissioner and one of his Secretaries, Mr. H. J. Sparks, to make a special investigation and to report on the relief measures generally. A copy of the Commissioner's report on the Shahjehanpur poor-house is annexed. The careful inspection that was made both there and at Bareilly shewed that while in the former district a few were employed on poor-house work who could do ordinary earth work, there were none of this description in the house at Bareilly. The inmates were found to be chiefly those who at all times are dependent on charity for support, and are unable to work. Those able to do ordinary work at Shahjehanpur were at once drafted on to the relief works.

11. As it appeared that one of the objections made to laboring on a relief work was that the task exacted was somewhat beyond the powers of some of the people by reason of their already enfeebled state, it was at once reduced to an amount which such people could be fairly expected to perform. But the chief difficulty which the local authorities have had to contend against is the reluctance of the people to give any equivalent at all for their food in the shape of work. They say "the Sirkar fed us for nothing in 1868," and they cannot understand why they should not be similarly favored now. As soon as they found that work was expected from them, they hied to their homes. This impression and its consequences are, of course, much to be deprecated; but the local officers were instructed to use all the influence at their command to bring the people to a sense of what was due from them to Government, as well as what was due from Government to them.

12. In explanation of the large number employed on relief works in the Agra district, it must be stated that not only did this part of the country suffer very seriously from the drought, but both it and Muttra are overrun by half-starving immigrants from the adjacent native states. Colonel Fraser, who is now on tour, inspected these works on the 23rd instant, and telegraphed to the Lieutenant-Governor that "after full inquiry, he considers the people employed have a fair amount of work exacted from them, and are in fair condition."

13. In Lucknow, the number needing relief is very large, and His Honor regrets that as the arrangements for dismantling the old fort and erecting the new one are not sufficiently advanced to allow work to be begun, the labor of those needing relief will not be so remunerative as it might have been. Great difficulty has been experienced in selecting suitable works, but those which have been finally decided on will, it is believed, be productive of some benefit, and be sufficient to give employment until the crisis is past.

14. In Azimgurh, Rai Bareilly, Fyzabad, Unao, and the other districts where laborers in distress are being employed, the works are of the ordinary type, *viz.*, improvements of communications, which in course of time must have been undertaken under any circumstances.

15. In the Meerut Division the necessity for giving relief has not yet been very great, but as the rabi crop ripens later there than elsewhere, it is probable

that both local distress and the wants of immigrants from other quarters will render it incumbent to have recourse to relief measures. Poor-house relief on a small scale has already been begun. Elsewhere, as the crop ripens and the laborers find employment in cutting it, the numbers relieved will diminish. But though the pressure will then be greatly lightened, it is to be feared that many of the poorer classes will continue to be much pinched till the kharif grains come into the market. It is unquestionable that there has been and still is very severe distress; but everywhere the arrangements appear to be such that His Honor believes no man need die of starvation. There are poor-houses for the reception of those too feeble to labor, and relief works sufficient to support all others who have no other means of subsistence until the anxiously looked-for arrival of better times.

No. 28, dated Bareilly, the 12th February 1878.

From—R. M. Edwards, Esq., Commissioner, Rohilkhand Division.

To—The Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh

I have the honor to report that, in accordance with the instructions contained in your No. 324A., dated 4th instant, I proceeded to Shahjehanpur, and carefully inspected the working poor-house at that station on Saturday and Sunday last, the 9th and 10th instant.

2. The poor-house is well situated, being some $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from cantonments in two large groves on the Furruckabad road. The Mahomedans occupy that on the right, the Hindus the one on the left. These groves are so extensive that arrangements for 10,000 paupers could be made without difficulty. The numbers amounted to 5,180 on the 9th, but on that day there were upwards of 200 discharges against 106 admissions, and the women fit for employment on relief works had still to be withdrawn; they were to be discharged along with the men on the 10th. These people would be accompanied by numerous children.

3. The management of the poor-house is mainly in the hands of Doctor Gardner, Civil Surgeon, who has devoted much time and labor to it since its commencement in October. The Collector, Mr. Duthoit, closely supervises its working, and is there daily save when on tour.

4. The numbers of women and children are very great, and many of the former who have recovered their strength can be drafted to the works with their children.

5. There are two hospitals, one for the general sick, the other exclusively for small-pox patients, of which there were 75 at the time of my visit. The average number of deaths per diem including those from small-pox has lately been 15.

Considering the great numbers in the institution, the fact that it contains the sick, infirm, and helpless poor of the whole district, remembering also the usual death-rate in small-pox and the mortality in other years in January, the coldest month of the year, I cannot consider the rate as alarmingly high. Far more people have died from cold than from starvation during the last two months. The weather is now milder, and the death-rate is falling.

6. Mr. Duthoit's arrangements in the interior of the district are excellent, and in my opinion sufficient; he has already described them in detail to the Secretary to Government; they are working well, and no man need starve. Arrangements for immediate relief and for the transmission of the weak and emaciated to the poor-houses are in full swing in every tahseel, thana, and dispensary in the district. There is not a chowkeedar who does not know how to act when the necessity arises. The committees at the tahseels pass and forward those who are helpless to the Sudder, sending all bad cases to the dispensaries. This system, which is understood by all concerned, which is in full working order, and is also in accordance with that of Mr. now Sir John Strachey at Moradabad in 1861-62, is in my opinion better than scattered poor-houses throughout the district, which cannot be sufficiently supervised, and which soon degenerate into free kitchens.

7. The district of Shahjehanpur is living on importations by railway, but they are sufficient, and prices are slightly but steadily improving. I am unable to state the amount of grain delivered at Shahjehanpur, but at Bareilly station alone it has amounted to 135 lakhs of maunds in the last six months.

8. The promise of the rabi is still very good, but much anxiety has been felt during the late wet and cloudy weather.

Yesterday rain fell at Shahjehanpur in considerable quantity, and a violent storm of rain and hail passed over Bareilly in the afternoon, and probably visited Shahjehanpur also. The hail, however, does not appear to have done any harm, and to-day is clear and bright, with a strong sun and westerly wind. If we get dry weather the spring harvest will be a very plentiful one.

9. The greatest difficulty is experienced in getting the people to resort to the relief works. Their obstinacy in declining to work even when the alternative is pretty certain—death, is unintelligible, but it is nevertheless a fact: they prefer wandering about in a purposeless manner, picking up a little here and there, to regular food and shelter if it involves exertion. Very many are now quite unfit to lift a *phuorah*, but this would not have been the case had they taken advantage of the relief works which were open to all.

10. I may mention that Mr. Sparks, deputed to Shahjehanpur by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, concurs in the views expressed by me in the note on the Shahjehanpur poor-house, and on the alterations therein proposed.

No. 1183A, dated the 4th March 1878.

From—S. C. BAYLEY, Esq., Addl. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Public Works Department,

To—The Secy. to the Govt. of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

I am directed by His Excellency the Governor General in Council to acknowledge your letter No. 79 B of 26th February, giving an account of the distress and scarcity in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, as reported for the week ending 16th February.

2. From this report, His Excellency learns that while the area sown with spring crops was less extensive than usual in the centre and east of Oudh, in Gorukhpur, Azimgurh, and Ghazipur, yet on the whole, in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, 25 per cent. more land than is usual was sown with these crops.

3. From various causes, however, such as cold and frost, hail, unseasonable rain, blight and insects, the outturn is not likely to come up to its original promise. With all these deductions, however, "there is yet on the ground the promise of a magnificent crop, and if only fair weather is vouchsafed until it can be harvested, there is good reason to hope that there will soon be abundant provision of food in the country."

4. Owing to last year's exportation of grain to Bombay and Madras, and to the almost universal failure of the kharif harvest, the Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion that the stocks of food in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh are nearly exhausted, and people have been living for some time on imported grain. At present the spring harvest is ripening, and there are indications of a fall in prices. In the meantime the class of day laborers are in great distress, and subsist to a great extent on innutritious and unwholesome food. The unusual cold of January added to their misery, and led to considerable mortality. In anticipation of this distress, arrangements, which were reported at the time, were made in October last to start relief works in each district where severe distress was expected, and authority was given to open relief houses on the system already approved by the Government of India. Relief houses were accordingly opened at that time in most of the Rohilkund districts, and they have been subsequently opened in Budaon, Agra, Furukhabad, Etah, Azimgurh, and in most of the Oudh districts. His Excellency in Council is glad to learn that in the opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor these arrangements have everywhere been sufficient (save that there was a temporary want of arrangement in Rai Bareilly,) and that they are now on such a footing that no one need die of starvation.

5. It is, however, observed that in the Rohilkund division people have exhibited great unwillingness to come to the works, and strive for State maintenance

without giving any labour in return, the result of which has been that they are now in such a depressed state as to be fit only in many cases for gratuitous relief. The same phenomenon has been observed in other provinces, but it has always been found that if the people can only be brought to the works, and when there, are not too highly tasked at first, they rapidly improve in health and spirits, and soon become efficient laborers.

6. It is the opinion of Sir George Couper that as the crop ripens and the laborers find employment in cutting it, the numbers relieved will diminish; "but though the pressure will then be greatly lightened, it is to be feared that many of the poorer classes will continue to be much pinched till the kharif grains come into the market."

7. From the tabular statement appended to your report, showing district by district the state of affairs in Oudh, His Excellency in Council learns that relief works have been opened in nine districts, and relief-houses in seven districts. On the relief works some 33,000 people were employed, of which no less than 20,000 are debited to Rai Bareilly, and the numbers in relief houses did not, when the report was drawn up, amount to more than 5,500, not a large proportion out of the whole population of Oudh. In regard to prices also, though they undoubtedly maintain a very high level, yet the cheaper grains, which form the staple food of the laboring population, range generally from 12 to 14 seers per rupee, prices which indicate severe pressure, but not the extreme severity of famine.

8. On the whole, His Excellency in Council is satisfied that the arrangements have been timely and sufficient, and that the measures taken have been, and in Sir George Couper's hands will continue to be, equally removed from panic on the one hand and from negligent indifference on the other; and I am to express the sympathy of His Excellency in Council with the labour and anxiety which the distress has thrown on the whole administration of His Honor, and the confidence of the Government of India in the vigour and foresight with which Sir G. Couper and his subordinate officers have prepared to meet it.

9. There are still, however, some points on which His Excellency in Council desires to receive further information.

10. For the districts in the North-Western Provinces the numbers on relief works and in relief houses respectively are not given, as they are for those in Oudh, nor is there any indication in your report of the range of prices in the districts of the North-Western Provinces. Nothing is said in your report as to the prevailing rate of wages given on relief works, the nature of the task exacted, or the daily ration given in relief houses. His Excellency in Council feels it incumbent on him to call for this information, not from any desire to interfere with the relief measures of Sir G. Couper, which he believes to be based on thoroughly sound principles, but because, for the purposes of future famine administration, it is most necessary to collect and compare the experience of different systems in different provinces.

11. Weekly statements should also be made up and forwarded, showing district by district the numbers on relief works and in relief houses respectively, the increase and decrease of these numbers, and the rise or fall in prices.

12. Finally, for financial reasons, His Excellency in Council is constrained to ask for such an approximate forecast as the Lieutenant-Governor may be able to arrive at as to the time during which relief operations are likely to last, and the numbers that may altogether be thrown on the hands of Government for maintenance. From one passage in your letter it might be inferred that relief operations of some kind or other may have to be continued throughout the year, until the next kharif harvest, but the general tone of the report seems to indicate that most, if not all, operations may close when the *rabi* harvest is fully gathered in. In the former case His Excellency in Council will be glad to learn if, as originally anticipated, provincial funds will suffice to meet the strain, or whether any call will be made on Imperial Funds.

13. Your report, I am to say, will be published in the forthcoming *Gazette of India*.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

WEEKLY CONDITION REPORT OF THE DISTRESSED DISTRICTS OF THE
MYSORE PROVINCE.

PROVINCE OF MYSORE.

(No. 54).

Special Famine Report for the Week ending 16th February 1878.

[Statement No. 54, regarding Famine Relief Operations in the Province of Mysore, for the Week ending the 16th February 1878.]

The harvesting of the dry crops is now nearly complete throughout the Province, and the threshing out of the grain is making good progress. The out-turn of the crops, though by no means equal to the first expectations, is yet not altogether discouraging. In former reports, the prospects of the Bangalore and Kolar Districts have been roughly forecast, in the absence of more accurate information still awaited, and it was stated that there was no immediate anticipation of distress increasing or becoming serious, though caution was necessary. It is also necessary to be prepared for a larger influx of numbers needing relief, in April and May, till rain falls. The Famine Commissioner has now made a tour in the Tumkur District, and comparing his impressions with the experience gained in his visit in December last, is of opinion that prospects on the whole are favorable. This tour has confirmed his belief that the most affected area is the wedge of country between the Devanoy Drug and the Nundydrug ranges of hills, comprising the Kortagere and Madgere Taluks of Tumkur; Goribednur and Gudibanda in Kolar; and Devanahalli and Dal Ballapur in Bangalore. In this tract, the dry crop can scarcely be put down on an average at more than a 3-anna crop, but on the whole there is food enough in the country for the people, and generally where the dry crop is least, the wet lands are most abundant. What is necessary, therefore, is, as stated in last report, to provide for those who belong to the poorest classes and who chiefly congregate in the towns: on such, the very high prices of provisions at a time when agricultural labor is slack, must press heavily, and must entail careful watching. As yet no increase of distress is visible: there is no panic; little or no aimless wandering along the roads; no general emigration: no well marked demand for relief. But food is exceedingly dear; there is a demand for imported produce; and the numbers upon relief have a tendency to increase notwithstanding better supervision and a somewhat stricter enforcement of tasks.

2. Imports of grain by rail amounted to 1,732 tons or 548 more than last week. The exports from Bangalore to the interior were 485 tons, or 120 tons less than for the previous week.

3. The number of laborers on Civil Relief Works was 4,758, or a slight increase of 242. Two new works have been opened, one near Anekal (in Bangalore) and one near Chintamani (in Kolar) and have already attracted considerable numbers. The return from Paugarh (Chitaldrug District) shews a decrease owing to the opening of a new P. W. D. work in that Taluk to which labor has been transferred.

4. The Department Public Works employed 12,210 laborers, being an increase of 553, occurring mostly in the Tumkur District, where the works are fairly popular. The following is a list of the more important works:—

No.	District.	Name of Work.	Number employed	
			Previous Week.	Present Week.
1	Bangalore	State Railway	15,634	14,808
2	Do.	Bangalore Water Supply	824	849
3	Bangalore-Kolar	Bangalore-Bellary (via Devanahalli) Road	2,114	2,281
4	Bangalore	Mallappa Chetti's Tank	859	828
5	Do.	Bladram Tank	2,471	2,738
6	Do.	Hoskote Large Tank	597	565
7	Tumkur	Bangalore-Tumkur Road	1,561	1,516
8	Do.	Tumkur-Shimoga Road	4,510	4,539
9	Tumkur and Chitaldrug	Tumkur-Bellary Road	4,989	7,438
10	Tumkur	Neelamangala-Kunigal Road	135	480
11	Do.	Hebbur Tank	668	758
12	Mysore	Mysore Water-works	1,817	1,841
13	Hassan	Akkihebbal Tank and Channel	458	505
14	Chitaldrug	Timmenhalli Tank	557	556
15	Do.	Dodderi Feeder	827	810
16	Do.	Kolgunda Tank (Paugarh)	186	542
TOTAL			38,117	41,054

5. The number in Relief Camps was 3,519, or a decrease of 129, there being very little change. The following persons were dealt with in Bangalore:—

Sent to Railway Works	...	...	860
Do. Special Gang	...	...	218
Do. Relief Camp	...	...	32
Do. Hospital	...	...	65

The following Statement gives the average number relieved in each District and the cost per head :—

DISTRICT.	DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS RELIEVED IN CAMPS.				COST PER HEAD.					
	Past Week.	Present Week.	Increase.	Decrease.	Past Week.			Present Week.		
					Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Bangalore	328	346	18	...	1	1	9	0	14	10
Kolar	136	145	9	...	0	14	8	0	14	5
Tumkūr	1,198	1,014	...	184	1	11	4	1	8	8
Mysore	132	121	...	11	0	15	9	0	14	8
Hassan	188	211	23	...	1	2	4	1	2	11
Kadur	111	100	...	11	0	14	3	0	11	6
Chitaldrug	466	460	...	6	1	3	6	1	1	7
Bangalore Municipality	767	837	70	...	1	4	4	1	3	5
Mysore Municipality	322	285	...	37	1	3	5	0	13	7
TOTAL	3,648	3,519	129	249	1	5	6	1	3	2

BANGALORE.
23rd February 1878. }

By order,
A. WINGATE,
Addl. Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

ABSTRACT SHEWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING THE MONTH OF DECEMBER 1877.

No. 1.—As to age and sex.

	DEMFEARA.			GRENADA.			FRENCH W. I. COLONIES.			TOTAL.		REMARKS.	
	M.	F.	TOTAL.	M.	F.	TOTAL.	M.	F.	TOTAL.	GRAND TOTAL.			
										M.	F.		
Under 2 years ...	77	74	151	11	15	26	9	10	19	97	99	196	No emigration took place to Trinidad, Jamaica, Natal, and Mauritius during this month.
From 2 to 10 years	150	107	257	38	25	63	25	19	44	213	151	364	
" 10 to 20 "	193	84	277	55	20	75	82	27	109	330	131	461	
" 20 to 30 "	616	305	921	200	78	278	256	83	339	1,072	466	1,538	
" 30 to 40 "	82	22	104	10	9	19	20	3	23	112	34	146	
" 40 to 50 "	3	...	3	3	...	3	
Above 50 years	
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,121	592	1,713	314	147	461	392	142	534	1,827	881	2,708	

No. 2.—As to places whence emigrants came to Calcutta for embarkation.

Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Eastern	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
Behar	56	21	77	19	5	24	139	54	193	214	80	294
N. W. Provinces	508	271	779	191	95	286	176	62	238	875	425	1,300
Ondh	292	160	452	100	46	146	32	6	38	121	212	333
Central India	7	3	10	2	...	...	2	5	7	14	5	19
Punjab	4	1	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	7
Nepaul	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Misc. Madras and Bombay, &c.	250	135	385	...	...	...	40	18	58	290	153	443
GRAND TOTAL	1,121	592	1,713	314	147	461	392	142	534	1,827	881	2,708

No. 3.—As to caste and religion.

Brahmins, high caste	63	39	102	26	14	40	66	17	83	155	70	225
Hindus. } Agriculturists	252	115	367	93	44	137	99	18	117	444	177	621
} Artisans	43	15	58	9	1	10	19	12	31	71	28	99
Hindus. } Low castes	647	357	1,004	145	69	214	161	69	230	953	495	1,448
Musulmans	116	66	182	41	19	60	47	26	73	204	111	315
Christians	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	1,121	592	1,713	314	147	461	392	142	534	1,827	881	2,708

MEMO.	M.	F.	TOTAL.
1. Hindus	1,623	770	2,393
2. Musulmans	204	111	315
3. Christians	...	...	...
TOTAL	1,827	881	2,708

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

Prices Current of Food-grains & Flour

DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER R.																															
	Wheat.						Barley.						Rice (best sort).						Rice (common).						Great Millet (Cholam, Jowari, Ziola, sorghum.				Bairrahi Millet (now, Bajra, Pennisetum a.)			
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1877.					
Banjam	11	5	11	8	11	8	...	...	...	8	1	8	9	11	3	9	0	9	8	16	3	13	0	15	16	2	13	9	14	8
Amangpatam	12	0	15	0	15	0	...	...	...	6	7	7	4	8	9	8	8	8	10	3	11	8	15	3	16	5	...	...	...
Bodavay	9	0	9	9	11	1	...	...	...	7	7	7	4	8	9	8	8	8	10	3	11	8	15	3	16	5	...	...	...
Betna	6	6	4	4	10	3	...	...	...	7	0	7	8	0	7	7	3	8	1	10	3	...	12	5	...	...	...	...	...
Bellare	5	8	8	1	5	8	...	...	...	5	9	5	9	7	4	7	0	8	0	8	0	...	...	9	4	10	4	...	...	
Buddapah	11	0	8	9	6	6	...	...	...	5	4	5	4	8	6	8	3	8	3	7	5	11	8	11	8	9	5	11	6	13
Bellary	10	6	10	1	8	2	...	...	...	5	3	5	9	6	9	6	5	7	0	7	6	11	3	8	7	8	7	10	3	10
Burnool	4	1	4	1	6	3	...	...	...	5	0	5	0	6	4	6	1	5	4	6	8	12	0	12	0	8	2	10	9	10
Yadras	8	1	8	1	8	2	...	...	...	6	0	6	7	6	9	8	0	7	8	8	8	11	2	11	5	10	8	9	9	11
Bhingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	1	8	3	9	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Arcot	9	3	8	5	...	...	...	...	...	6	9	6	5	7	5	8	5	7	9	8	6	10	0	10	0	9	5	9	1	9
South Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	1	7	4	8	3	10	5	9	2	8	7	15	1	...	...	10	1	13	1	12
Banjore	5	1	4	8	4	8	...	...	...	10	8	9	5	7	9	10	0	10	8	8	3	15	1	15	1	11	1	14	5	14
Bichinopoly	5	9	6	3	6	6	...	...	...	10	1	9	7	7	2	10	5	10	1	7	2	...	...	...	...	17	8	19	0	...
Bidara	4	3	4	7	4	3	...	...	...	9	7	9	7	7	3	10	6	11	0	7	9	10	5	9	7	8	9	20	6	26
Bimevelly	4	6	4	6	6	6	...	...	...	7	5	6	7	7	5	9	8	10	2	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombatore	4	9	5	3	6	6	...	...	...	8	1	7	6	7	2	9	0	9	0	7	7	13	9	13	...	9	11	3	19	122
Bilgiris	6	4	7	1	5	7	...	...	...	7	2	7	2	6	4	7	2	7	6	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balema	4	4	4	4	5	6	...	...	...	7	9	6	6	6	6	8	5	8	0	7	5	10	3	9	5	9	5	10	1	8
South Canara	8	2	8	6	8	6	...	...	...	8	0	8	2	8	0	10	5	10	8	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salabar	7	2	10	1	10	1	...	...	...	9	7	9	7	9	7	10	7	10	7	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	6	10	6	13	9	12	15	7	15	7	16	0	5	2	5	2	6	15	7	4	7	4	10	7	8	9	9	3	13	12		
Ammednabad	7	0	7	0	13	0	5	0	5	0	7	12	6	0	6	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	0	9	0	9	0	9	
Saira	7	4	6	15	10	11	...	...	...	5	0	5	0	8	0	7	7	5	11	10	0	9	2	9	7	16	0	8	10	8
Surat	7	11	8	0	11	6	6	2	6	11	13	6	4	9	5	6	11	6	2	6	2	7	9	9	11	9	14	11	6	8	3	
Broach	8	6	8	6	12	5	6	2	6	2	8	0	8	0	8	0	10	10	9	6	10	0	14	8	4	6	8	6	
Amna	8	0	8	15	8	0	...	...	...	5	12	5	11	7	0	7	9	7	9	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amkha (Alibag)	9	0	9	7	13	10	5	7	5	10	8	2	7	11	7	11	10	9	13	1	14	9	16	7	11	6	11	9	
Amudesh (Dhulia)	8	9	7	13	12	14	5	15	5	15	5	15	7	7	7	12	10	6	12	8	12	14	16	7	9	14	9	14	
Isak	8	7	9	8	11	8	6	12	7	6	7	6	7	6	8	3	8	5	12	6	12	11	12	0	12	0	12	12	
Ammednagar	6	10	6	14	9	12	6	2	6	2	7	6	7	6	7	6	8	9	9	13	10	14	11	15	9	3	9	3	
Amna	7	11	7	3	9	15	6	11	7	15	8	1	7	10	7	9	9	7	10	8	8	1	9	14	11	1	11	8	
Amalpur	5	13	5	13	7	1	...	...	...	7	9	7	9	6	5	7	13	7	13	7	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amalga	7	0	7	5	9	6	...	...	...	6	13	6	13	8	3	8	4	8	9	9	5	12	10	13	5	11	10	12	10	15
Amalgam	8	0	8	0	9	9	8	8	8	8	8	0	9	0	9	0	8	8	14	14	15	8	10	0	15	0	15	0	
Ambarwar	6	10	6	8	8	0	8	0	7	4	6	11	11	6	10	11	8	0	19	0	18	14	9	10	16	8	16	8	
Amagiri	7	2	7	2	9	1	5	12	5	12	7	3	7	14	7	14	10	1	11	4	10	0	11	4	7	13	7	13	
Amara (Karwar)	8	0	8	0	11	0	6	0	6	0	8	0	10	8	11	0	11	0	14	0	14	0	12	0	
Amch Mahals (Godhra)	7	4	7	4	9	0	5	11	5	11	10	0	6	2	6	2	13	0	9	6	10	0	20	0	7	4	7	4	
Amch	10	3	11	0	12	0	6	6	7	0	11	0	8	0	8	0	12	0	13	12	15	0	17	0	12	0	12	0	
Amgarh	8	2	8	7	9	9	10	4	9	2	18	0	5	2	5	2	8	11	6	11	6	13	11	0	9	4	9	13	18	4	7	
Amroha	7	4	6	1	14	4	4	6	4	6	6	8	5	0	5	8	9	0	9	0	10	0	24	11	8	8	9	2	
Amroha	11	7	13	11	22	8	12	13	14	8	36	7	6	0	6	0	8	0	7	0	7	0	10	0	12	2	10	40	0	11	0	
Amkot	7	0	7	8	11	8	5	0	4	8	6	0	6	8	6	0	9	0	8	4	8	0	21	0	7	0	7	8	
Amper Sind Frontier	No return received	No return received	No return received	No return received	No return received	No return received	6	8	6	0	8	0	9	0	9	8	10	0	12	...	12	0	20	0	8	12	9	0	
Amrahi	9	15	10	2	13	10	14	0	14	8	18	0	6	8	6	0	8	0	9	0	9	8	10	0	12	...	12	0	20	0	8	
Amrahi	No return received	No return received	No return received	No return received	No return received	No return received	6	8	6	0	8	0	9	0	9	8	10	0	12	...	12	0	20	0	8	12	9	0	
Amrahi	9	8	10	0	17	12	11	6	14	0	21	4	7	10	7	0	10	0	10	0	16	0	10	10	12	4	21	4	11	6	...	
Amrahi	7	12	9	3	14	0	8	0	6	11	7	5	8	4	8	5	0	4	30	0	8	6	
Amrahi	11	12	11	8	18	0	25	0	25	0	27	8	13	11	15	12	19	8	14	2	16	8	21	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amrahi	13	4	13	4	15	0	22	0	22	0	22	0	15	0	15	8	24	0	17	8	17	0	26	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amrahi	11	0	13	0	15	0	30	0	20	0	...	...	12	0	12	0	16	8	13	8	13	8	22	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amrahi	12	0	13	0	17	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	0	13	0	20	0	17	0	16	0	24	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amrahi	12	8	13	0	17	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	0	10	0	11	0	13	0	13	0	16	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amrahi	13	8	13	0	14	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	0	11	0	14	0	14	0	15	0	16	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amrahi	12	4	12	8	14	8	16	0	16	0	25	0	7	0	7	0	9	0	12	0	11	8	14	8	12	0	13	5	17	8	...	
Amrahi	12	5	13	5	16	0	30	8	30	8	...	...	11	7	11	7	14	8	12	0	11	8	13	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amrahi	11	8	11	8	13	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	8	11	0	15	0	14	8	15	8	20	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amrahi	14	8	15	0	17	8	25	0	33	8	35	0	10	0	10	0	13	8	14	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amrahi	14	8	15	0	17	8	25	0	33	8	35	0	10	0	10	0	13	8	14	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

INDIA. AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

India for the 1st half of February 1879.

SHEELS OF 80 TOLAHS.															DISTRICTS.	PROVINCES.	REMARKS.
for Millets, Barley, Ar. Javara, Veragu, Sawee, Jenua, Corasoo, Murnu, Naguree, Pannam, Isuram, &c.																	
Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.											
Past fortnight.		Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Present fortnight.		Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Past fortnight.		Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Present fortnight.		Corresponding fortnight of 1877.						
Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.			
6 17	6 20	5 18	6 20	0 16	6 323	7 323	7 466	6 10	3 10	3 13	8	Ganjam	MADRAS.				
6 14	1 19	2 15	2 16	4 19	9 136	1 136	1 136	1 11	7 9	4 14	0	Vizagapatam					
7 15	7 17	8 12	6 13	6 19	9 162	3 213	0 213	0 12	5 12	5 17	7	Godavery					
8 14	7 14	7 13	7 17	1 13	7 129	3 129	3 129	3 12	8 12	8 17	5	Kistna					
5 10	9 9	3 14	2 11	5 9	2 100	8 93	6 129	6 13	9 13	8 17	0	Nellore					
5 12	7 10	5 12	9 8	6 8	6 291	6 291	6 291	6 13	5 8	5 17	1	Cuddapah					
7 11	6 9	7 12	3 12	3 9	5 97	2 97	2 97	2 13	1 13	1 16	1	Bellary					
2 12	9 8	4 12	7 13	1 8	2 194	4 194	4 194	4 11	3 12	1 14	4	Kurnool					
5 12	1 10	6 11	0 10	4 10	4 85	0 85	0 102	7 12	0 12	0 19	0	Madras					
3 11	0 11	0 10	9 9	7 10	5 97	2 97	2 115	8 12	4 12	4 19	0	Chingleput					
4 9	4 9	4 12	2 11	2 10	8 186	6 186	6 187	1 11	3 11	3 16	4	North Arcot					
7 13	1 10	7 11	4 4	11 9	233	3 233	3 233	3 14	4 14	4 19	8	South Arcot					
1 13	6 10	6 12	2 11	4 11	4 194	4 194	4 194	4 12	0 12	4 17	0	Tanjore					
9 13	1 9	8 11	6 11	5 10	8 145	8 145	8 157	9 11	3 11	3 16	2	Tiruchinopoly					
5 16	3 10	8 12	5 12	9 12	9 102	1 102	1 199	3 14	0 13	1 19	6	Madura					
1 13	1 9	8 17	1 6	6 11	1 131	2 131	2 145	8 10	7 11	7 12	7	Tinnevely					
5 8	6 8	6 9	2 12	4 8	3 121	5 121	5 121	5 7	4 8	3 11	0	Coimbatore					
0 10	5 8	9 0	12 9	12 0	1 151	6 151	6 151	6 11	9 11	0 14	6	Nilgiris					
3 12	3 10	6 14	1 14	1 10	6 106	9 107	9 85	0 11	5 11	5 16	1	Salem		* Bombay Salt.			
7 11	7 11	7 15	1 12	6 12	6 121	5 121	5 121	5 10	8 10	8 14	4	South Canara		† Gou salt.			
2 10	2 11	6 11	12 12	9 13	1 68	4 69	4 68	4 11	0 11	0 14	2	Malabar					
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bombay	BOMBAY.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmedabad		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kaira		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Surat		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Broach		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tanna		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kolaba (Alibor)		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Khandesh (Durala)		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nasik		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmednagar		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Poona		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sholapur		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kalidgi		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Satara		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Belgaum		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dharwar		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ratnagiri		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kanara (Karwar)		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Porbandra (Godhra)		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Adeo		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Asirgarh		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Baroda		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dia		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nimach		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nasirabad		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Raikot		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Upper Sind Frontier		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karachi		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Haidarabad		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shikarpur		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Thar and Parkar		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Western Districts.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Barawan		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Banooran		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Beerhoom		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Minapore		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rongdy		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Howrah		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Central Districts.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Calcutta		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Porbandra		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nadida		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jessore		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Moorsheadabad		

d In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 13 seers, barley 22 to 32 seers, best rice 7 to 11 seers, and : rice 12 to 168 seers, and gram 12 to 17 seers.
e In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 11 to 13 seers, barley 16 to 20 seers, best rice 6 to 7 seers, common rice 11 to 13 seers, and gram 12 to 14 seers.
f In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 11 to 13 seers, barley 16 to 20 seers, best rice 6 to 7 seers, common rice 11 to 13 seers, and gram 12 to 14 seers.

Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholan, Jawar, Holone, Sorghum).			Burrish Mills (Cumboo, Bata, Pottillaria Opic).			Remarks.
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1877.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1877.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1877.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1877.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1877.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1877.	
Western Districts—contd.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
Mangalore	12 04	12 0	11 0	11 8	11 6	18 0	16 12	16 0	20 0	19 0	21 8	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jahayye	15 0	12 0	13 8	...	...	...	14 0	13 8	18 0	16 0	16 0	23 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mangalore	15 0	15 12	22 8	...	...	...	12 12	11 12	15 0	22 8	22 8	19 15	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agre	9 12	9 12	17 8	...	...	...	12 0	15 0	20 0	19 2	19 8	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shan	12 4	12 0	15 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	12 0	15 0	16 0	23 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arjoeling	No return received	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agguri	10 0	10 0	8 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Districts.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
San	12 4m	12 4	14 4	22 0	22 0	42 8	12 4	12 4	17 8	15 2	16 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sreedpore	15 0	15 0	22 0	...	...	30 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	14 0	15 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Changanee	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	16 0	14 0	15 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ymalingh	10 0	10 0	14 0	...	...	...	12 8	14 0	20 0	15 0	15 12	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agar	10 8	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	14 0	15 0	15 8	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agar	9 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	12 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agar	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agar Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 6	11 6	10 10	12 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tipperah	8 0	8 0	11 0	...	...	...	14 0	16 0	18 0	17 0	18 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baker.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
San	15 0	15 0	19 0	20 0	19 0	24 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
San	15 0	14 8	18 0	21 0	20 0	21 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	12 8	12 8	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
San	12 0	12 8	16 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	17 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
San	14 0	14 8	17 0	18 8	18 0	28 0	11 0	11 0	17 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
San	14 4	15 4	16 8	22 0	22 0	35 8	11 8	11 0	16 8	14 4	13 8	20 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
San	12 0	12 0	15 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
San	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 8	18 0	31 0	7 12	7 12	11 0	11 12	11 0	19 0	16 8	16 0	30 0	...	...	...
San	14 0	14 0	14 0	21 0	21 0	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	12 8	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
San	14 7	13 6	15 7	18 9	22 1	36 7	8 4	9 4	16 8	12 6	12 6	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
San	12 4m	12 10	16 5	20 2	20 2	18 15	11 6	11 6	20 2	12 14	12 14	22 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
San	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	24 0	17 0	17 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
San	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	22 0	18 8	18 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
San	14 4	14 0	14 0	22 0	22 0	40 0	16 0	15 0	22 0	18 8	18 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
San	19 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 0	12 0	12 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orissa.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
San	8 2	8 8	15 12	...	...	...	9 2	9 2	12 2	12 2	12 2	18 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
San	10 8	11 13	15 12	...	...	...	9 2	9 2	14 7	14 7	15 12	17 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
San	14 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
South- Western Frontier Agency.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
San	12 0	12 8	12 8	...	22 0	...	9 8	9 8	12 0	12 8	14 8	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
San	10 0	11 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	28 0	12 0	14 0	26 0	16 0	17 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
San	16 0	18 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	32 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	40 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
San	11 0	11 0	15 0	22 0	22 0	32 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
San	8 0	8 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 10	18 8	18 8	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
San	10 10	11 2	11 12	12 4	12 5	12 5	14 8	14 8	17 12	16 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
San	12 0	12 0	25 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
San	6 0	6 0	8 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
San	12 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	10 0	12 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
San	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 8	11 8	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
San	11 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
San	7 0	7 0	8 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	14 0	15 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
San	5 12	5 12	6 9	...	...	...	5 12	5 12	6 9	11 0	11 0	11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
San	8 0	8 0	10 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	9 8	9 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
San	4 0	4 0	4 0	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	4 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
San	11 0	12 8	21 8	12 8	15 0	22 0	7 0	8 0	14 8	7 8	8 8	16 0	12 12	11 0	24 0	11 0	11 0	12 30	
San	12 14	12 14	24 12	16 0	16 0	32 8	6 6	7 8	12 15	8 8	9 1	17 4	12 14	12 14	14 22	5 11	12 11	12 30	
San	12 4	12 8	25 12	15 6	15 6	32 8	6 9	6 9	6 1	8 12	8 12	18 10	15 6	6 12	6 30	12 11	0 11	0 26	
San	12 4	12 0	25 0	15 8	17 0	35 0	6 8	6 8	9 8	8 0	8 0	17 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	0 11	0 12	0 30	
San	12 4	12 4	26 0	15 0	15 0	41 9	6 0	6 0	8 0	9 8	8 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	0 11	0 12	0 35	
San	12 8	12 0	28 0	15 0	14 8	38 0	6 0	6 0	9 0	9 8	8 8	18 0	14 8	12 8	12 8	8 11	0 10	0 32	
San	9 8	10 8	12 12	11 0	12 0	17 0	7 0	8 0	10 0	9 0	9 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

* In the interior the price of common rice ranges from 12 to 22 seers.
 In Bangalore the prices are:—Wheat 15 seers, best rice 16-8 seers, common rice 16-8 seers, and gram 20 seers.
 In Madras the prices are:—Wheat 15-12 seers, best rice 16-8 seers, common rice 16-8 seers, and gram 15-12 seers.
 In the interior the prices are as follow:—Wheat 12 seers, best rice 8 seers, common rice 12-8 seers, and gram 12 seers.
 In the interior the prices are as follow:—Best rice 6 to 11-4 seers, common rice 10 to 12 seers, and gram 9 to 11 seers.
 In the interior the prices are as follow:—Best rice 10 to 12-8 seers, common rice 14 to 16 seers, and gram 12 to 15 seers.
 In the interior the prices are as follow:—Best rice 12 to 15-8 seers, common rice 13-3 to 16 seers, and gram (at Bhole) 11 seers.
 In the interior the prices are as follow:—Wheat 10-8 to 14 seers, best rice 7 to 15 seers, common rice 12-5 to 16 seers, and gram 8 to 12 seers.
 In the interior the prices are as follow:—Best rice 9 to 15 seers and common rice 12 to 20 seers.
 In the interior the prices are as follow:—Wheat 12-8 to 15 seers, barley 12 to 15-12 seers, best rice (at Jahanabad) 9 seers, common rice 11-4 to 16 seers, and gram 16 to 16-8 seers.
 In the interior the prices are as follow:—Wheat 10 to 18 seers, barley 14 to 17 seers, best rice 8 seers, common rice 8-8 to 11-8 seers, and gram 12-8 to 15 seers.
 In Madras the prices are as follow:—Wheat 15 seers, barley 14 seers, best rice 16 seers, common rice 16-8 seers, munda 24 seers, maize or Indian-corn 22 seers, and gram 16 seers.

RS OF 80 TOLARS.

Hess, Beng. &c. 3, Veng. &c. (Canton, Mur- ples), Pandem an, &c.												Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	REMARKS.
Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1877.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1877.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1877.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1877.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1877.										
Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.										
...	...	14 0	13 10	13 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 0	7 12	8 4	Central Districts—contd.			...									
...	...	17 8	to	to	240 0	200 0	230 0	8 10	8 5	9 0	Dinapore			...									
...	...	12 12	13 8	12 13	107 0	107 0	107 0	7 8	8 1	7 8	Rajahshye			...									
...	...	12 0	12 0	18 0	67 8	67 8	67 8	8 4	8 4	8 4	Rungpore			...									
...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bogra			...			
...	...	to	to	12 0	300 0	300 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	Pubna			...									
...	...	18 12	18 12	...	...	...	...	No return received	Darjeeling			...							
...	...	10 0	8 0	10 0	80 0	80 0	160 0	7 2	7 2	7 0	Jalpaiguri			...									
...	...	14 8	18 5	14 8	80 0	80 0	97 0	9 0	9 0	9 2	Eastern Districts.			...									
...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	Dacca			...						
...	...	13 0	13 0	20 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Furzedpore			...									
...	...	13 8	13 8	14 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 14	Backergunge			...						
...	...	12 8	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	8 12	Mymensingh			...						
...	...	10 0	8 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	6 8	8 0	8 8	Tipperah			...									
...	...	10 0	10 0	16 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Chittagong			...						
...	...	10 0	9 5	14 0	320 0	320 0	200 0	6 6	7 4	6 10	Noakhally			...									
...	...	18 0	18 0	22 0	150 0	150 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Chittagong Hill Tracts			...									
...	...	17 8	17 8	18 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hill Tipperah			...									
...	...	17 8	17 8	18 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Bahar.			...									
...	...	17 8	17 8	18 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Patna			...									
...	...	17 8	17 8	18 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Gya			...									
...	...	17 8	17 8	18 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Shahabad			...									
...	...	15 4	16 8	18 12	187 0	178 0	176 0	8 0	8 0	8 12	Durbhanga			...									
...	...	16 0	16 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	Mouffarpore			...									
...	...	17 0	17 0	21 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 8	Sarun			...						
...	...	16 8	18 9	21 0	126 0	126 0	126 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Chumparun			...									
...	...	17 11	17 11	18 15	161 9	161 9	161 9	8 3	8 3	8 13	Monghyr			...									
...	...	14 0	15 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	Bhangulpore			...									
...	...	to	to	to	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	Purneah			...									
...	...	16 0	17 0	16 0	130 0	80 0	120 0	9 0	8 4	8 4	Malda			...									
...	...	17 0	16 0	16 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Southal Pergunnahs			...									
...	...	14 0	15 0	13 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Orissa.			...									
...	...	18 6	17 8	18 6	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	10 0	13 0	Cuttack			...									
...	...	15 12	15 12	18 6	105 0	105 0	113 0	10 8	10 8	13 2	Pooree			...									
...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	90 0	8 7	8 7	9 0	Balasore			...									
...	...	16 8	17 0	16 0	240 0	240 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Chota Nagpore—South-			...									
...	...	14 0	18 0	15 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Western Frontier Agency.			...									
...	...	20 0	24 0	24 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	Hazaribagh			...									
...	...	15 0	15 0	15 0	160 0	160 0	130 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Lohardugga			...									
...	...	14 12	14 12	16 0	108 0	108 0	107 0	10 4	10 4	8 10	Singbhoom			...									
...	...	15 4	11 2	12 4	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 3	8 0	8 6	Maunbhoom			...									
...	...	10 0	10 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sylhet			...									
...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 5	5 5	5 5	Cachar			...									
...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Goalpara			...									
...	...	6 5	6 5	8 14	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	Garo Hills			...									
...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Kamrup			...									
...	...	8 0	6 0	10 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	Darrang			...									
...	...	7 8	7 8	7 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Nowgong			...									
...	...	7 0	7 0	10 0	120 0	120 0	80 0	5 5	5 5	5 5	Sibsagar			...									
...	...	4 0	4 0	4 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	Lakhimpur			...									
...	...	13 4	15 0	80 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	Khasi & Jaintia Hills			...									
...	...	14 15	17 1	38 6	172 0	172 0	129 0	9 0	8 13	8 4	Naga Hills			...									
...	...	14 10	14 14	34 2	176 0	176 0	110 0	...	...	...	Dehra Dun			...						
...	...	14 8	14 12	38 8	115 0	115 0	105 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	Saharanpur			...									
...	...	13 4	13 0	42 8	180 0	180 0	140 0	9 12	9 12	9 12	Muzaffarnagar			...									
...	...	13 8	13 0	40 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	Meerut			...									
...	...	9 0	10 0	16 0	160 0	170 0	300 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	Bulandshahr			...									

In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 13 to 23-4 seers, barley 20 to 30 seers, best rice 8 to 16-4 seers, common rice 11-4 to 13-4 seers, lesser millets 10-8 to 26 seers, ma or Indian-corn 16 to 26 seers, and gram 15 to 25 seers.
In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 14 to 15-4 seers, barley 20 to 23 seers, best rice 9-8 to 11-8 seers, common rice 11-12 to 13-8 seers, lesser millets 11 to 23 se maize or Indian-corn 10-8 to 20 seers, and gram 16 to 30 seers.
In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 14 to 20 seers, barley (at Banka) 20 seers, best rice 15 seers, common rice 15-8 to 16 seers, murwa (at Mudehpore) 27-8 se maize or Indian-corn (at Banka) 23 seers, and gram (at Banka) 16 seers.
In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 14 to 20 seers, best rice 14 to 16 seers, common rice 16 to 18 seers, and gram 12 to 18 seers.
In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 13-8 to 16 seers, barley 20 to 22 seers, best rice 15 to 16-4 seers, common rice 14 to 17 seers, maize or Indian-corn 17-8 to 20 se and gram 16 to 17 seers.
In Khoordah the prices are :—Best rice 14-7 seers, common rice 17-1 seers and gram 17-1 seers.
In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 13 to 14 seers, barley 20 seers, best rice 9-8 seers, common rice 13 seers, lesser millets 20 seers, maize or Indian-corn 15 to 26 seers, and gram 16 to 18 seers.
At Dalkongra the prices of food-grains on the 13th instant were :—Wheat 17 seers, best rice 11-4 seers, common rice 13-8 seers, and makai 19-8 seers; (at Lohardugga) price on the 13th instant were :—Wheat 15 seers, best rice 13 seers, and common rice 18 seers.
In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 to 16 seers, best rice 14 to 16 seers, common rice 15 to 23 seers, maize or Indian-corn 20 seers, and gram 12 to 16 seers.

QUANTITIES PER

Districts.	QUANTITIES PER																							
	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Choum, Jewar, Holms sorghum).			Bairach (Cumsoo, Pomegran.								
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1877.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1877.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1877.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1877.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1877.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1877.						
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.						
Garhwal	10 0	10 0	16 0	10 8	10 8	18 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	11 13	12 13	6 30	15 5	10 5	5 1						
Bijnor	11 0	11 0	20 4	14 10	15 12	27 0	7 5	7 14	13 2	7 14	8 7	16 14	11 13	12 13	12 32	8 1	12 12	12 12						
Moradabad	11 4	11 4	24 1	15 0	15 5	35 0	7 3	7 3	11 14	8 2	8 2	18 2	12 12	12 13	12 32	8 1	12 12	12 12						
Budoun	10 54	10 8	23 3	12 0	11 6	36 0	7 3	7 3	12 0	8 14	7 12	16 12	12 12	12 13	12 32	8 1	12 12	12 12						
Bareilly	9 11	10 10	20 0	13 2	13 2	27 8	6 4	6 14	6 14	7 13	7 13	17 8	11 4	12 13	12 32	8 1	12 12	12 12						
Shahjahanpur	10 8	10 8	23 0	13 8	13 4	30 8	6 0	6 0	8 12	9 4	9 6	18 8	11 2	12 13	12 32	8 1	12 12	12 12						
Arif Pargunnah	9 6	10 10	21 4	12 8	13 12	25 0	6 4	7 4	11 4	7 8	8 8	18 12	12 12	12 13	12 32	8 1	12 12	12 12						
Patna	11 12	11 4	24 0	12 12	12 8	35 0	7 0	7 0	9 8	8 8	8 0	14 0	11 0	12 13	12 32	8 1	12 12	12 12						
gra	10 8	11 0	23 12	13 0	13 0	34 0	3 8	3 8	6 8	8 0	8 0	14 0	11 0	12 13	12 32	8 1	12 12	12 12						
arukabad	9 8	9 8	22 8	10 11	10 5	40 12	5 12	5 12	8 0	8 6	7 10	15 2	11 1	12 13	12 32	8 1	12 12	12 12						
ainpuri	10 12	10 4	24 8	11 4	11 0	32 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	18 8	11 8	12 13	12 32	8 1	12 12	12 12						
tawah	10 8	10 8	22 0	12 0	12 8	35 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	18 8	11 8	12 13	12 32	8 1	12 12	12 12						
tah	11 12	11 0	25 0	13 8	12 8	32 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
daun	10 8	12 8	24 0	12 0	15 0	30 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
daun	12 11	13 15	30 12	13 5	13 8	30 10	5 15	6 3	9 0	7 7	7 15	17 0	13 4	15 12	12 30	12 12	0 12	0 12						
daun	12 8	14 2	24 4	16 0	16 8	28 0	7 0	7 8	13 0	8 0	8 0	18 8	13 12	15 12	12 30	12 12	0 12	0 12						
daun	10 8	10 12	20 0	12 0	12 4	37 0	6 8	6 12	10 0	9 4	8 0	16 0	12 0	12 13	12 32	8 1	12 12	12 12						
daun	10 6	10 6	20 4	12 0	11 8	35 0	6 6	6 4	15 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	11 8	12 13	12 32	8 1	12 12	12 12						
daun	10 8	12 12	22 0	12 8	14 0	39 0	7 4	7 0	9 8	9 4	8 4	17 8	12 12	12 13	12 32	8 1	12 12	12 12						
daun	12 6	11 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	29 1	8 0	7 0	10 8	9 10	9 0	22 0	11 12	12 13	12 32	8 1	12 12	12 12						
daun	11 0	11 11	25 5	11 13	13 4	33 12	6 8	6 12	13 12	9 0	9 14	16 13	14 2	13 12	12 32	8 1	12 12	12 12						
daun	12 0	11 4	19 1	11 13	13 6	25 0	7 1	7 1	8 7	9 14	9 14	16 13	14 2	13 12	12 32	8 1	12 12	12 12						
daun	11 13	11 13	15 12	15 12	14 0	28 0	9 3	9 3	14 14	10 8	11 6	17 8	13 2	13 12	12 32	8 1	12 12	12 12						
daun	11 9	10 15	17 8	...	...	...	9 1	9 1	15 0	9 11	9 11	17 8	13 2	13 12	12 32	8 1	12 12	12 12			
daun	11 7	11 7	19 3	14 12	...	...	7 6	7 6	10 5	11 9	11 9	19 3	14 12	14 12	12 32	8 1	12 12	12 12				
daun	11 0	12 0	18 0	14 0	14 0	27 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	13 0	13 0	12 32	8 1	12 12	12 12						
daun	11 11	11 11	18 8	14 2	14 2	26 14	7 10	8 10	15 4	10 14	11 6	18 8	15 4	14 2	12 32	8 1	12 12	12 12						
daun	12 4	12 4	17 6	14 13	15 7	23 3	7 11	7 11	9 0	9 10	9 10	18 10	15 7	15 7	12 32	8 1	12 12	12 12						
daun	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
daun	12 8	13 0	26 0	15 4	16 8	37 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	16 0	15 0	15 0	12 32	8 1	12 12	12 12			
daun	12 8	12 0	28 0	15 0	14 0	39 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 8	11 0	13 0	13 0	12 32	8 1	12 12	12 12			
daun	14 0	13 4	25 4	17 0	18 0	39 0	...	...	...	8 4	8 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	12 32	8 1	12 12	12 12			
daun	13 8	13 8	24 0	20 0	20 0	30 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	12 32	8 1	12 12	12 12			
daun	13 0	12 0	25 0	17 0	16 0	31 0	...	...	...	7 0	8 0	12 0	11 0	15 0	12 32	8 1	12 12	12 12			
daun	16 8	16 0	30 0	23 8	23 0	30 0	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	18 0	23 0	23 0	12 32	8 1	12 12	12 12			
daun	14 0	14 8	26 0	16 8	17 0	30 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 8	16 8	17 0	17 0	12 32	8 1	12 12	12 12			
daun	13 12	15 12	29 8	20 8	21 0	35 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
daun	10 0	10 12	20 0	12 0	12 0	35 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
daun	13 8	15 8	28 0	15 0	18 0	36 0	...	...	...	6 0	7 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	12 32	8 1	12 12	12 12			
daun	13 0	13 0	25 0	18 0	18 0	36 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	12 32	8 1	12 12	12 12			
daun	10 0	12 0	16 0	12 0	16 0	25 0	...	...	...	9 0	11 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
daun	14 4	14 4	29 0	17 8	17 4	35 0	...	...	...	7 14	7 11	16 0	15 4	16 12	12 32	8 1	12 12	12 12			
daun	12 8	12 4	27 0	16 0	16 0	34 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	12 32	8 1	12 12	12 12			
daun	12 0	13 0	26 0	14 0	14 0	30 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	16 0	14 0	15 0	12 32	8 1	12 12	12 12			
daun	14 0	14 0	30 0	18 0	17 0	35 0	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	12 32	8 1	12 12	12 12			
daun	16 0	15 0	32 0	20 0	20 0	41 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 0	14 0	17 8	17 8	12 32	8 1	12 12	12 12			
daun	13 0	13 4	27 8	16 4	16 4	32 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	12 32	8 1	12 12	12 12			
daun	13 4	14 0	36 0	17 8	18 0	37 0	...	...	...	5 0	6 0	7 0	17 0	18 0	12 32	8 1	12 12	12 12			
daun	14 0	14 0	34 0	13 8	13 8	40 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
daun	12 8	11 14	33 8	14 8	12 8	35 0	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	10 0	14 8	14 8	12 32	8 1	12 12	12 12			
daun	15 0	16 0	32 0	17 8	18 0	42 0	...	...	...	8 8	9 0	11 0	17 8	17 8	12 32	8 1	12 12	12 12			
daun	12 0	12 0	23 0	19 0	19 0	31 0	...	...	...	7 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	12 32	8 1	12 12	12 12			
daun	14 12	16 0	26 8	24 0	25 0	46 0	...	...	...	8 0	10 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	12 32	8 1	12 12	12 12			
daun	15 0	16 0	33 0	20 0	23 0	50 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	18 0	20 0	12 32	8 1	12 12	12 12			
daun	12 8	13 8	32 0	18 0	22 0	32 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	18 0	16 0	12 32	8 1	12 12	12 12			
daun	15 15	16 14	35 0	21 4	21 4	33 8	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	6 14	17 8	17 8	12 32	8 1	12 12	12 12			
daun	11 14	12 8	22 8	14 11	16 11	33 12	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 0	14 11	16 4	12 32	8 1	12 12	12 12			
daun	18 2	21 14	45 10	22 8	26 4	65 10	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	8 12	20 0	25 0	12 32	8 1	12 12	12 12			
daun	14 2	14 12	39 10	30 1	30 14	25 14	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 2	22 12	23 12	12 32	8 1	12 12	12 12			
daun	No return received	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
daun	9 8	9 8	34 0	14 0	15 0	60 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

for the 1st half of February 1978 —continued.

ERS OF 80 TOLANS.

Millet, Barli, Kauria, Varanasi, Cheena, Corao, Ma. Nuncio, Pan. Mucron, &c.		Gram.		Firewood.		Salt.		DISTRICTS.		REMARKS.	
Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1877.		
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
...	...	8 12	8 12	9 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	6 4	6 9	...	Garhwāl
...	...	12 10	12 6	29 4	180 0	180 0	113 8	...	...	...	Bijnor
...	...	12 13	13 4	31 14	125 0	125 0	112 8	10 5	10 5	10 10	Moradabad
...	...	12 7	11 6	30 9	192 0	192 0	192 0	9 0	9 4	9 0	Budhan
...	...	12 3	11 14	39 0	150 0	150 0	137 8	9 6	9 6	10 0	Bareilly
...	...	11 2	12 0	31 8	170 0	175 0	155 0	9 0	9 0	9 4	Shahjahanpur
...	...	11 4	11 9	24 12	200 0	150 0	150 0	8 12	8 12	8 12	Tarai Pergamucha
...	...	13 0	12 8	37 0	120 0	120 0	80 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Muttra
...	...	12 8	12 8	35 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	Agra
...	...	12 8	10 8	31 0	187 8	180 0	170 0	10 10	9 15	8 2	Farrukhabad
...	...	12 4	10 6	30 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 4	9 8	9 8	Mainpuri
...	...	12 0	12 8	30 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	Etawah
...	...	11 12	11 8	30 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	10 0	9 12	10 0	Etah
...	...	11 0	13 0	35 0	110 0	110 0	120 0	...	...	...	Johann
...	...	12 11	11 9	30 9	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 12	8 12	10 7	Jhansi
...	...	13 8	15 14	30 8	160 0	160 0	240 0	7 8	7 4	7 4	Lalitpur
...	...	12 8	12 0	32 8	140 0	140 0	150 0	8 8	8 12	8 0	Cawnpore
...	...	11 12	12 0	33 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	8 12	8 12	Fatehgar
...	...	13 0	14 0	39 0	160 0	160 0	163 0	...	...	...	Banda
...	...	14 6	13 12	29 2	185 0	170 0	157 8	8 0	8 0	8 15	Alpabad
...	...	11 10	12 14	37 2	140 0	140 0	140 0	...	...	...	Hamirpur
...	...	13 6	12 11	28 4	197 12	197 12	197 12	8 6	8 6	8 1	Jamunpur
...	...	12 4	14 1	18 6	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 11	7 8	7 8	Gonakhpur
...	...	14 4	13 1	20 0	190 0	190 0	160 0	7 4	7 0	7 0	Basti
...	...	15 8	14 12	26 9	177 0	177 0	177 0	7 4	7 4	7 4	Azamgarh
...	...	14 0	14 0	26 0	120 0	160 0	130 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Mirzapur
...	...	13 9	13 1	24 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	7 6	Benares
...	...	14 13	16 1	22 8	180 0	180 0	154 8	7 6	7 6	7 6	Ghaziapur
...	...	14 8	15 0	11 0	100 0	100 0	80 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Delhi
...	...	15 0	14 0	40 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Gurgaon
...	...	16 4	16 4	38 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 8	8 6	Karnal [a]
...	...	20 0	19 8	45 0	160 0	160 0	100 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Hissar
...	...	17 0	16 0	42 0	160 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Rohtak [b]
...	...	23 0	22 0	58 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	32 0	32 0	42 0	Sirsa
...	...	16 0	16 12	13 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 2	9 8	Umballa
...	...	17 4	18 0	50 0	80 0	80 0	180 0	9 4	9 8	9 12	Ludhiana
...	...	11 0	12 4	26 0	120 0	120 0	80 0	7 4	7 0	8 0	Simla
...	...	15 8	18 8	15 0	100 0	100 0	80 0	9 8	9 0	9 12	Jullundur
...	...	15 0	16 0	38 0	120 0	100 0	90 0	9 4	9 4	9 12	Husainpur [c]
...	...	11 0	15 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	8 0	8 0	Kangra
...	...	17 8	17 4	53 0	110 0	110 0	90 0	10 2	9 13	10 7	Anritsar
...	...	14 8	15 0	42 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	Sialkot
...	...	14 8	14 12	40 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	9 4	9 8	Gurdaspur
...	...	18 0	18 0	52 0	100 0	100 0	80 0	9 12	9 12	10 0	Lahore
...	...	22 12	22 0	60 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 8	10 0	10 0	Ferozepore
...	...	16 4	15 12	47 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 12	10 0	10 0	Gujratwala
...	...	12 0	12 8	33 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	9 0	10 0	Rawalpindi
...	...	14 8	15 0	39 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Jhelum
...	...	16 5	14 12	40 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	10 12	Gujrat
...	...	16 0	17 0	42 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	Shahpur
...	...	14 0	15 0	36 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 12	10 0	Mooltan
...	...	18 0	20 0	40 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	11 8	11 0	10 12	Jiang
...	...	20 0	21 0	50 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Montgomery
...	...	15 0	17 0	52 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 0	10 0	Muzaffargarh [c]
...	...	17 13	18 2	53 12	112 8	112 0	100 0	62 8	62 8	60 0	Dera Ismail Khan
...	...	12 5	13 2	33 12	150 0	150 0	150 0	33 12	33 12	37 8	Dera Ghazi Khan
...	...	16 14	17 3	57 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	Bannu [d]
...	...	12 1	13 13	22 0	91 0	97 0	97 0	43 0	43 12	35 0	Peshawar
...	No return received.	...	...	Kohat
...	...	8 8	10 8	29 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Huzara
...	
0 14 0	37 0	11 12	11 12	30 0	130 0	130 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	Lucknow
0 11 0	35 0	12 0	11 8	31 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	Unao
0 16 0	45 0	11 0	11 0	32 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Bara Banka
0 16 0	...	10 5	11 0	36 10	160 0	160 0	180 0	8 5	8 1	9 4	Satapur
0 16 0	...	10 13	10 16	33 1	300 0	225 0	192 0	8 11	8 11	7 14	Haraut
0 16 0	80 0	9 0	9 8	38 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 3	8 8	8 0	Kanpur
0 17 0	...	11 8	11 12	28 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	8 0	8 8	8 0	Fyzabad
0 17 0	73 0	9 0	11 4	33 0	180 0	180 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Bharan
1 12 11	46 12	10 6	11 10	32 8	200 0	200 0	170 0	8 0	8 12	8 4	Conda
...	...	11 8	11 8	28 8	250 0	260 0	200 0	8 0	8 8	8 0	Kai Bareilly
...	...	18 4	12 0	27 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Sultanpur
...	...	13 15	13 6	26 3	199 5	193 5	186 10	8 3	8 0	8 5	Pratapgarh

QUANTITIES PER R

Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Chotun, Jowar, Hoicus Sorghum.			Bulrush Mill (Cumboo, Be Panicularia &c																			
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1877.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1877.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1877.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1877.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1877.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.																		
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.																		
Nagpur	14	8	17	8	20	4	...	...	...	7	12	9	8	10	0	10	4	11	0	15	0	15	4	22	0	25	0	...	...				
Bhandara	17	0	18	0	25	0	...	...	...	8	12	10	0	10	0	12	0	14	0	19	0	16	0	20	0	26	0	...	...				
Banda	12	8	15	9	20	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wardha	15	0	14	14	19	6	...	...	...	7	0	6	8	8	0	8	12	8	0	13	9	16	10	16	12	21	8	...	...				
Salaghat	15	0	13	0	20	0	...	...	...	10	0	10	0	16	0	13	0	13	0	20	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulbulpore	14	0	14	8	23	0	10	0	12	0	19	0	6	0	7	0	16	0	9	0	10	0	19	0	15	0	13	8	25	0	9	0	10	0	
Jauger	14	0	15	0	25	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dumoh	15	0	16	0	23	12	...	...	...	7	0	7	0	18	0	7	8	7	8	20	8	17	0	19	0	30	0	16	0	18	0	...	...
Secni	14	0	18	0	24	0	...	...	...	9	0	10	0	12	0	12	0	15	0	23	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mandla	16	0	16	0	19	20	...	...	...	8	0	10	0	16	0	9	10	12	0	20	to 25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Betul	9	0	12	8	15	0	...	...	...	7	0	7	0	13	0	8	0	8	0	11	0	14	0	19	0	20	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chhindwarah	11	0	16	0	21	0	...	...	...	7	0	8	0	8	0	10	0	12	0	12	0	13	0	24	0	26	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moshangabad	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moringpur	16	0	15	0	20	0	...	...	...	8	0	7	0	13	0	9	0	8	0	15	0	17	0	16	0	20	0	15	0	13	0	...	...
Vimar	13	0	13	0	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Naipur	24	0	32	0	56	0	...	...	...	12	0	18	0	22	0	17	0	23	0	38	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jambulpur	14	8	20	0	24	0	...	...	...	13	0	13	0	22	12	17	8	17	8	28	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bilaspur	25	0	14	0	50	0	...	...	...	16	0	20	0	44	0	24	0	32	0	72	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Godavari	13	0	13	0	13	0	...	...	...	5	0	5	0	6	0	7	0	7	0	10	0	17	0	17	0	16	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secunderabad	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nolarun	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chaulderghat	13	0	13	0	13	0	9	0	8	5	12	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	7	0	7	0	8	0	18	0	18	0	18	0	12	0	11	0	1
Somraotee	11	0	10	0	12	0	...	...	...	5	5	5	5	5	5	7	0	7	0	7	5	17	0	16	0	17	0	10	0	11	0	...	...
Nikola	10	0	11	0	13	0	8	0	8	0	6	0	6	0	7	0	8	0	7	0	8	0	12	0	16	0	16	0	17	0	10	0	1		
Allichpur	9	0	10	0	13	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buldana	13	0	13	0	16	0	...	...	...	4	7	4	7	10	0	7	5	7	5	13	0	22	5	22	5	25	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassim	10	5	10	5	14	0	...	...	...	5	5	5	5	8	0	7	5	7	5	10	0	19	0	18	0	20	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bangalore	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kolar	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mankur	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tyore	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jessan	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shimoga	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kadur	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nitaldroog	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coorg	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alpur	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chengurh	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nwar	11	4	10	12	25	0	13	0	13	4	38	8	6	8	7	0	7	12	8	8	8	12	12	0	12	12	13	0	87	0	10	8	10	12	
Shartpur (City)	10	12	11	0	...	...	12	10	13	10	...	...	6	15	7	0	...	7	4	7	11	...	11	14	12	6	...	10	14	11	0	...	...
Arwoli (City)	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amir	9	8	11	4	19	8	11	4	13	12	33	0	4	0	4	0	5	0	7	0	7	0	12	0	10	0	10	0	33	0	9	0	10	0	
People Cantonment	No return received			
Kripura	9	12	9	12	20	0	13	4	13	8	38	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Krohi	No return received			
Boo	7	8	8	9	16	12	10	1	10	15	26	0	4	4	4	4	5	12	4	12	4	12	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	10	0	9	8	16	0	11	0	10	0	18	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Soywar	9	3	10	2	15	10	14	12	2	20	5	5	10	4	11	8	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maswarra (Meywar Agency)	12	3	12	13	14	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	0	5	0	7	8	6	1	6	1	12	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barabgarh ("	12	8	12	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	6	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karwar	10	15	11	0	16	14	11	6	17	0	25	8	5	7	5	0	5	10	6	1	6	1	8	8	16	12	17	0	31	4	14	8	14	10	
Khaner	11	0	11	12	12	12	12	12	5	4	5	4	7	8	7	8	...	12	0	12	0	...	13	0	13	4	
Mandi	16	0	16	4	19	12	17	4	19																										

RS OF 80 TOLANS.

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2ND HALF
" GAZETTE OF INDIA "

DISTRICTS.		QUANTITIES PER																	
		Wheat.			Barley.			Rice.						Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), <i>Holcus Sorghum.</i>			Hulrush (Cunboo) <i>Penicill Spica</i>		
								Best sort.			Common.								
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	
		S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	
South Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sylhet	8 0	8 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	17 8	20 0	20 0	24 8	...	...	...	...	...
Cachar	11 6	11 6	12 4	13 5	16 0	13 5	14 8	16 0	20 0	16 0	19 0	22 12	...	...	...	...	...
Goalpara	13 0	13 0	26 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	17 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...
Garo Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...
Kamrup	13 0	13 0	18 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...
Durung	5 8	5 8	8 0	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...
Sibsagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...
Lakhimpur	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	5 12	5 12	6 9	11 0	11 6	11 6	...	...	...	...	...
Khasi and Jaintia Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 8	10 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...
Naga Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	4 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...

AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

BEERS OF 80 TOLANS.

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Off. Secretary to the Govt. of I

Offe. Secretary to the Govt. of I

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

LEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2ND HALF OF JANUARY 1878, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 306 AND 307
OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 23RD FEBRUARY 1878.

[illegible]

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

WEEKLY CONDITION REPORT OF THE DISTRESSED DISTRICTS OF THE
MYSORE PROVINCE.

PROVINCE OF MYSORE.

(NO. 55).

Special Famine Report for the Week ending 23rd February 1878.

*Statement No. 55, regarding Famine Relief Operations in the Province of Mysore, for the
Week ending the 23rd February 1878.*

The weather has been warm with dry easterly winds. There is now little field labor procurable, except in rice lands, and there has in consequence been a small but general increase on Relief Works. Permission has been given to revive the grain dole in villages to infirm and bed-ridden paupers, as there appeared likely to be a necessity for this precaution during the next two or three months. Measures have also been taken to strengthen the system of road-patrolling by the Police along the main routes. The latest reports from the districts are satisfactory and shew no increased pressure on the people.

2. Imports of grain by rail amounted to 1,522 tons, or 210 tons less than last week; still imports are slightly on the increase: 4,267 tons were received in the 4 weeks ending 29th December; 5,719 in the 4 weeks ending 26th January; and 5,902 in the 4 weeks ending 23rd February. From Bangalore 604 tons, or 119 tons more than last week, were sent to the interior.

3. The number of laborers on Civil Relief Works was 6,317, or 1,559 more than for the previous week. The increase was chiefly due to a tank work having been opened in Anekal (Bangalore) and at Tūmkūr. A good many of the admissions on the latter work were from the Relief Camps.

4. The Department Public Works employed 43,623 persons, being 1,413 in excess of the week before. The following is a list of the more important works in progress:—

No.	District.	Name of Work.	NUMBER EMPLOYED.	
			Previous Week.	Present Week.
1	Bangalore	State Railway	14,808	14,583
2	Do.	Bangalore Water Supply	849	749
3	Bangalore-Kolar	Bangalore-Bellary <i>via</i> Devanahalli Road	2,281	2,233
4	Bangalore	Mallappa Chetti's Tank	828	799
5	Do.	Bhadram Tank	2,738	2,703
6	Do.	Hoskote Large Tank	565	565
7	Tūmkūr	Bangalore-Tūmkūr Road	1,516	1,565
8	Do.	Tūmkūr-Shiruoga Road	4,539	4,845
9	Tūmkūr-Chitaldrug	Tūmkūr-Bellary Road	7,438	7,614
10	Tūmkūr	Nelamangala-Kunigal Road	480	838
11	Do.	Hebbur Tank	758	827
12	Mysore	Mysore Water Works	1,841	1,630
13	Hassan	Akkitebbal Tank and Channel	505	555
14	Chitaldrug	Dodderi Feeder	810	1,097
15	Do.	Timmanahalli Tank	556	565
16	Do.	Kotgunda Tank	542	671
TOTAL			41,064	41,829

5. The number in Relief Camps was 3,528, or a trifling increase of 9, due to the re-collection of some discharged cases at the Camp near the Railway Works. There were besides 281 persons in receipt of grain doles in their villages. There were 721 admissions to the

Relief Camps: 117 inmates were sent to their homes and 863 to Relief Works. The following persons were dealt with in Bangalore:—

Sent to Railway Works	...	...	...	735
Do. Special Gang	...	...	...	158
Do. Relief Camp	...	...	...	45
Do. Hospital	...	...	...	42
TOTAL				980

The statement below gives the average number relieved in each district and the cost per head:—

DISTRICT.	DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS RELIEVED IN CAMPS.				COST PER HEAD.					
	Past Week.	Present Week.	Increase.	Decrease.	Past Week.			Present Week.		
					Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Bangalore	346	563	217	...	0	14	10	0	12	3
Kolar	145	134	...	11	0	14	5	0	15	5
Tumkūr	1,014	762	...	252	1	8	8	1	6	10
Mysore	121	121	...	...	0	14	8	0	14	8
Hasan	211	222	11	...	1	2	11	1	3	4
Kadur	100	97	...	3	0	11	6	0	10	11
Chitaldrug	460	446	...	14	1	1	7	1	3	2
Bangalore Municipality	837	912	75	...	1	3	5	1	6	6
Mysore Municipality	285	271	...	14	0	13	7	0	14	3
TOTAL	3,519	3,528	303	294	1	3	2	1	2	10

By order,

BANGALORE, }
2nd March 1878.)

A. WINGATE,
Addl. Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS
FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 5th MARCH 1878.

GENERAL REMARKS.—No rain has fallen during the week in Madras; it is said to be wanted in parts of North and South Arcot, Chingleput, and Madura; the harvest of rice and *raggi* continues in the South, with rather a poor outturn; the standing crops are however generally in fair condition, though damage from insects is reported in Nellore, Bellary, North Arcot, Madura, Tinnevely, and Coimbatore, and from blight in Godavery, Nellore and North Arcot. Prices are said to be rising rather generally. The total number on relief works is 126,969, and gratuitously relieved 133,131, a decrease of 13,037 and 9,433 on the figures of last week respectively. No rain is reported from Mysore, where there is no change in prospects; the number on works for the week ending the 23rd February was 49,940, and on gratuitous relief 3,809: the former is more by 2,972 and the latter by 224 than in the previous week. In Bombay slight showers are reported from Sind, with benefit to the *rabi* crop; elsewhere the weather has been dry; the harvest of the *rabi* is in progress in most districts. In the Central Provinces the weather is now clear; the cutting and threshing of the *rabi* is progressing in all districts; the outturn of the crops harvested is below the average, especially in Betul, Chhindwara, Seoni, Nimar and Jubbulpore; export continues, and prices are still rising. In Berar the outturn of the *rabi* harvest has been good, except in Basim, where the crops have suffered from blight. In Central India the scarcity of water in Malwa is becoming more and more felt; the prospects of the wheat crop are fair, except in the Northern Districts of Gwalior where the crop has failed. In Rajputana the week has been clear; the prospects of the crops are fair, but cattle are reported to be dying for want of fodder in Ajmere and the Tonk and Harrowtee states. In Bengal there has been rain in most parts of the Central and Eastern districts, in parts of Burdwan, and in a few other districts; the state of the standing crops is on the whole satisfactory, with the exception of the poppy in Mozufferpore and Chumparun; exportation continues, and prices are very high. In Assam there has been slight rain; prospects are good. In Burma the crops have been reaped and there is nothing new to report. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the weather is now dry and clear; prospects are good; reaping has begun in the Benares Division and Eastern Oudh. In the Punjab the weather is now more settled, though a little rain is reported from a few districts; agricultural prospects are generally good, except in the Peshawar district.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras— (Mar. 6th)		
Ganjam (Feb. 28th)	<i>Nil</i>	Rice 8'85, <i>raggi</i> 12'85, <i>cholum</i> 14'13, <i>cumboo</i> 14'63; average number daily fed at Berhampur, Aska and Purushottampur 282.
Vizagapatam (March 4th)	<i>Nil</i>	Rice 8'4, <i>cholum</i> 12'8, <i>raggi</i> 13'9, <i>cumboo</i> 15'0; pasture and drinking water diminishing.
Godavery (" ")	...	Rice 7'38, <i>cholum</i> 13'9, <i>raggi</i> 14'3, <i>cumboo</i> 15'0; standing crops generally good, though slightly suffering from blight; anicut planked up, water 4 inches above stone crest.
Kistna (Feb. 28th)	<i>Nil</i>	Rice 6'84, <i>cholum</i> 11'36, <i>raggi</i> 11'98, <i>cumboo</i> 11'46; slight general rise in prices; on works 18; sick in relief hospitals 40; standing crops generally good; <i>varagu</i> and <i>raggi</i> harvested in 3 taluks, outturn about $\frac{3}{4}$; horse-gram and black gram also harvested, outturn $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$; tobacco, red gram, cotton and castor being reaped.
Nellore (March 2nd)	<i>Nil</i>	Rice 7'34, <i>cholum</i> 10'58, <i>raggi</i> 12'30, <i>cumboo</i> 10'92; on Public Works Department works 9,014; canal 14,247; in camps 1,750; on village relief 865; crops fair, but suffering in parts from insects and blight.
Cuddapah ... (" 1st)	—	Rice 7'42, <i>cholum</i> 13'28, <i>raggi</i> 14'05, <i>cumboo</i> 13'06; on works 1,248; in camps 2,075; children 164; on village relief 2,716; paddy and <i>raggi</i> harvested in parts, outturn $\frac{3}{4}$.
Bellary (" 2nd)	<i>Nil</i>	Rice 8'03, <i>cholum</i> 11'16, <i>raggi</i> 10'95, <i>cumboo</i> 10'44; on works 3,848; in camps 1,735; village relief 3,373; sowing of second-crop paddy nearly over; standing crops—second-crop paddy, pulses, horse gram, Bengal gram, oil-seeds and cotton—generally thriving; cotton-picking here and there commenced; white <i>cholum</i> damaged by insects considerably.
Kurnool (" ")	<i>Nil</i>	Rice 9'21, <i>cholum</i> 13'55, <i>raggi</i> 14'85, <i>cumboo</i> 12; in camps 312, village relief 6,706; <i>cholum</i> mostly harvested, and fodder removed.
North Arcot ...	<i>Nil</i>	Rice 9'0, <i>cholum</i> 10'2, <i>raggi</i> 10'3, <i>cumboo</i> 10'3, wheat 8'3; on works 24,267; children 2,223; in camps and houses 10,342; village relief 14,716; crops affected with blight and insects in some places, and withering in some places; harvest of paddy, <i>raggi</i> and <i>cholum</i> , outturn poor.
South Arcot ...	<i>Nil</i>	Rice 10'97, <i>cholum</i> 15'12, <i>raggi</i> 13'32, <i>cumboo</i> 15'20; on works, Professional 430; children 127; in camps 1,640; villages 3,011; crops generally good; want of rain felt in some parts; <i>raggi</i> , <i>varagu</i> and paddy harvested, outturn tolerable.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—continued.		
Tanjore (Mar. 2nd)	<i>Nil</i>	Rice 10-60, <i>cholam</i> 14-64, <i>raggi</i> 15-78, <i>cumboo</i> 14-27; rivers almost dry; wet crops in good condition, dry, in pretty good condition; harvest, wet, <i>samba</i> , &c., dry, <i>varagu</i> , <i>dhol</i> , <i>keppai</i> , &c., outturn $\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$.
Trichinopoly (" ")	<i>Nil</i>	Rice 9-77, <i>cholam</i> 25-20, <i>raggi</i> 14-51, <i>cumboo</i> 16-51; on works 1,708; children 323; in camps 102; village relief <i>nil</i> ; standing crops moderate; harvest continues; paddy between a 9 and 12 anna crop; <i>raggi</i> , <i>cholam</i> , horse-grain and pulses between 4 and 6 annas.
Madura (" ")	<i>Nil</i>	Rice 9-80, <i>raggi</i> 15-09, <i>cumboo</i> 20-21; on works 650; children 403; in camps 569; village relief 545; paddy harvesting everywhere, yield not satisfactory; locusts have damaged the later crops; rain much desired.
Tinnevely (" ")	<i>Nil</i>	Rice 9-6, <i>raggi</i> 20-1, <i>cumboo</i> 23-4; village relief 35; crops apparently good except those attacked by locusts and insects; harvest continues, outturn poor.
Coimbatore (" ")	<i>Nil</i>	Rice 9-10, <i>cholam</i> 13-83, <i>raggi</i> 13-30, <i>cumboo</i> 18-03; on works 28,197; camps and houses 6,793; children 960; village relief 6,530; crops damaged by insects in parts; harvest, paddy and some dry crops, outturn, paddy $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$, dry crops $\frac{1}{4}$ and less.
Nilgiris (" ")	<i>Nil</i>	Rice 7-98, <i>cholam</i> 10-53, <i>raggi</i> 10-44, <i>cumboo</i> 17-13.
Salem (" 4th)	...	Rice 8-55, <i>raggi</i> 11-35, <i>cumboo</i> 11-86, <i>cholam</i> 10-72; on works 36,600; camps 7,040; village relief 17,040; harvest of paddy and <i>raggi</i> .
South Canara (" 2nd)	<i>Nil</i>	Rice 11-51, <i>raggi</i> 12-63; second rice crop harvest almost completed, outturn good except in Kundapur; third rice crop cultivation progressing favourably.
Mulabar (" ")	<i>Nil</i>	Rice 10-09, <i>raggi</i> 12-38; rain not required; harvesting second crop completed, outturn above average; prospects good.
Chingleput (" ")	<i>Nil</i>	Rice 9-46, <i>raggi</i> 11-16, <i>cumboo</i> 11-88, <i>cholam</i> 12-67; on works 2,591; children 355; camps 1,590; village relief 33,217; crops where water is available in fair condition, in other places beginning to wither for want of water; <i>kar</i> , <i>samba</i> , <i>raggi</i> , <i>cumboo</i> , and <i>gingelly</i> harvested in parts, outturn from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$; <i>raggi</i> in Chingleput taluk full.
Madras (" 5th)	<i>Nil</i>	Rice 7-3, <i>raggi</i> 9-97, <i>cholam</i> 9-8.
Bombay—(March 6th)		<i>General Remarks.</i> General prospects no improvement; numbers on relief decreased during week under report; prices rising rather generally; total number on works 126,969; total number gratuitously relieved 133,131; export of grain by rail from Madras during the week ending the 2nd March 1,173 tons.
<i>Sind—</i>		
Kurrachee ...	17 in Sehwan; 37 in Johi; 35 in Dadu; 401 in Bala-khan.	Small-pox in Mirpur Batoro taluka; river on 3rd 8 feet 5 inches, last year 5 feet 10 inches; grass exhausted in Dadu taluka, and <i>karbi</i> being brought from Hyderabad side.
Hyderabad ...	10 to 25 (Rain pretty general throughout district on 25th & 26th.)	<i>Rabi</i> crops benefited.
<i>Guzerat—</i>		
Ahmedabad ...	...	<i>Rabi</i> harvesting continues; small-pox in Dholka.
Kaira ...	...	Weather, crops and public health good.
Surat ...	...	Two deaths from cholera in city.
Broach ...	...	Crops and health as before, except at Broach where cholera has re-appeared.
Punch Mahals ...	...	No change.
<i>Khandesh and Násik—</i>		
Khandesh ...	...	<i>Rabi</i> crops nearly harvested.
Násik ...	...	No change.
<i>Konkan—</i>		
Tanna ...	...	<i>Rabi</i> crops being harvested; fever prevailing.
Colaba (Mar. 4th) ...	...	Weather cold; public health good, except in 3 talukas, where slight fever prevails; <i>rabi</i> crops healthy.
Ratnágiri (Feb. 26th) ...	...	Dry-season crops flourishing; <i>kudri</i> , <i>varna</i> and <i>kulith</i> ready for being reaped; 7 deaths from cholera in Dápoli and 19 in Chiplun talukas.
<i>Deccan—</i>		
Poona ...	...	Prices rising in Sirur, Bhimthari and Purandhur, fallen in Poona; 4 deaths from cholera in Máwal.
Ahmednagar ...	...	No change.
Sholapur ...	...	Ditto.
Satara ...	...	Ditto.
<i>Southern Mahratta Country.</i>		
Belgaum ...	...	No change.
Dharwar ...	...	Latest crops being harvested; Gadag continues exporting to Nizam's territory; cotton crops slightly blighted in 2 talukas; public health improving.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—continued.		
<i>Southern Mahratta Country—continued.</i>		
Kanara ...	...	Second crops thriving; public health satisfactory.
Kuladgi ...	...	<i>Rabi</i> reaping continues; ague decreasing.
<i>Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory.</i>		
Rajkot ...	...	General health good; weather cold.
Wadhwan ...	...	Weather moderate; cholera at Wadhwan station, 8 cases, 6 fatal; Wadhwan city 2; Jassapur 4, 2 fatal; Kukda 2, 1 fatal; Danawada 2 fatal; Bapodra 4; Adoriana 6, 5 fatal; small-pox at Jhinjhuwara and Wanode; crops good.
Baroda ...	...	Small-pox has appeared in Baroda mahál; 1 death from cholera, and 1 from small-pox in city.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —Slight showers continue in Sind, benefiting <i>rabi</i> ; cholera decreasing in Surat; <i>rabi</i> generally being harvested; weather cooler throughout Presidency.
Bengal—		
Chittagong ...	0.98	Weather variable; sunny and cloudy at times; in some stations the lands are being ploughed for <i>pania aus</i> by bunding hill streams; the cold-weather crops want more rain; the price of rice is from 9 to 13 seers per rupee, in the south it is from 12 to 16 seers; cholera is reported from Raojan, and small-pox from Satkania.
Noakholly ...	Nil	Weather warm; the cold-weather crops are progressing favourably, but would be improved by a little rain; public health is good.
Chittagong Hill Tracts...	0.7	Weather seasonable; a slight fall of rain on the 24th February, which has improved the prospects of tobacco; the hillmen are busily engaged in cutting jungle for jooning.
Hill Tipperah ...	Nil	Weather generally fair, but occasionally cloudy; nothing particular to report regarding the state and prospects of the crops; chillies are being gathered here and there; the price of common rice has risen to 13 seers for the rupee.
Backergunge ...	Nil	Things are generally in a satisfactory state, but food continues dear; rice is selling at 12 <i>pucka</i> seers per rupee, which is very high.
Furzedpore ...	0.80	Weather cloudy; prospects of the <i>rabi</i> crops are good; sugarcane has been harvested; the ground is being prepared for the early rice crop.
Dacca ...	0.16	Weather good; rain fell on the 28th ultimo, and since then it is cool; state and prospects of the crops are favourable; the rain has allowed ploughing to be done, and sowing in places.
Mymensingh ...	1.32	Weather unsettled; the cold-weather crops have been generally gathered; ploughing has commenced.
Tipperah ...	0.3	Weather warm, with a southerly wind; unsteady and cloudy; about three-fourths of the sugarcane crop have been cut, with a fair outturn; chillies have begun to be gathered; rice is being exported to Narayanganj, Calcutta and Noakholly; price of rice ranges from Rs. 2.9 to Rs. 3; the average price is about Rs. 2.13.
24-Pergunnahs ...	Nil	What crops there are on the ground promise well, but rain is wanted; public health is generally good, though a few cases of cholera are reported.
Jessore ...	0.35	Weather cooler after the rain; the winter crops are harvested; ploughing is going on for spring sowings, which will be commenced now that the rain has fallen; in Khoulua, Narail and Bagirhat the <i>boro dhan</i> has suffered from drought.
Nuddea ...	1.10	There has been rain generally; the weather was oppressive and hot, but since the rain it has become cool; there is not much on the ground, and what there is, is poor; the mango blossoms have been injured by the wind, but the rain has been of much use in enabling the cultivators to prepare their lands for rice.
Moorsheadabad ...	0.18	Weather seasonable; a little injury has been done to the crops in Gowas and Melimpore thanas by hail and rain, but favourable reports are received of the crops elsewhere; cholera prevails in three thanas.
Pubna ...	1.10	Weather warm during the first and cold during the latter part of the week; rain with hailstones, attended by a heavy storm, fell on the night of the 27th ultimo; the prospects of <i>mutter</i> , <i>khosai</i> and <i>masur</i> appear to be not bad; the <i>rabi</i> crops promise a fair outturn; nearly fifteen annas of <i>haldi</i> have been gathered.
Rajshahye ...	0.05	The prospects of the <i>rabi</i> crops continue to be satisfactory; <i>kora</i> paddy is now being transplanted; jute is also being sown; a few cases of cholera and small-pox have been reported from Lalpore and Bagmara police stations, and from the Naobata outpost.
Dogra ...	0.02	Weather clear and seasonable; no change in the state and prospects of the standing crops; jute and <i>sesamum</i> are being sown in the eastern part of the district.
Dinagepore ...	Nil	Weather fair; rice is selling at 18½ seers the rupee; purchases are being made in large quantities; a rise in price is expected.
Rungpore ...	A few drops of rain on the night of the 27th ultimo.	Westerly winds are prevalent; state and prospects of the crops continue to be satisfactory; the outturn of sugarcane will be good; cholera is somewhat prevalent in the east of the district.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—continued.		
Cooch Behar ...	<i>Nil</i>	The weather is mild yet, but is gradually becoming warm; the prospects of <i>cheena</i> and <i>kaua</i> are good; the cultivators are busy in preparing lands for sowing <i>bitri dhan</i> ; tobacco is being cut; public health is generally good, but in Dinháta a few cases of small-pox have appeared.
Jalpaiguri ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather seasonable; the land is being prepared for <i>dhadoi</i> paddy; mustard, tobacco, <i>cheena</i> , <i>kaon</i> and wheat are promising.
Darjeeling ...	0·07	A good deal of high wind, which has dispersed the mist and clouds so long hanging about; all the crops are progressing favourably, but there is nothing of importance on the ground at present.
Midnapore ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather grown somewhat cooler in the sadar station, unseasonably warm elsewhere; the crops are nearly all harvested, but the outturn is not quite satisfactory.
Howrah ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather rather cooler this week; little or nothing on the ground but the <i>boro dhan</i> , which is planted on the edges of the Rajapur <i>bheel</i> ; a larger area has been planted than last year, and it is doing well; small-pox is on the increase.
Hooghly ...	A few drops of rain.	The rain was accompanied with thunder and lightning; weather cloudy, close in the first part of the week, but cool since the night of the 27th ultimo; sugarcane is being planted out; the <i>rabi</i> crops are being reaped; the outturn will be about fourteen annas; public health is normal; one case of small-pox has been reported from Bullagur station.
Burdwan ...	A little rain at Rancee-gunge on the 27th ultimo. Bood Bood, 0·24 Culna, 0·56 Cutwa, 0·81	The <i>rabi</i> crops have been almost reaped; potato has turned out tolerably well; <i>til</i> is being sown; cotton plants are improving; sugarcane is good, and is being cut; state and prospects of the crops in Rancee-gunge and Cutwa sub-divisions are as before; cholera still rages in Culna sub-division; both cholera and fever are still prevalent in Jehanabad sub-division.
Baukoora ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather very warm till the night of the 27th ultimo, when a thunderstorm cooled the air; the cold-weather crops are being reaped, and giving a large outturn.
Beerbhoom ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather somewhat cooler than last week; the cold-weather crops are doing well; the sugarcane crop is very good.
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather very cool; no change in the state and prospects of the crops; cholera and small-pox are prevalent in Deoghur.
Blágálpur ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather cloudy and warm, with strong west winds in the early part of the week; within the last few days it has become quite cold again, and the days are now calm and bright; the <i>rabi</i> crops promise well everywhere; prices are again rising in consequence of heavy purchases for export; health is good.
Monghyr ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather cold; with west winds; the crops are excellent, especially the poppy.
Purneah ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather very cool for this time of year; prospects of the crops continue good.
Maldah ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather fair, with great variation of temperature; state and prospects of the crops are generally satisfactory; public health is fair, but a few cases of cholera and small-pox are still reported.
Durbhanga ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather seasonable; state and prospects of the crops are satisfactory.
Muzafferpore ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather cool, with strong west wind; the <i>rabi</i> crops are going on very well, and a good average outturn may be expected if the weather continues favourable; the poppy crop everywhere is very poor; there is promise of an excellent mango season.
Sarun ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather hot and dusty, west wind prevailing; no change to report in the state and prospects of the crops; the <i>rabi</i> is all round a good average crop; prices are stationary; public health is good.
Chumparun ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather cool at night and hot during the day; it is becoming warmer day by day; the prospects of the <i>rabi</i> crops are the same as reported last week; the poppy prospects are not favourable; rain is much wanted to make the existing plants blossom well.
Patna ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather seasonable; nothing new to report about the state and prospects of the crops.
Gya ...	0·02	There has been a return of cold weather since the 1st instant; maximum thermometer in the shade 94° 60; no change of prospects; wheat, barley, gram, and peas are being cut in places; prices are rather easier.
Shahabad ...	<i>Nil</i>	Strong west wind blowing; weather now and then cloudy; wheat and gram are being harvested; peas are somewhat damaged by insects, which have appeared of late; <i>cheena</i> promises well; public health is good.
Hazáribágh ...	0·01	Weather unseasonably cold; the <i>rabi</i> crops are much below the average both in acreage and in produce; export of food-grains is very great; prices are very high, and tending upwards; no actual distress is yet felt, but a great number of the poorer classes are emigrating to the tea districts.
Lohardugga ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather seasonable; no change to report in the state and prospects of the crops; large exportation still continues, and prices are generally very much higher than at this time in preceding years; the health of the district is good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—concluded.		
Mashhoon ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather seasonable; the <i>mohua</i> prospects are good, and if the weather keeps up, there ought to be an average crop, which will be very acceptable under existing difficulties.
Singbhoon ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather seasonable; no crops to report about; the district is healthy.
Balasure ...	0.03	Weather fair; prospects of the crops are good; a few deaths from cholera and small-pox have been reported.
Cuttack ...	A few drops of rain.	Weather fine and hot; it was a little cold at the close of the week, when rain fell; <i>dalia</i> rice is in good condition, and promises well.
Poorce ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather warm for the season; <i>sarad</i> rice, <i>kulthi</i> and <i>mandia</i> are being harvested; <i>dalia</i> rice is suffering for want of rain; <i>moong</i> and <i>kalai</i> are doing well; common rice is selling at 13½ to 17 ½ seers for the rupee; export of rice to the Madras Presidency continues; the condition of the labouring classes in the famine tract between the Chilka and the sea has improved a little, as they are now getting employment in salt manufacture; public health is good.
<i>General Remarks.</i> —There has been rain in most parts of Central and Eastern Bengal, in parts of Burdwan, and in a few other districts; the state of the standing crops on the whole continues satisfactory; the poppy crop, however, is poor in Mozufferpore and Chumparun, and in Poorce <i>dalia</i> rice is suffering from want of rain; exportation continues, and prices are very high, and are still rising in several districts; the condition of the labouring classes in the south of Poorce is said to have improved a little, as they are now getting employment in salt manufacture.		
N. W. P. and Oudh—		
(Mar. 6th)		
Benares (" 5th) ...	...	Reaping in progress; prospects favourable.
Ailababad (" 5th) ...	...	Prospects good.
Jhānsi (" 6th) ...	...	Weather fair; blight appeared; wheat and gram selling at 14 and 14½ seers per rupee.
Agra (" 5th) ...	...	There is some blight, but prospects are generally good; bright sky.
Bareilly (" 6th) ...	...	Clear; crops promise well, and are beginning to ripen; markets well supplied; prices falling; wheat 12 and gram 15 seers per rupee.
Meerut (" 5th) ...	<i>Nil</i>	Prospects still good.
Kanoun (" 1st) ...	...	Fine weather has set in; prospects of <i>rabi</i> crop good.
Lucknow (" 6th) ...	...	Weather fine; prospects good.
Sitapur (" 5th) ...	<i>Nil</i>	Prospects generally good.
Parabgarh (" 2nd) ...	<i>Nil</i>	Prospects favourable.
Fyzabad (" 6th) ...	...	No change; reaping proceeding.
<i>General Remarks.</i> Weather dry and clear; prospects continue good; reaping is progressing in some districts.		
Punjab—(Mar. 5th)—		
Delhi ...	<i>Nil</i>	Agricultural prospects good; small-pox decreasing; slight fall in prices of food-grains.
Hissar ...	1	Weather cloudy; crops promising, but fodder yet scarce; slight fall in prices of food-grains; health generally good, though small-pox still lingers about Hissar.
Umballa ...	7	} In both districts crops and health good.
Jullundur ...	<i>Nil</i>	
Amritsar ...	2	Wheat and barley flourishing, and slight fall in price of wheat; health good.
Lahore ...	1	} Agricultural prospects and public health good in both districts.
Rāwalpindi ...	<i>Nil</i>	
Mooltan ...	<i>Nil</i>	Crops and health good; slight fall in price of wheat.
Dera Ismael Khan ...	15	Health and agricultural prospects good.
Peshāwar ...	<i>Nil</i>	Harvest prospects still bad.
<i>General Remarks.</i> —The last has been a week of more settled weather, and has become much warmer; agricultural prospects generally good, excepting in the Peshāwar District.		
Central Provinces		
(Mar. 6th).		
Upper Godāvari (Mar. 2nd) ...	...	Hot; <i>rabi</i> threshing; small-pox continues; prices rising.
Sambalpur ...	...	Ploughing for <i>khari</i> commenced; health good; prices steady.
Bilāspur ...	...	<i>Rabi</i> cutting and threshing continue; fever prevalent; prices rising.
Raipur ...	...	Days hot, nights cool; <i>rabi</i> harvesting; measles and cattle-disease prevalent; prices stationary.
Bālaghat ...	...	Clear and cool; <i>rabi</i> cutting and threshing continue; fever abating; prices stationary.
dinChhwāra ...	...	<i>Rabi</i> threshing continues; prospects unfavourable; fever prevalent; prices risen.
Chānda (Mar. 3rd) ...	...	<i>Rabi</i> cutting and threshing progressing; outturn fair; health good; prices rising.
Betāl (" 4th) ...	...	Cool; <i>rabi</i> threshing continues; fears entertained of partial failure of wheat; fever prevalent; prices stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	
Gen. Prov.—continued.		
Bhandāra (Mar. 5th)	...	Clear; <i>rabi</i> threshing continues; outturn below average; fever and small-pox prevalent; prices rising steadily.
Nāgpur (.. 5th)	...	Clear and cool; <i>rabi</i> threshing continues; outturn generally below average; small-pox prevalent; prices rising.
Wardha	<i>Rabi</i> harvest progressing; small-pox and cattle disease continue; prices rising.
Nimār	Close; wheat mostly destroyed by blight; small-pox continues; prices stationary.
Hoshangabad	Warm; <i>rabi</i> harvesting; small-pox continues.
Narsinghpur	<i>Rabi</i> harvesting; pulses much injured; health good; prices rising gradually.
Jubbulpore	Clear; <i>rabi</i> harvest continues; wheat injured by blight; 12-anna crop expected; health good; prices high and steady.
Saugor	<i>Rabi</i> threshing; outturn of pulses below average, owing to loss from frost; wheat blighted; prices stationary.
Seoni	<i>Rabi</i> threshing; outturn of wheat threshed half proper quantity and inferior; prices high.
Mandla	Days cool; nights frosty; wheat attacked by rust; health good; prices stationary.
Damoh	<i>Rabi</i> cutting continues; wheat blighted; prices steady.
General Remarks. — <i>Rabi</i> cutting and threshing progressing in all districts; outturn of crops threshed below average, especially in Betāl, Chhindwāra, Seoni, Nimār and Jubbulpore; prices still rising owing to exports towards Bombay and the N.W. Provinces.		
British Burma—(March 6th.)		
Arrakan Division ...	Heavy rain on morning of 2nd inst.	Public health good; crops reaped.
Pegu Division.		
Rangoon	Public health and health of cattle good; reaping almost over; prices remain high, Rs. 95 per 100 baskets in district and 27 in town; much husk in grain coming to market.
Thonkwa	Health generally good; 3 deaths from cholera in Yandon
Bassein	General health good; slight cholera.
Henzada	Cholera in Okpho township, 5 deaths.
Prome	One death from cholera in Prome, 2 in Mahathamam, otherwise healthy.
Thayetmyo	Public health good.
Tenasserim Division	Small-pox in Moulmein; crops reaped in Amherst District.
Assam—		
Gauhati (March 6th)	05, slight showers on night of 4th.	Weather unsettled; unusually hot for the season; preparing for and sowing of <i>am</i> crop is in progress.
Sylhet (.. ..)	75	Ploughing going on; general prospects good.
Mysore and Coorg—(March 6th)		
...	...	Weather warm; prospects and prices unaltered; for week ending 23rd February—on Civil Relief Works 6,317, Professional Department Works 43,623, and gratuitously relieved 3,509.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Amrāoti (March 6th)	...	<i>Rabi</i> crops good, except in Basim where crops have suffered from blight.
Central India—(Mar. 5th.)		
...	...	Scarcity of water grows more pressing in Malwa and the Bhheel country; wheat prospects fair, except in northern districts of Gwalior, where crop has failed, and there is distress.
Rajputana—		
Jhalawar (Feb. 28th)	...	Health better; weather cooler.
Jodhpore (Mar. 5th)	...	Weather seasonable.
Tonk and (.. 4th)	Nil	Health and prospects good; cattle dying for want of forage.
Harowtee.
Ajmere (.. 6th)	Nil	Crops unprotected by irrigation are suffering; cattle dying; health good.
Jeypore (.. ..)	Nil	Crops ripening favourably; health good.
Ulwur (.. ..)	...	Some damage to crops from recent high winds; small-pox cases in odd villages throughout State.

ERRATUM.—On page 327 of the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* of the 2nd instant, opposite North Arcot, for "on works 3,359" read "33,559."

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.



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EXTRAORDINARY.

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{ Register
No. 33.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 14th March 1878, and is, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons, hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. IX of 1878.

An Act for the better Control of Publications in Oriental languages.

WHEREAS certain publications in oriental languages printed or circulated in British India have of late contained matter likely to excite disaffection to the Government established by law in British India, or antipathy between persons of different races, castes, religions, or sects in British India, or have been used as means of intimidation or extortion :

And whereas such publications are read by and disseminated amongst large numbers of ignorant and unintelligent persons, and are thus likely to have an influence which they otherwise would not possess ; and whereas it is accordingly necessary for the maintenance of the public tranquillity and for the security of Her Majesty's subjects and others to confer on the executive Government power to control the printing and circulation of such publications : It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. This section and sections eleven to sixteen both inclusive apply to the whole of British India ; the other sections of this Act apply only to those parts of British India to which they may from time to time be extended by the Governor General in Council by a notification in the *Gazette of India*.

Interpretation clause.

2. In this Act—

'Newspaper' means any periodical work containing public news, or comments on public news, printed wholly or partially in any oriental

language, and includes two or more copies of a newspaper bearing the same name, whether published on the same day or on different days, and also includes any series of newspapers, whether printed on one day or different days, or with one name or with different names ; and

'Print,' 'printed' and 'printer' apply not only to printing, but also to lithography, engraving and photography.

3. Any Magistrate of a district or Commissioner of Police in a Presidency town, within the local limits of whose jurisdiction any newspaper is printed or published, may, with the previous sanction of the Local Government and subject to the provisions of section five, call upon the printer and publisher of such newspaper to enter into a joint and several bond, or when the printer and publisher of such newspaper are the same person, call upon such person to enter into a bond, binding themselves or himself, as the case may be, in such sum as the Local Government thinks fit, not to—

(a) print or publish in such newspaper any words, signs, or visible representations, likely to excite disaffection to the Government established by law in British India or antipathy between any persons of different races, castes, religions, or sects in British India ; or

(b) use or attempt to use such newspaper

for the purpose of putting any person in fear or causing annoyance to him and thereby inducing him to deliver to any person any property or valuable security, or anything signed or sealed which may be converted into a valuable security, or to give any gratification to any person, or

for the purpose of holding out any threat of injury to a public servant, or to any person in whom they or he believe or believes that public servant to be interested, and thereby inducing that public servant to do any act, or to forbear or delay to do any act, connected with the exercise of his public functions.

EXPLANATION.—"Valuable security," "gratification" and "public servant" are used in this section in the senses in which they are respectively used in the Indian Penal Code.

4. When any bond is executed under section three, the said Magistrate or Commissioner may further require the obligor or obligors of the same to deposit the amount thereof in money or the equivalent thereof in securities of the Government of India; and the money or securities so deposited shall, subject to the provisions hereinafter contained, remain so deposited until fifteen days after the person or persons depositing the same has or have made and subscribed a declaration under Act No. XXV of 1867, section eight.

When such person or persons has or have subscribed such a declaration, and fifteen days have elapsed from the date of subscribing the same, he or they may apply to the said Magistrate or Commissioner for the restoration of the said money or securities, and thereupon such money or securities shall, subject to the provisions hereinafter contained, be restored to such person or persons.

5. When any publisher or printer is called upon by a Magistrate or Commissioner of Police to execute a bond under this Act in respect of any newspaper, the publisher of such newspaper may deliver to such Magistrate or Commissioner an undertaking in writing to the effect that no words, signs, or visible representations shall, during the year next following the date of such undertaking, be printed or published in such newspaper which have not previously been submitted to such officer as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf, by name or in virtue of his office, or which on being so submitted have been objected to by such officer.

When such undertaking has been so delivered, no such bond or deposit shall be required from the publisher or printer of such newspaper during the said year.

6. Whenever it appears to the Local Government that any newspaper printed or published in the territories under its administration, contains any words, signs, or visible representations of the nature described in section three, clause (a), or that any such newspaper has been used or attempted to be used for any purpose described in the same section, clause (b), such Local Government may cause a notice in the form in the schedule hereto annexed, or to the like effect, to be published in the local official Gazette.

7. A true copy of such notice shall be fixed on some conspicuous part of the premises described in the declaration made in respect of the newspaper under the said Act No. XXV of 1867, section five, and the copy so fixed shall be deemed to have been duly served on the printer and publisher of such paper.

8. If after the publication of such notice and the service thereof, the newspaper in respect of which it has been issued contains any words, signs, or visible re-

presentations of the nature described in section three, clause (a), or is used, or attempted to be used, for any purpose described in the same section, clause (b),

all printing presses, engines, machinery, types, lithographic stones, paper, and other implements, utensils, plant, and materials used or employed, or intended to be used or employed, in or for the purpose of printing or publishing such newspaper, or found in or about any premises where such newspaper is printed or published, and

all copies of such newspaper wherever found, and

any money or securities which the printer or publisher of such newspaper may have deposited under the provisions of section three,

shall be liable to be forfeited to Her Majesty.

Provided that the publisher of any newspaper may, on the publication of a notice in respect thereof under section six, and before anything has become liable to forfeiture under this section in respect of such newspaper, deliver to the Magistrate of the District or to the Commissioner of Police in a Presidency town, within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such newspaper is published, an undertaking in writing of the nature specified in section five, and, if such Magistrate or Commissioner accepts such undertaking, nothing shall become liable to forfeiture under this section between the date on which such undertaking is so accepted and the end of the period for which it is given.

9. Whenever it appears to the Local Government that any money or security deposited under this Act in respect of any newspaper is liable to be forfeited under section eight, such Local Government may, by a notification in the local official Gazette, declare such money or security to be forfeited;

And whenever it appears to the Local Government that any implements, utensils, plant or materials used or employed or intended to be used or employed in or for the purpose of printing or publishing any newspaper, or which is or are in or about any premises where such newspaper is printed or published, or any copies of any newspaper, is or are liable to be forfeited under that section,

the Local Government may declare such implements, utensils, plant, materials or copies to be forfeited and may by warrant issued by its authority under the hand of any Magistrate, empower any person to seize and take away such implements, utensils, plant, materials, and copies wherever found, and to enter upon any premises

(a) where the newspaper specified in such warrant is printed or published, or

(b) where any such implements, utensils, plant, or materials may be or may be reasonably suspected to be, or

(c) where any copy of such newspaper is sold, distributed, published, or publicly exhibited, or reasonably suspected to be sold, distributed, published, or publicly exhibited, or kept for sale, distribution, publication, or public exhibition, or reasonably suspected to be so kept,

and search for such implements, utensils, plant, materials, and copies.

Every warrant issued under this section, so far as relates to a search, shall be executed in manner provided for the execution of search-warrants under the law relating to criminal procedure for the time being in force.

10. When any book, pamphlet, placard, broadsheet, or other document

Books, &c., printed in British India and containing matter, or used for purpose described in section 3.

printed wholly or partially in any oriental language in British India contains any words, signs, or visible representations which are of the nature described in section three, clause (a),

or when any such book, pamphlet, placard, broadsheet, or other document has been used or attempted to be used for any purpose described in the same section, clause (b),

all printing presses, engines, machinery, types, lithographic stones, paper, and other implements, utensils, plant, and materials used or employed in or for the purpose of printing or publishing such book, pamphlet, placard, broadsheet, or other document, or found in or about any premises where the same is printed or published, and all copies of such book, pamphlet, placard, broadsheet or other document, shall be liable to be forfeited to Her Majesty.

Whenever it appears to the Local Government that anything is liable to be forfeited under this section, the Local Government may declare such thing to be forfeited and may direct any Magistrate to issue a warrant in respect of the same, and thereupon such thing may be searched for, seized, and taken away in manner provided by section nine.

The Local Government may, upon good cause shown, cancel any forfeiture under this section.

11. When any newspaper printed elsewhere

Copies of newspaper printed elsewhere, and brought into British India, liable to forfeiture in certain cases.

than in British India contains any words, signs, or visible representations of the nature described in section three, clause (a), or is used or attempted to be used for any purpose described in the same section, clause (b), all copies of such newspaper, brought into British India, shall be liable to be forfeited to Her Majesty.

12. Whenever it appears to the Local Government

Power to seize copies of newspaper forfeited under section 11.

ment that any copies of any newspaper in any of the territories under its administration are liable to be forfeited under section eleven, such Local Government may declare all copies of such newspaper wherever found to be forfeited and may by warrant issued by its authority under the hand of any Magistrate, empower any person to seize and take away all copies of such newspaper wherever found, and to enter upon any premises where any copy of such newspaper is sold, distributed, published, or publicly exhibited, or reasonably suspected to be sold, distributed, published, or publicly exhibited, or kept for sale, distribution, publication, or public exhibition, or reasonably suspected to be so kept ;

and search for all copies of such newspaper.

Every warrant issued under this section shall, so far as relates to a search, be executed in manner provided for the execution of search-warrants under the law relating to criminal procedure for the time being in force.

13. Any person feeling aggrieved by the issue

Appeal to the Governor General in Council.

of any notification under section nine or by any declaration made or anything done in the execution of a warrant issued under that section, or under section ten or section twelve, may, within three months from the date of the notification or declaration or the doing of the thing complained of (as the case may be), appeal to the Governor General in Council; and the Governor General in Council shall take such appeal into consideration, and the order passed by him thereon shall be final and conclusive.

14. The Governor General in Council may, by

Power to exclude from British India, newspapers, books, &c., printed out of British India.

notification in the *Gazette of India*, direct that any newspapers printed at any place beyond the limits of British India, or any books, pamphlets, placards, broadsheets, or other documents printed wholly or partially in any oriental language at any such place, shall not be brought into, or circulated, distributed, or publicly exhibited, or sold, or kept for circulation, distribution, public exhibition, or sale, in British India.

Whoever, in contravention of any direction under this section, brings any such newspaper, book, pamphlet, placard, broadsheet, or other document into British India, or circulates, distributes, publishes, exhibits, or sells the same, or keeps the same for circulation, distribution, exhibition, or sale, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both ;

and all copies of such newspaper, book, pamphlet, placard, broadsheet, or other document found in British India shall be forfeited to Her Majesty.

Whenever it appears to any Magistrate of a district or to any Commissioner of Police in a Presidency town that anything within the local limits of his jurisdiction is forfeited under this section, he may issue a warrant to search for and seize the same, and such warrant shall be executed in manner provided for the execution of search-warrants under the law relating to criminal procedure for the time being in force.

15. When any declaration has been made under

Power of postal authorities to seize newspapers, books, &c.

section nine, section ten, or section twelve, in respect of any newspaper, book, pamphlet, placard, broadsheet, or other document, or any notification has been issued in respect of the same under section fourteen, any officer of the Postal Department empowered in this behalf by the Governor General in Council, by name or in virtue of his office, may search or cause search to be made for any copies of the same in the custody of that Department, and shall deliver all such copies found to such officer as the Governor General in Council may appoint in this behalf by name or in virtue of his office.

16. Every notification and declaration of for-

Jurisdiction barred.

feiture purporting to be issued or made under this Act shall, as against all persons, be conclusive evidence that the forfeiture therein referred to has taken place ; and no proceeding purporting to be taken under this Act, or in execution of a warrant issued under this Act,

shall be called in question by any Court of civil or criminal jurisdiction; and no Civil or Criminal proceeding shall be instituted against any person for anything purporting to be done under this Act or in execution of any such warrant, or for the recovery of any property purporting to be seized under this Act.

17. Any publisher or printer of a newspaper required to execute a bond or make a deposit under section three or section four, and publishing or printing such newspaper without having complied with such requisition, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both.

18. When any publisher of a newspaper has given an undertaking under section five or section eight, and during the period for which such undertaking is given, any words, signs,

or visible representations which have not been submitted to the officer appointed under section five, or which on being so submitted have been objected to by him, are printed or published in such newspaper, such publisher and the printer of such newspaper, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both.

19. Any portion of this Act which has been extended to any part of British India under section one shall cease to be in force in such part whenever the Governor General in Council, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, so directs, but may be again extended to such part by a like notification.

20. Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to prevent any person from being prosecuted under any other law for any act or omission which constitutes an offence against this Act.

SCHEDULE.

FORM OF NOTICE UNDER SECTION 6.

WHEREAS a certain newspaper (*state name of newspaper*) contains words, signs, or visible representations (*as the case may be*) of the nature described in section 3, clause (a), of Act No. IX of 1878 [or is used for a purpose mentioned in section 3 of Act No. IX of 1878, clauses (b), or Whereas an attempt has been made to use a certain newspaper (*state name of newspaper*) for a purpose, &c.]

This is to give notice to all whom it may concern, and to give all such persons warning, according to the provisions of section 6 of the said Act No. IX of 1878.

This day of 187 .

A. B.

Secretary to { the Government of
the Chief Commissioner of

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

1. The main object of this Bill is to place newspapers which are published in the vernacular languages of India under better control, and to furnish the Government with more effective means than are provided by the existing law, of punishing and repressing seditious writings which are calculated to produce disaffection towards the Government in the minds of the ignorant and unenlightened masses. Another object is to prevent unscrupulous native editors using their papers as a means of intimidation or extortion.

2. As regards the latter of these objects, it is enough to state that the Government is informed on reliable authority that certain vernacular papers have from time to time been used as a means of intimidating, and extorting money from, our feudatories and native employes. As regards the former and more important object, a fuller statement of the reasons which have led to the introduction of this Bill seems desirable.

3. That a section of the vernacular Press has of late years assumed an attitude of fixed hostility to the Government; that it does not confine itself to criticising particular measures or the acts of individual officers on their merits, but attacks the very existence of British rule in India; and that the evil has been steadily growing and has now attained a magnitude which calls for the application of some strong means of repression, are facts patent to all who read the native papers.

4. The necessity for immediate action has been pressed on the Government of India from many quarters; and those most competent to form an opinion on such a point have advised that the existing law does not furnish a sufficient remedy, and that fresh legislation is accordingly necessary.

5. The only question has been as to the form which such legislation should assume, or, to speak more precisely, whether the object in view could be attained by any mere amendment of the general criminal law, or whether some measure of a special nature is required.

The Government of India have come to the conclusion that a special measure is necessary, and they have been led to this conclusion chiefly by two considerations:

6. In the first place, the object in view is simply to repress an evil which is altogether of a special and limited nature, and for the existence of which a small and strictly defined class of persons is answerable. It is not in any way necessary for that object to expand the general

law relating to State offences, or to render that law more stringent. To do so would be to inflict an unmerited hardship on a large number of Her Majesty's subjects.

7. Secondly (and this seems to put the necessity of a special law, as distinguished from any mere amendment of the general law, beyond a doubt), the ordinary criminal law confines itself to imposing penalties for offences already committed, whereas the particular offence to be dealt with here is of such a nature that it is not enough that it should be punished when committed. Its commission must be *prevented*, and this can be done only under a special procedure devised expressly for that purpose.

8. The Bill now introduced is restricted in its operation to publications in oriental languages. Its chief provisions will take effect only in those parts of British India to which they may be specially extended by the Governor General in Council, and will cease to have effect in those parts whenever the Governor General in Council so directs.

9. The system of check it establishes in the case of newspapers in oriental languages published in British India is as follows :

First.—The Magistrate may, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, require the printer or publisher of any such newspaper to enter into a bond binding himself not to print or publish in such newspaper anything likely to excite feelings of disaffection to the Government or antipathy between persons of different races, castes, religions or sects, and not to use such paper for purposes of extortion. The Magistrate may further require the amount of this bond to be deposited in money or securities.

Secondly.—If any newspaper (whether a bond has been taken in respect of it or not) at any time contains any matter of the description just mentioned, or is used for purposes of extortion, the Local Government may warn such newspaper by a notification in the Gazette, and if, in spite of such warning, the offence is repeated, the Local Government may then issue its warrant to seize the plant, &c., of such newspaper, and when any deposit has been made may declare such deposit forfeited.

Thirdly.—As the provisions regarding the deposit of security and the forfeiture of the deposit would, perhaps, be found to press unduly on some of the less wealthy newspaper proprietors, clauses have been inserted enabling the publisher of a newspaper to take his paper out of the operation of this portion of the Act for such time as he pleases by undertaking to submit his proofs to an officer appointed by the Government before publication, and to publish nothing which such officer objects to.

Any publisher may, if he chooses, do this at the time when he is called upon to deposit security ; and if he does so, no security can be demanded from him.

Again, if he does not choose to avail himself of this provision at that stage, he may subsequently, in the event of a warning being issued against him, offer such an undertaking, and if the Magistrate accepts it, the proceedings are at an end.

10. As regards books, pamphlets, &c., printed in British India, containing matter of the description above referred to or used for purposes of extortion, the Bill gives the Local Government a power to seize them and the presses at which they are printed.

11. Newspapers and books published out of British India but circulated in British India remain. And in regard to them the Bill provides—

first, that if they contain matter of the nature already referred to or are used for purposes of extortion, the Local Government may seize them ; and

secondly, that the Governor General in Council may prohibit their importation altogether.

12. The only other points calling for special notice are that an appeal is given to the Governor General in Council against anything done by a Local Government or any inferior authority ; that declarations of forfeitures and other proceedings under the Act are made final and conclusive, subject only to such appeal ; and that penalties are provided for printing or publishing a newspaper without executing a bond or making a deposit after such bond or deposit has been required, and for breach of an undertaking to submit proofs to a Government officer.

A. J. ARBUTHNOT.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Gazette of India,

EXTRAORDINARY.

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA, THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1878. { Register
No. 33.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 14th March 1878, and is, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons, hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. IX OF 1878.

An Act for the better Control of Publications in Oriental languages.

WHEREAS certain publications in oriental languages printed or circulated in British India have of late contained matter likely to excite disaffection to the Government established by law in British India, or antipathy between persons of different races, castes, religions, or sects in British India, or have been used as means of intimidation or extortion:

And whereas such publications are read by and disseminated amongst large numbers of ignorant and unintelligent persons, and are thus likely to have an influence which they otherwise would not possess; and whereas it is accordingly necessary for the maintenance of the public tranquillity and for the security of Her Majesty's subjects and others to confer on the executive Government power to control the printing and circulation of such publications: It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. This section and sections eleven to sixteen both inclusive apply to the whole of British India; the other sections of this Act apply only to those parts of British India to which they may from time to time be extended by the Governor General in Council by a notification in the *Gazette of India*.

Interpretation clause.

2. In this Act—
'Newspaper' means any periodical work containing public news, or comments on public news;
"Newspaper."
printed wholly or partially in any oriental

language, and includes two or more copies of a newspaper bearing the same name, whether published on the same day or on different days, and also includes any series of newspapers, whether printed on one day or different days, or with one name or with different names; and

'Print,' 'printed' and 'printer' apply not only to printing, but also to lithography, engraving and photography.
"Print," &c.

3. Any Magistrate of a district or Commissioner of Police in a Presidency town, within the local limits of whose jurisdiction any newspaper is printed or published, may, with the previous sanction of the Local Government and subject to the provisions of section five, call upon the printer and publisher of such newspaper to enter into a joint and several bond, or when the printer and publisher of such newspaper are the same person, call upon such person to enter into a bond, binding themselves or himself, as the case may be, in such sum as the Local Government thinks fit, not to—

(a) print or publish in such newspaper any words, signs, or visible representations, likely to excite disaffection to the Government established by law in British India or antipathy between any persons of different races, castes, religions, or sects in British India; or

(b) use or attempt to use such newspaper

for the purpose of putting any person in fear or causing annoyance to him and thereby inducing him to deliver to any person any property or valuable security, or anything signed or sealed which may be converted into a valuable security, or to give any gratification to any person, or

for the purpose of holding out any threat of injury to a public servant, or to any person in whom they or he believe or believes that public servant to be interested, and thereby inducing that public servant to do any act, or to forbear or delay to do any act, connected with the exercise of his public functions.

EXPLANATION.—"Valuable security," "gratification" and "public servant" are used in this section in the senses in which they are respectively used in the Indian Penal Code.

4. When any bond is executed under section three, the said Magistrate or Commissioner may further require the obligor or obligors of the same to deposit the amount thereof in money or the equivalent thereof in securities of the Government of India, and the money or securities so deposited shall, subject to the provisions hereinafter contained, remain so deposited until fifteen days after the person or persons depositing the same has or have made and subscribed a declaration under Act No. XXV of 1867, section eight.

When such person or persons has or have subscribed such a declaration, and fifteen days have elapsed from the date of subscribing the same, he or they may apply to the said Magistrate or Commissioner for the restoration of the said money or securities, and thereupon such money or securities shall, subject to the provisions hereinafter contained, be restored to such person or persons.

5. When any publisher or printer is called upon by a Magistrate or Commissioner of Police to execute a bond under this Act in respect of any newspaper, the publisher of such newspaper may deliver to such Magistrate or Commissioner an undertaking in writing to the effect that no words, signs, or visible representations shall, during the year next following the date of such undertaking, be printed or published in such newspaper which have not previously been submitted to such officer as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf, by name or in virtue of his office, or which on being so submitted have been objected to by such officer.

When such undertaking has been so delivered, no such bond or deposit shall be required from the publisher or printer of such newspaper during the said year.

6. Whenever it appears to the Local Government that any newspaper printed or published in the territories under its administration, contains any words, signs, or visible representations of the nature described in section three, clause (a), or that any such newspaper has been used or attempted to be used for any purpose described in the same section, clause (b), such Local Government may cause a notice in the form in the schedule hereto annexed, or to the like effect, to be published in the local official Gazette.

7. A true copy of such notice shall be fixed on some conspicuous part of the premises described in the declaration made in respect of the newspaper under the said Act No. XXV of 1867, section five, and the copy so fixed shall be deemed to have been duly served on the printer and publisher of such paper.

8. If after the publication of such notice and the service thereof, the newspaper in respect of which it has been issued contains any words, signs, or visible re-

presentations of the nature described in section three, clause (a), or is used, or attempted to be used, for any purpose described in the same section, clause (b),

all printing presses, engines, machinery, types, lithographic stones, paper, and other implements, utensils, plant, and materials used or employed, or intended to be used or employed, in or for the purpose of printing or publishing such newspaper, or found in or about any premises where such newspaper is printed or published, and

all copies of such newspaper wherever found, and

any money or securities which the printer or publisher of such newspaper may have deposited under the provisions of section three, shall be liable to be forfeited to Her Majesty.

Provided, that the publisher of any newspaper may, on the publication of a notice in respect thereof under section six, and before anything has become liable to forfeiture under this section in respect of such newspaper, deliver to the Magistrate of the District or to the Commissioner of Police in a Presidency town, within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such newspaper is published, an undertaking in writing of the nature specified in section five, and, if such Magistrate or Commissioner accepts such undertaking, nothing shall become liable to forfeiture under this section between the date on which such undertaking is so accepted and the end of the period for which it is given.

9. Whenever it appears to the Local Government that any money or security deposited under this Act in respect of any newspaper is liable to be forfeited under section eight, such Local Government may, by a notification in the local official Gazette, declare such money or security to be forfeited;

And whenever it appears to the Local Government that any implements, utensils, plant or materials used or employed or intended to be used or employed in or for the purpose of printing or publishing any newspaper, or which is or are in or about any premises where such newspaper is printed or published, or any copies of any newspaper, is or are liable to be forfeited under that section;

The Local Government may declare such implements, utensils, plant, materials or copies to be forfeited and may by warrant issued by its authority under the hand of any Magistrate, empower any person to seize and take away such implements, utensils, plant, materials, and copies wherever found, and to enter upon any premises

(a) where the newspaper specified in such warrant is printed or published, or

(b) where any such implements, utensils, plant, or materials may be or may be reasonably suspected to be, or

(c) where any copy of such newspaper is sold, distributed, published, or publicly exhibited, or reasonably suspected to be sold, distributed, published, or publicly exhibited, or kept for sale, distribution, publication, or public exhibition, or reasonably suspected to be so kept,

and search for such implements, utensils, plant, materials, and copies.

Liability of plant, copies of paper, and deposit to forfeiture.

Every warrant issued under this section, so far as relates to a search, shall be executed in manner provided for the execution of search-warrants under the law relating to criminal procedure for the time being in force.

10. When any book, pamphlet, placard, broadsheet, or other document

Books, &c., printed in British India and containing matter, or used for purpose described in section 8.

printed wholly or partially in any oriental language in British India contains any words, signs, or visible representations which are of the nature described in section three, clause (a),

or when any such book, pamphlet, placard, broadsheet, or other document has been used or attempted to be used for any purpose described in the same section, clause (b),

all printing presses, engines, machinery, types, lithographic stones, paper, and other implements, utensils, plant, and materials used or employed in or for the purpose of printing or publishing such book, pamphlet, placard, broadsheet, or other document, or found in or about any premises where the same is printed or published, and all copies of such book, pamphlet, placard, broadsheet or other document, shall be liable to be forfeited to Her Majesty.

Whenever it appears to the Local Government that anything is liable to be forfeited under this section, the Local Government may declare such thing to be forfeited and may direct any Magistrate to issue a warrant in respect of the same, and thereupon such thing may be searched for, seized, and taken away in manner provided by section nine.

The Local Government may, upon good cause shown, cancel any forfeiture under this section.

11. When any newspaper printed elsewhere

Copies of newspaper printed elsewhere, and brought into British India, liable to forfeiture in certain cases.

than in British India contains any words, signs, or visible representations of the nature described in section three, clause (a), or is used or attempted to be used for any purpose described in the same section, clause (b), all copies of such newspaper, brought into British India, shall be liable to be forfeited to Her Majesty.

12. Whenever it appears to the Local Government

Power to seize copies of newspaper forfeited under section 11.

that any copies of any newspaper in any of the territories under its administration are liable to be forfeited under section eleven, such Local Government may declare all copies of such newspaper wherever found to be forfeited and may by warrant issued by its authority under the hand of any Magistrate, empower any person to seize and take away all copies of such newspaper wherever found, and to enter upon any premises where any copy of such newspaper is sold, distributed, published, or publicly exhibited, or reasonably suspected to be sold, distributed, published, or publicly exhibited, or kept for sale, distribution, publication, or public exhibition, or reasonably suspected to be so kept ;

and search for all copies of such newspaper.

Every warrant issued under this section shall, so far as relates to a search, be executed in manner provided for the execution of search-warrants under the law relating to criminal procedure for the time being in force.

13. Any person feeling aggrieved by the issue of any notification under section nine or by any declaration made or an

Appeal to the Governor General in Council.

done in the execution of a warrant issued under that section, or under section ten or section twelve, may, within three months from the date of the notification or declaration or the doing of the thing complained of (as the case may be), appeal to the Governor General in Council; and the Governor General in Council shall take such appeal into consideration, and the order passed by him thereon shall be final and conclusive.

14. The Governor General in Council may, by

Power to exclude from British India, newspapers, books, &c., printed out of British India.

notification in the *Gazette of India*, direct that any newspapers printed at any place beyond the limits of British India, or any books, pamphlets, placards, broadsheets, or other documents printed wholly or partially in any oriental language at any such place, shall not be brought into, or circulated, distributed, or publicly exhibited, or sold, or kept for circulation, distribution, public exhibition, or sale, in British India.

Whoever, in contravention of any direction under this section, brings any such newspaper, book, pamphlet, placard, broadsheet, or other document into British India, or circulates, distributes, publishes, exhibits, or sells the same, or keeps the same for circulation, distribution, exhibition, or sale, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both ;

and all copies of such newspaper, book, pamphlet, placard, broadsheet, or other document found in British India shall be forfeited to Her Majesty.

Whenever it appears to any Magistrate of a district or to any Commissioner of Police in a Presidency town that anything within the local limits of his jurisdiction is forfeited under this section, he may issue a warrant to search for and seize the same, and such warrant shall be executed in manner provided for the execution of search-warrants under the law relating to criminal procedure for the time being in force.

15. When any declaration has been made under

Power of postal authorities to seize newspapers, books, &c.

section nine, section ten, or section twelve, in respect of any newspaper, book, pamphlet, placard, broadsheet, or other document, or any notification has been issued in respect of the same under section fourteen, any officer of the Postal Department empowered in this behalf by the Governor General in Council, by name or in virtue of his office, may search or cause search to be made for any copies of the same in the custody of that Department, and shall deliver all such copies found to such officer as the Governor General in Council may appoint in this behalf by name or in virtue of his office.

16. Every notification and declaration of for-

Jurisdiction barred.

feiture purporting to be issued or made under this Act shall, as against all persons, be conclusive evidence that the forfeiture therein referred to has taken place; and no proceeding purporting to be taken under this Act, or in execution of a warrant issued under this Act,

shall be called in question by any Court of civil or criminal jurisdiction; and no Civil or Criminal proceeding shall be instituted against any person for anything purporting to be done under this Act or in execution of any such warrant, or for the recovery of any property purporting to be seized under this Act.

17. Any publisher or printer of a newspaper required to execute a bond or make a deposit under section three or section four, and publishing or printing such newspaper without having complied with such requisition, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or, with fine, or with both.

18. When any publisher of a newspaper has given an undertaking under section five or section eight, and during the period for which such undertaking is given, any words, signs,

or visible representations which have not been submitted to the officer appointed under section five, or which on being so submitted have been objected to by him, are printed or published in such newspaper, such publisher and the printer of such newspaper, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both.

19. Any portion of this Act which has been extended to any part of British India under section one shall cease to be in force in such part whenever the Governor General in Council, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, so directs, but may be again extended to such part by a like notification.

20. Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to prevent any person from being prosecuted under any other law for any act or omission which constitutes an offence against this Act.

SCHEDULE.

FORM OF NOTICE UNDER SECTION 6.

WHEREAS a certain newspaper (*state name of newspaper*) contains words, signs, or visible representations (*as the case may be*) of the nature described in section 3, clause (a), of Act No. IX of 1878 [*or is used for a purpose mentioned in section 3 of Act No. IX of 1878, clause (b), or Whereas an attempt has been made to use a certain newspaper (state name of newspaper) for a purpose, &c.*]

This is to give notice to all whom it may concern, and to give all such persons warning, according to the provisions of section 6 of the said Act, No. IX of 1878.

This day of 187 .

A. B.
Secretary to { the Government of
the Chief Commissioner of

This Act was passed at a meeting of the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the fourteenth day of March 1878.

LYTTON,
President.

I assent to this Act.

LYTTON,
Viceroy and Governor General.

The 14th March 1878.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

1. The main object of this Bill is to place newspapers which are published in the vernacular languages of India under better control, and to furnish the Government with more effective means than are provided by the existing law, of punishing and repressing seditious writings which are calculated to produce disaffection towards the Government in the minds of the ignorant and unenlightened masses. Another object is to prevent unscrupulous native editors using their papers as a means of intimidation or extortion.

2. As regards the latter of these objects, it is enough to state that the Government is informed on reliable authority that certain vernacular papers have from time to time been used as a means of intimidating, and extorting money from, our feudatories and native employes. As regards the former and more important object, a fuller statement of the reasons which have led to the introduction of this Bill seems desirable.

3. That a section of the vernacular Press has of late years assumed an attitude of fixed hostility to the Government; that it does not confine itself to criticising particular measures or the acts of individual officers on their merits, but attacks the very existence of British rule in India; and that the evil has been steadily growing and has now attained a magnitude which calls for the application of some strong means of repression, are facts patent to all who read the native papers.

4. The necessity for immediate action has been pressed on the Government of India from many quarters; and those most competent to form an opinion on such a point have advised that the existing law does not furnish a sufficient remedy, and that fresh legislation is accordingly necessary.

5. The only question has been as to the form which such legislation should assume, or, to speak more precisely, whether the object in view could be attained by any mere amendment of the general criminal law, or whether some measure of a special nature is required.

The Government of India have come to the conclusion that a special measure is necessary, and they have been led to this conclusion chiefly by two considerations:

6. In the first place, the object in view is simply to repress an evil which is altogether of a special and limited nature, and for the existence of which a small and strictly defined class of persons is answerable. It is not in any way necessary for that object to expand the general law relating to State offences, or to render that law more stringent. To do so would be to inflict an unmerited hardship on a large number of Her Majesty's subjects.

7. Secondly (and this seems to put the necessity of a special law, as distinguished from any mere amendment of the general law, beyond a doubt), the ordinary criminal law confines itself to imposing penalties for offences already committed, whereas the particular offence to be dealt with here is of such a nature that it is not enough that it should be punished when committed. Its commission must be *prevented*, and this can be done only under a special procedure devised expressly for that purpose.

8. The Bill now introduced is restricted in its operation to publications in oriental languages. Its chief provisions will take effect only in those parts of British India to which they may be specially extended by the Governor General in Council, and will cease to have effect in those parts whenever the Governor General in Council so directs.

9. The system of check it establishes in the case of newspapers in oriental languages published in British India is as follows:

First.—The Magistrate may, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, require the printer or publisher of any such newspaper to enter into a bond binding himself not to print or publish in such newspaper anything likely to excite feelings of disaffection to the Government or antipathy between persons of different races, castes, religions or sects, and not to use such paper for purposes of extortion. The Magistrate may further require the amount of this bond to be deposited in money or securities.

Secondly.—If any newspaper (whether a bond has been taken in respect of it or not) at any time contains any matter of the description just mentioned, or is used for purposes of extortion, the Local Government may warn such newspaper by a notification in the *Gazette*, and if, in spite of such warning, the offence is repeated, the Local Government may then issue its warrant to seize the plant, &c., of such newspaper, and when any deposit has been made may declare such deposit forfeited.

Thirdly.—As the provisions regarding the deposit of security and the forfeiture of the deposit would, perhaps, be found to press unduly on some of the less wealthy newspaper proprietors, clauses have been inserted enabling the publisher of a newspaper to take his paper out of the operation of this portion of the Act for such time as he pleases by undertaking to submit his proofs to an officer appointed by the Government before publication, and to publish nothing which such officer objects to.

Any publisher may, if he chooses, do this at the time when he is called upon to deposit security; and if he does so, no security can be demanded from him.

Again, if he does not choose to avail himself of this provision at that stage, he may subsequently, in the event of a warning being issued against him, offer such an undertaking, and if the Magistrate accepts it, the proceedings are at an end.

10. As regards books, pamphlets, &c., printed in British India, containing matter of the description above referred to or used for purposes of extortion, the Bill gives the Local Government a power to seize them and the presses at which they are printed.

11. Newspapers and books published out of British India but circulated in British India remain. And in regard to them the Bill provides—

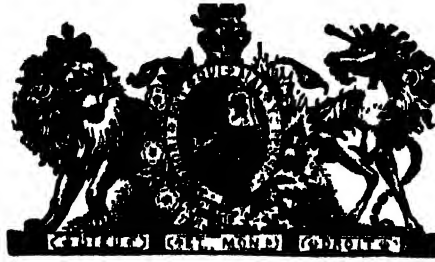
first, that if they contain matter of the nature already referred to or are used for purposes of extortion, the Local Government may seize them; and

secondly, that the Governor General in Council may prohibit their importation altogether.

12. The only other points calling for special notice are that an appeal is given to the Governor General in Council against anything done by a Local Government or any inferior authority; that declarations of forfeitures and other proceedings under the Act are made final and conclusive, subject only to such appeal; and that penalties are provided for printing or publishing a newspaper without executing a bond or making a deposit after such bond or deposit has been required, and for breach of an undertaking to submit proofs to a Government officer.

A. J. ARBUTHNOT.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 11.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 16. 1878.

{ Register
No. 33.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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SUPPLEMENT No. 11.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

PRIVATE SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTICE.

Calcutta, the 5th March 1878.

All covers intended personally for His Excellency the Vice-

* Her Excellency the Lady Lytton.

The Hon'ble Stuart Bayley, C.S.I., Personal Assistant (Famine) to His Excellency the Governor General, and Officiating Private Secretary.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. Villiers, Military Secretary.

Mrs. Barnett.

Lord W. Beresford, A.-D.-C.

Mr. H. Rose, A.-D.-C.

the addition of any Post Town.

All other communications connected with business of a routine nature should be sent, as usual, to the several Head-Quarters Departments.

S. C. BAYLEY,
for Private Secy. to the Viceroy.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Fort William, the 13th March 1878.

No. 284.—Mr. A. P. Howell, M.A., of the Bengal Civil Service, reported, on the forenoon of

the 4th instant, his return from the privilege leave granted to him by Home Department Notification No. 941, dated the 27th November 1877.

The services of Mr. Howell are placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department, Famine Branch.

The 15th March 1878.

No. 288.—Mr. F. C. Daukes, Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, has obtained furlough for one year, with effect from the 13th May 1878, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 290.—APPOINTMENT.—Mr. C. E. Buckland, B. A., of the Bengal Civil Service, to officiate as Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department during the absence on furlough of Mr. F. C. Daukes.

SANITARY.

The 13th March 1878.

No. 58.—Surgeon C. W. Owen is temporarily attached to the Office of the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India until further orders, with effect from the date on which he was relieved of the appointment of Officiating Superintendent of the Eye Infirmary, Calcutta.

JUDICIAL.

The 13th March 1878.

No. 340.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 22 of the Reformatory Schools Act V

of 1876, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Rules for regulating the periods for which Courts and Magistrates in the territories administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal may send youthful offenders to reformatory schools in the said territories:—

RULE I.—No boy shall be sent to a reformatory school on a first conviction (except as provided in Rule III), if under ten years of age, for a less period than five years; if over ten, for a less period than three years, unless he shall sooner attain the age of 18.

RULE II.—On a subsequent conviction for a similar offence, a boy under ten years of age shall not be sent to a reformatory school for a less period than seven years; if over ten, for a less period than five years, unless he shall sooner attain the age of 18.

RULE III.—A first conviction may bring a boy under Rule II—

- (1) if he belongs to a criminal tribe within the meaning of Act XXVII of 1871, Section 2;
- (2) if either of his parents is an habitual criminal;
- (3) if he is destitute; and
- (4) if the offence of which he is convicted is one arguing great depravity.*

* *N. B.*—The word "depravity" here means a general corruption of morals apart from the specific criminality of the particular act.

The 14th March 1878.

No. 349.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 1 of Act IX of 1878, an Act for the better control of publications in Oriental languages, the Governor General in Council is pleased to extend the said Act to the territories subject to the jurisdiction of the Governments of Bombay, Bengal, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh, and of the Punjab respectively.

PORT BLAIR.

The 13th March 1878.

No. 67.—Privilege leave for three months is granted to Sirdar Baghail Singh, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 2nd Class, and Officiating District Superintendent of Police, Port Blair and the Nicobars, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

The 15th March 1878.

No. 75.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 3 of Act XIV of 1874 (the Scheduled Districts Act), the Chief Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to declare that the said Act is in force in the Chief Commissionership of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

No. 78.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 6 of Act XIV of 1874 (the Scheduled Districts Act), the Chief Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands is pleased to issue the following directions for the administration of civil justice in the said Islands:—

- (1). The First Assistant Superintendent shall have power to try and determine suits of every description under Rs. 5,000 in value or amount;

(2). The Officer in charge of the Nicobars shall have power to try and determine suits of every description under Rs. 500 in value or amount;

(3). The Deputy Superintendent shall have power to try and determine suits of every description without limitation in value or amount and to hear appeals when an appeal is allowed by the Law of Civil Procedure from decisions and orders of the First Assistant Superintendent and the Officer in charge of the Nicobars.

The Court of the Deputy Superintendent shall be deemed to be the principal Civil Court of Original Jurisdiction in the said Islands.

(4). The Chief Commissioner shall discharge all the functions of the Sadr or highest Civil Court of Appeal in the said Islands.

No. 77.—In exercise of the power conferred by the twenty-eighth of Victoria, Chapter fifteen, section three, the Governor General in Council is pleased to authorize and empower the High Court at Calcutta to exercise Original and Appellate jurisdiction and to discharge all the functions of a High Court under the Code of Criminal Procedure in all criminal proceedings against European British subjects or persons jointly charged with European British subjects in the Chief Commissionership of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

EDUCATION.

The 15th March 1878.

No. 70.—Under Section 12, Act II of 1857, the Governor General in Council is pleased to authorize the affiliation to the Calcutta University of the Mahomedan Anglo-Oriental College at Aligarh, with effect from the 1st January 1878, up to the standard for the First Examination in Arts.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 11th March 1878.

No. 99.—APPOINTMENT.—The Reverend J. Williamson, M.A., Chaplain of the Church of Scotland on the Bengal Establishment, to officiate as Senior Chaplain during the absence on furlough of the Reverend J. M. Thomson, M.A., or until further orders.

Mr. Williamson received charge of his office on the afternoon of the 28th ultimo.

The 14th March 1878.

No. 102.—APPOINTMENT.—The Reverend F. Orton, B.A., Junior Chaplain, to be Senior Chaplain, with effect from the 28th ultimo.

J. O'KINEALY,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.—FORESTS.

Calcutta, the 14th March 1878.

No. 347P.—The Governor General in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr. D. P. Copeland to officiate as a Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests, on probation, with effect from the 1st March 1878.

Mr. Copeland is posted to Assam, but will, as a temporary measure, be employed in the office of the Inspector General of Forests.

Mr. Adamson is also granted subsidiary leave for thirty days.

No. 351F.—Mr. J. Adamson, Deputy Conservator of Forests of the 3rd Grade in British Burma, is granted two years' furlough to Europe, under Section 12 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from this date, or from any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

The 15th March 1878.

No. 358F.—Mr. J. W. Oliver, Assistant Conservator of Forests of the 2nd Grade in British Burma, is appointed to officiate in the 1st Grade of Assistant Conservators, with effect from the 21st November 1877.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.

The 15th March 1878.

No. 11 of 1878.—The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information:—

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

RED SEA.

Central Channel—Zebayir Islands, Jebel Zukur, and the Hanish Islands.

The information contained in this Notice has been published by the Hydrographer to the British Admiralty.

The following amended positions of Zebayir Islands, Jebel Zukur, and the Hanish Islands, are derived from a recent examination by Commander W. J. L. Wharton, H. M.'s Surveying Vessel *Fawn*, 1877.

ZEBAYIR ISLANDS.—The west end of Centre Peak Island lies East one mile from the position it formerly occupied on the Admiralty Chart, and is now placed in latitude $15^{\circ} 14' N.$, longitude $42^{\circ} 12' E.$ The west end of Jebel Zebayir is E. by S. $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles; the west end of Saddle Island is E. N. E. $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and the remaining islands of the group are N. E. by N. $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from their former charted positions respectively.

An islet 40 feet high lies S. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. half a mile from Rugged Island.

JEBEL ZUKUR AND THE HANISH ISLANDS.—Jebel Zukur and the Hanish Islands are situated $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles S.E. of their former position on the chart. Jebel Zukur north point is in latitude $14^{\circ} 3' 53'' N.$, longitude $42^{\circ} 45' 25'' E.$, depending on the submarine telegraph office at Aden, being in longitude $44^{\circ} 58' 32'' E.$

[All Bearings are Magnetic. Variation $4^{\circ} 20'$ Westerly in 1878.]

JOHN HENRY ELLIS, *Staff Comdr., R. N.,*
Deputy Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.

MARINE SURVEY DEPARTMENT;
CALCUTTA,
The 15th March 1878.

By order,
G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

This notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Red sea, sheet 4, No. 8d, sheet 5, No. 8e; Index chart No. 2523; also, Red sea pilot, 1873, pages 15, 29, 32, 33; and Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I, page 165.

If this Notice is received on boardship, the information contained therein should be noted in the Sailing Directions, and compared with the charts, when the ship is navigating the locality to which it refers.

MINERALS AND GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

The 13th March 1878.

No. 30.—The privilege leave granted to Mr. Jules Schauburg, Artist attached to the Geological Survey of India, in Notification No. 55, dated the 20th December last, has been extended by one day.

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—MILITARY.

Fort William, the 15th March 1878.

No. 35M.—The following description of the boundaries of the Sutna Cantonment is published for general information:

Number of Pillar.	Description.	BEARING.		Direct distance in feet.
		Degrees.	Minutes.	
	Situated almost due west of the Guards' Barrack on the opposite side of the Railway line, bearing with south distant signal 136° 20'; bearing with Semaphore at Railway Station, 79° 40'; bearing with chimney of cook-house attached to Railway Building No. 55, 43° 8'; bearing with north chimney of Agency Surgeon's Bungalow, 359° 52'; bearing with temple at foot of nearest hill to south of Sutna river, 204° 30'; bearing and distance to next pillar	270°		428
	Situated due west of Pillar No. 1 at the bearing and distance noted—			
	Bearing and distance to next pillar	234°	8'	1,043
	Situated on a country track leading from Sohawal to Sutna Bazar, and to the south-east of the village of Mahadeo—			
	Bearing and distance to next pillar	189°	33'	1,436
	This is the South-West Cantonment Boundary Pillar, and situated to the north of the village of Dewaree—			
	Bearing and distance to next pillar	121°	8'	1,609
	Situated to the south of the Cavalry lines—			
	Bearing and distance to next pillar	88°	6'	2,465
	Situated immediately on the border of the Railway line, on the Western Railway fence, and to the north of Railway Engineer's Bungalow—			
	Bearing and distance to next pillar	35°	6'	1,052
	Situated at the south level-crossing of the Railway line—			
	Bearing and distance to next pillar	267°	41'	1,722
	Situated at south-west corner of Railway Compound—			
	Bearing and distance to Pillar No. 1	357°	56'	2,248

POLITICAL.

The 28th February 1878.

No. 518P.—The Viceroy and Governor General has been pleased to confer the title of "Raja" upon Mian Jai Singh, Jaghirdar of Goler, in the Trans-Sutlej States, as a hereditary distinction.

The 14th March 1878.

No. 628P.—With reference to Notification No. 2694 P, dated 6th December 1877, the recognition by the Government of India of the appointment of Mr. Hugo Vonder Hellen as Acting Consul for the German Empire at Rangoon during the absence of Mr. Schulze, has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

GENERAL.

The 11th March 1878.

No. 729G.—The services of Surgeon A. H. Leapingwell, Residency Surgeon, Mandalay, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

The 15th March 1878.

No. 767G.—Captain H. J. Stock, Bombay Staff Corps, officiated as Political Assistant, 2nd Class, and Cantonment Magistrate, Nasirabad, from the forenoon of the 3rd to the forenoon of the 29th December 1877.

No. 770G.—The following appointments are made in the Meywar Bheel Corps:—

Major C. G. Gunning, 2nd in Command, to be Commandant, *vice* Colonel T. E. Gordon.

Major F. W. Boileau, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General, to be 2nd in Command, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Major Gunning.

Major Boileau will officiate as Commandant during Major Gunning's absence.

No. 774G.—Major C. Grant, Officiating Political Agent, 1st Class, is posted as Political Agent, Eastern States, Rajpootana, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Captain Ridgeway, proceeding on furlough.

This Notification supersedes that portion of the Notification of this Department No. 701G, dated 8th March 1878, which relates to the posting of Major Grant.

Captain D. W. K. Barr, Political Assistant, 2nd Class, substantive *pro tempore*, and 1st Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General for Central India, is appointed to officiate as Political Agent, 2nd Class, *vice* Captain Ridgeway, and is posted to Jodhpore as Political Agent, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Major Cudell.

No. 777G.—Mr. A. C. Lyall, Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, and Officiating Agent to the Governor General for Rajputana, is appointed to be Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Mr. C. U. Aitchison, C.S.I.

No. 779G.—Mr. C. A. Daniell, Officiating Commissioner, Benares, is appointed to officiate as Agent to the Governor General at Benares, with effect from the 15th February 1878, *vice* Mr. Carmichael.

No. 781G.—APPOINTMENT.—Mr. R. B. Shaw, Officiating Political Agent, 2nd Class, is appoint-

ed to officiate as Resident, 3rd Class, and is posted to Mandalay as Resident, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Duncan.

This Notification supersedes that portion of the Notification of this Department, No. 400G, dated 18th February 1878, which relates to the appointment of Lieutenant-Colonel W. Tweedie as Officiating Resident at Mandalay.

C. U. AITCHISON,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 15th March 1878.

No. 1864.—The Governor General in Council directs the publication of the following Addenda and Corrigenda to the Codes of the Financial Department:—

CIVIL PENSION CODE.

SECTION 95, RULE 5 (PAGE 52).

Substitute the following for the Proviso inserted after "life" in the second sentence of this Rule by Notification No. 986, dated 15th February 1878:—

Provided that no gratuity which will yield on commutation a pension of less than two rupees a month, need be commuted at all under this Rule.

SEPARATE REVENUE—POST OFFICE.

The 15th March 1878.

No. 1845.—Under the powers vested in him by Sections 19, 20, 22 and 63 of the Post Office Act of 1866, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that from the 1st April next postage rates shall be chargeable upon letters, packets and parcels transmitted by the Indian Inland Post at the rates and under the conditions mentioned below, *viz.* :—

POSTAGE RATES AND CONDITIONS.

Prepaid Postage Rates.

The prepaid postage rates shall be as follows :—

(Postage can be prepaid only by a proper stamp or stamps, adhesive or embossed).

	Letters.	Packets in open covers. Prepayment of one rate ($\frac{1}{2}$ anna) compulsory.	Parcels.
	Annas.	Annas.	Annas.
Not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ tola in weight	$\frac{1}{2}$	...	...
Exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ tola and not exceeding 1 tola	1	...	...
Exceeding 1 tola and not exceeding 2 tolas	2	...	...
For every additional tola	1	...	...
Not exceeding 10 tolas in weight ... ..	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	...
Exceeding 10 tolas and not exceeding 20 tolas ... ..	...	1	...
For every additional 10 tolas ... ..	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	...
Not exceeding 40 tolas in weight ... ..	...	...	6
Exceeding 40 tolas and not exceeding 80 tolas ... ..	...	...	12
For every additional 40 tolas ... ..	...	...	4

Unpaid Postage chargeable on delivery.

The unpaid postage rates shall be as follows :—

For an unpaid letter—double the prepaid rate.

For an insufficiently paid letter or packet—double the deficiency.

For an unpaid parcel—the prepaid rate.

For an insufficiently paid parcel—the deficiency.

Registration of Newspapers to cease.

Consequent upon the assimilation of the postage rates chargeable upon packets generally to those heretofore chargeable upon newspapers, it will no longer be necessary to register newspapers in the Postmaster General's office or to print registration numbers upon them.

Letter and Banghy Posts.

Articles *not exceeding 10 tolas in weight* shall be forwarded by the letter post (at letter or packet rates as the case may be) except when they are specially marked or presented by the senders for transmission as parcels. And any fully prepaid packet exceeding 10 tolas in weight which contains only a single mission news-paper* shall also be transmitted by the letter post.

All other articles shall be forwarded by the banghy post (at parcel or packet rates as the case may be) except when they are specially marked by the senders for transmission as letters, or when an intention to send them as letters is inferred from the outward appearance or other indication, such as prepayment of letter postage.

Packets how to be packed.

Packets must be packed in "open covers." By this term are meant covers open at the ends so as to admit of a ready examination of the contents, and containing nothing closed against inspection. Packets without covers shall be treated in the same way as those in open covers.

Contents of Packets.

Packets must not contain any communication having the character of an actual and personal correspondence unless such communication be wholly printed, lithographed or papyrographed. But proof sheets marked as such on the outside under the signature of the sender (even though they may bear manuscript corrections) shall be reckoned as being "wholly printed" within the meaning of this rule: and press manuscripts intended for publication shall not be reckoned as having the character of an actual and personal correspondence, provided that the packet has on the outside above the address the superscription "Press manuscript" and is addressed to the office of a newspaper.

Size of Packets.

No packet may exceed one foot and a half in length or one foot in width or depth.

Packets not fulfilling the prescribed conditions.

Packets not fulfilling the prescribed conditions or not prepaid with the minimum rate of half anna shall be forwarded charged with the letter or parcel postage whichever may be the least: but if any such packet contains only one or more newspapers, it shall not be forwarded but be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

Contents of Parcels.

Not more than one communication having the character of an actual and personal correspondence (unless wholly printed, lithographed or papyrographed) may be enclosed in a parcel.

Weight of Parcels.

No parcel may exceed 25 seers (2,000 tolas) in weight, nor may it be of a kind, which owing to size, shape or otherwise, cannot be carried without serious inconvenience to the mail service or risk to itself.

Receipts and acknowledgments for parcels when properly packed.

A person tendering a parcel at a post office within the prescribed hours shall be entitled to get a receipt for it, provided that a parcel so tendered is securely packed in cloth, wax-cloth or tin, and if it is packed in cloth or wax-cloth, provided further that it bears seals with distinct impressions of some device (not that of a current coin) at intervals not exceeding five inches along the lines of sewing.

CERTIFICATES OF POSTING OF UNREGISTERED ARTICLES.*Preparation and presentation of certificates.*

Persons desirous to have a certificate of posting in respect of any article for which a post office receipt is not given, may obtain such certificate under the following conditions, *viz.* :—

- (1) The certificates of posting should be presented ready written in ink along with the article to be posted, and both the certificate and the article should be presented at the Post Office window on any day except Sunday at least half an hour before the hour fixed for closing the mail for which it is intended.
- (2) The certificate should be an exact transcript of what is entered upon the address side of the article to be posted, and should have a half-anna postage label affixed thereto.
- (3) The Post Office will compare the address of the letter with the certificate, and if it be correct, will obliterate the postage label and impress the dated stamp upon the certificate. The certificate will be returned to the person who presented it.

* NOTE.—Here and elsewhere in this notification the term newspaper includes periodicals published at intervals not exceeding 31 days.

Official Postage Rates.

Prepayment is optional in all cases, except for registered articles. Unpaid rates are the same as the prepaid rates.	Letters.	Packets in open covers to contain no letter or communication of the nature of a letter (unless wholly printed, lithographed or papyrographed) or anything closed against inspection.	Parcels.
	Annas.	Annas.	Annas.
Not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ tola	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	See note (b).
Exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ and not exceeding 10 tolas	1	1	
Exceeding 10 and not exceeding 20 tolas	2	1	
" 20 " 30 "	3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
" 30 " 40 "	4	2	
Exceeding 40 tolas	{ 1 anna per tola : see note (a) }		$\frac{1}{2}$ anna per 10 tolas.
Exceeding 40 tolas and not exceeding 80 tolas ... ..	...	...	12
Exceeding 80 tolas and not exceeding 120 tolas ... ..	...	...	16
For every additional 40 tolas ... ..	...	...	4

NOTE (a).—Thus an article weighing 41 tolas will be charged with 41 annas. Articles in closed covers which exceed 40 tolas will be conveyed by Banghy Post (as packets or as parcels) at the lower rate of charge, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission as letters, or prepaid at letter rates.

NOTE (b).—No rates are given for parcels not exceeding 40 tolas in weight, because they can be sent as registered letters at no greater cost.

NOTE (c).—All letters as well as all Packets not exceeding 10 tolas in weight and any fully prepaid packet exceeding 10 tolas which contains only a single Official Gazette are forwarded by Letter Post. All other articles are forwarded by the slower Banghy Post.

C. BERNARD,

Addl. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 9th March 1878:

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.**No. 226.—ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT—**

Lieutenant-Colonel A. H. Murray, Royal Artillery, now officiating, to be Deputy Adjutant General, Royal Artillery in India, with effect from the 18th March 1878, in succession to Colonel C. G. Arbuthnot, C.B., whose tour of staff service will expire on that date.

The 13th March 1878.

No. 227.—MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT—

Lieutenant-Colonel G. J. D. Hay, Military Accountant, 2nd class, 1st grade, to officiate as Military Accountant, 1st class, 2nd grade, *vice* Colonel H. A. Cockburn, on furlough.

Colonel C. Armstrong, Bengal Staff Corps, to officiate as Military Accountant, 2nd class, 1st grade, with effect from the date on which he may take up the duties of the office, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Hay.

The 15th March 1878.

No. 228.—STAFF CORPS—

The under-mentioned officer of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 26 years' service, is pro-

moted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, from the date specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 808 of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) Albert Seagrim,—12th March 1878.

No. 229.—ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT—

Colonel T. E. Gordon, C.S.I., Bengal Staff Corps, Honorary Aide-de-Camp to the Governor General, Commandant, Meywar Bheel Corps, to be an Assistant Adjutant General, with effect from the date on which he may take up the duties of the office, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. S. Scott, whose tour of staff service will expire on the 20th March 1878.

Colonel Gordon will officiate, in addition, as 1st Assistant Adjutant General, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel F. Eteson, Officiating as Deputy Adjutant General.

No. 230.—ORDNANCE COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT—

Lieutenant-Colonel T. Nicholl, Royal Artillery, Superintendent, Foundry and Shell Factory at Cossipore, to officiate as Deputy Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines, with effect from the date on which he may assume charge of the appointment, *vice* Major D. J. Welsh, proceeding on furlough.

No. 231.—

RANK AND NAMES.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In whose room.
TEMPORARY.			
Sub-Conductor Andrew Gallagher	Officiating Conductor.	24th November 1877.	Vice Conductor Holland, on leave, or until further orders.
Magazine Sergeant Edward Whyte	Officiating Sub-Conductor.	Ditto ...	Vice Sub-Conductor Gallagher acting as Conductor, or until further orders.
PERMANENT.			
Sub-Conductor (Officiating Conductor) John Enright	Conductor ...	16th January 1878.	Vice Conductor Holland, pensioned.
Magazine Sergeant James Riddle (on furlough) ...	Sub-Conductor on probation.	Ditto ...	Vice Sub-Conductor Enright, promoted.
TEMPORARY.			
Sub-Conductor Daniel Buckley	Officiating Conductor.	14th February 1878.	Vice Conductor Regan, on furlough, or until further orders.
Magazine Sergeant Hugh Corrigan	Officiating Sub-Conductor.	Ditto ...	Vice Sub-Conductor Buckley acting as Conductor, or until further orders.

No. 232.—ARMY REMOUNT DEPARTMENT—

Temporary.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. C. Smith, junior Superintendent, to officiate as senior Superintendent, Reserve Remount Depôts.

Major T. F. C. Rochfort, senior Assistant Superintendent, to officiate as junior Superintendent, Reserve Remount Depôts.

Captain L. F. Jamieson, junior Assistant Superintendent, to officiate as senior Assistant Superintendent, Reserve Remount Depôts.

From the 6th March 1878, vice Colonel B. Parrott, on leave.

No. 233.—HYDERABAD CONTINGENT—

2nd Cavalry.

Surgeon J. F. Sargent, Medical Officer, 5th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, to be Officiating Medical Officer, vice Surgeon-Major B. Williamson, M.B., on furlough.

No. 234.—The following order issued by the Resident at Hyderabad is confirmed:—

No. 24, dated the 15th February 1878—Confirming the appointment of Lieutenant G. Adye, Officiating Squadron Officer, 1st Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, to act, in addition, as Adjutant, vice Captain R. A. Gilchrist, appointed to the 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent.

BARRACK AND HOSPITAL SUPPLIES.

No. 235.—The following additions and corrections are made in G. G. O. No. 881 of 1877:—

TABLE No. 148 (COMMISSARIAT.)

CANTONMENT EQUIPMENT.

*Section I.—Miscellaneous Articles.**Page 27.*

Expunge the item, "Covers, earthen, glazed, for iron urinals."

Page 28.

In column 8 opposite "Lantern for common oil lamps"—after the word "latrine," which occurs in lines 5 and 7, enter *and Urinary.*

After the item, "Tin for cooking poultices," insert the following:—

Trays, earthen, glazed, "scale," 1 per earthen glazed urinal, "Remarks," Renewals 8 per cent. monthly on numbers in use.

MARCHING EQUIPMENT.

*Section I.—Miscellaneous Articles.**Page 31.*

After the item "Measure, wine, double, 2 and 4 oz." insert the following:—

Pan, for close-stool chair (commode), copper, "scale," one for each close-stool sanctioned. "Remarks," to be of the same shape and size as the crockery pan. To be tinned twice a month.

After the item, "Tarpaulins," insert the following:—

Tin, fomenting, "scale," 1 per 10 sick. For 5 per cent. of sick on strength.

Tin, for cooking poultices, "scale," 1 per 20 sick. For 5 per cent. of sick on strength.

Tray, wooden, 15 x 10 inches, for spreading poultices, "scale," 1 per 20 sick. For 5 per cent. of sick on strength.

TABLE No. 154 (COMMISSARIAT).

PETTY SUPPLIES.

Page 33.

The "scale" and "remarks" opposite the item "Charcoal, animal, for Macnamaras filter," to be altered as follows:—

"Scale."—As a first supply to fully charge each filter, 28 lbs. for the new, and 30 lbs. for the old pattern filter. This supply should last two years, when it will be replenished if the old charcoal has lost its purifying qualities.

To replace loss in reburning, washing, &c., 9 oz. for each new, and 10 oz. for each old pattern filter, every six months.

"Remarks."—Aerating the charcoal should be effected every two months, and re-burning (purifying) the charcoal every six months.

TABLE No. 157 (ORDNANCE).

ARTICLES FOR GENERAL STATION PURPOSES.*

Page 44.

Above the entry "Flag Union 18' x 12'" enter what follows:—

"Articles."

Ambulances, 2-wheeled.

"Proportion allowed by regulation," *two per regiment of Cavalry and Infantry and one per hospital of Royal Artillery.*

"Surplus to be kept by Regiments," *None.*

* Line 12 below the column headings.

Page 46.

From the heading "Scale of army signalling apparatus for British Regiments, Batteries and Convalescent Depots" expunge the word—"Batteries."

"Scale of Army signalling apparatus for British Regiments, and Convalescent Depots."

Under the N. B. enter:—

Note.—The above scale has, with the exception of the telescopes and heliographs been sanctioned for detached half Battalions.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 236.—The under-mentioned officers are granted furlough to Europe, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Walter Theodore Chitty, Bombay Staff Corps, Controller of Military Accounts, Bombay,—private affairs, for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Sir Frederick Richard Pollock, K.C.S.I., Bengal Staff Corps, Commissioner and Superintendent, Peshawar Division,—private affairs, for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Charles Sparshott Williams, Royal Engineers, Director of State Railways, Central System, Officiating Deputy Secretary, Railway Branch, Public Works Department,—private affairs, for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

First Class Veterinary Surgeon G. A. Oliphant, in veterinary charge of the Reserve Remount Depot, Hapur,—private affairs, for eighteen months, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Frederic Sherwood Taylor, Royal Engineers, Chief Engineer, 2nd class, Public Works Department, Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta,—private affairs, for nine months, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Surgeon-Major Charles Thomas Paske,—private affairs, for six months and twenty-eight days, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain H. R. L. Morgan, Royal Artillery, Commandant, No. 5 Garrison Battery, Punjab Frontier Force,—private affairs, for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain William Charles Ramsden, General List, Infantry, Wing Officer, 3rd Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force,—private affairs, for one year, six months and thirteen days, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 237.—In G. G. O. No. 219 of 1877, granting an extension of leave to Major R. D. Osborn, for the words "the English pay of his rank," read *furlough pay*.

No. 238.—Major Noblett St. Leger Carter, East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, is allowed leave of absence to proceed to Europe for eighteen months from the 6th April 1878.

No. 239.—Major James Davidson Gordon, C.S.I., 2nd in Command, Bangalore Rifle Volunteers, is allowed leave of absence for twelve months from the 1st February 1878.

No. 240.—Captain Irvine John Whitty, East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, is allowed leave of absence to proceed to England for three months from the 1st May 1878.

No. 241.—The following extract from list No. 7, dated the 15th February 1878, received from the India Office, is published for general information:—

Permitted to return.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. H. Jenkins, S.C.

Captain A. Fishe, S.C.

Surgeon-Major J. M. Cunningham.

Granted extensions of leave.

Surgeon-Major C. E. W. Bensley, 6 weeks, private affairs.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. M. Lang, R.E., 6 months, medical certificate.

Colonel P. S. Yorke, Infantry, 6 months, medical certificate.

Surgeon-Major T. W. Sheppard, 6 months, medical certificate.

No. 242.—REPORTS OF ARRIVAL—

The under-mentioned officer of the Royal Engineers, who has been placed under orders for duty in the Bengal Presidency, reported his arrival on the date specified:—

Lieutenant W. H. Chippindall,—Bombay, 14th February 1878.

No. 243.—Lieutenant-Colonel E. Venour, Infantry, Wing Commander, 5th Regiment of Native (Light) Infantry,—Bombay, 6th March 1878.

Major C. H. Luard, Royal Engineers, Superintending Engineer, 3rd grade, Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta,—Bombay, 13th February 1878.

Captain J. L. N. Willis, Bengal Staff Corps, Squadron Officer, 9th Bengal Cavalry,—Bombay, 6th March 1878.

ORDNANCE.

No. 244.—The following clauses in List of changes in War Matériel are made applicable to India:—

Dated 1st January 1877.

3007. Derricks, bronze, muzzle, for rifled M. L. guns, with bands, fixing screws, and eyebolts (Mark I).

Dated 1st July 1877.

3135. Loading tackle for heavy rifled M. L.

Dated 1st September 1877.

5187. Loading tackle for heavy rifled M. L. guns (§ 3135), 8-inch Bothway blocks for loading blocks.

No. 245.—STORES—

In G. G. O. No. 1128 of 1877, opposite the item, "Interchangeable parts of. Furniture, Bands without screws, parts of, screws lower and middle," for, "dozen," in column, "Per," read *each*.

No. 246.—In supersession of all previous orders on the subject, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify that recoveries from troops on account of ordnance stores issued on payment, are to be regulated by the following rates :—

- I. For all European stores that regiments and batteries are entitled to demand, the rates given in the War Office "Priced Vocabulary of all stores used in Her Majesty's Service" (latest edition), balance sheet No. 1.
- II. For local stores the actual cost, provided it does not exceed the rates above referred to.
2. Regiments and batteries will be provided with copies of the Vocabulary referred to, in the same manner as drill and other regimental books are obtained.
3. This order is applicable to the three presidencies.

PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

No. 247.—PAY CODE—

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following rule, which has received the sanction of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, be published in supersession of Article 1445, Pay Code for India, Volume I :—

A non-commissioned officer promoted to the rank of Sub-Conductor while on furlough, is not entitled to any warrant staff pay until he has returned to India and taken up his duties in the warrant grade; but he will not receive,

during the remainder of his furlough, less than the English furlough pay of his rank, or less than the equivalent of the furlough pay he received while still a non-commissioned officer.

PENSIONS.

No. 248.—The under-mentioned out-pensioners of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea are permitted to draw their pensions (which are chargeable to Imperial revenue) in India from the dates they cease to receive regimental pay :—

Joseph Mills, late 44th Foot,—One shilling per diem.

Adam Neil, late 1st Battalion, 21st Foot,—One shilling per diem.

Joseph Cropp, late 67th Foot,—One shilling per diem.

Sergeant-Major William Wallace, late 44th Foot,—Three shillings per diem.

Samuel Whisker, late 1st Battalion, 5th Foot,—One shilling per diem.

Thomas Brooks, late 85th Foot,—One shilling and one and half penny per diem.

TRANSFER OF OFFICERS.

No. 249.—The services of Lieutenant H. D. P. Okeden, 2nd Battalion, 60th Foot, late Aide-de-Camp to the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, are placed at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, with effect from the 1st March 1878.

No. 250.—The services of the under-mentioned Officers are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief :—

Lieutenant C. D. Gibbon, 1st Battalion, 25th Foot.

Lieutenant C. A. Morris, 1st Battalion, 14th Foot.

Lieutenant W. W. Beagiu, 59th Foot.

No. 251.—G. G. O. No. 223 of 1878, replacing the services of Captain R. H. Salkeld at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, is cancelled.

The 16th March 1878.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 252.—In continuation of G. G. O. No. 202, dated the 1st March 1878, the under-mentioned Officers are permitted to retire from the service from the dates specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 43 of the 16th January 1878 :—

No.	RANK AND NAMES.	Corps.	Ordinary pension.	Annuity.	Capitalized value of annuity.	Date of retirement.	Where to be paid.
5	Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Henry Shewell.	Bombay Staff Corps.	£ s. d. 456 5 0	£ s. d. 668 12 0	£ s. d. ...	7th March 1878.	England.
6	Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) William Joseph Fitzmaurice Stafford, C. B.	Bengal Staff Corps.	456 5 0	668 12 0	...	10th March 1878.	Ditto.
7	Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Robert Alexander Napper.	Ditto ...	292 0 0	529 14 0	...	12th March 1878.	Ditto.
8	Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Thomas Hardy Chamberlain.	Ditto ...	456 5 0	531 7 0	...	15th March 1878.	Ditto.
9	Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Goodson Adye.	Madras Staff Corps.	456 5 0	...	4,480 0 0	16th March 1878.	Ditto.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.**NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.***Port William, the 9th March 1878.*

No. 107.—Sergeant D. Dallas, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, is re-transferred from Madras Famine Relief Works to Bengal, Provincial Branch.

The 12th March 1878.

No. 109.—The Central System of State Railways is extended to embrace the Provincial and Local Railways of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Director of State Railways, Central System, will be, *ex-officio*, Joint Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, in the Public Works Department, Railway Branch, for those Railways.

No. 110.—The services of Lieutenant G. C. P. Onslow, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Military Works Branch, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for employment as 3rd Assistant Principal of the Thomason College, Roorkee.

No. 111.—Mr. R. M. Henderson, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, temporary rank, Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley State Railway, is transferred to British Burmah, Provincial Establishment.

No. 112.—Major S. T. Trevor, R.E., Superintending Engineer, 2nd Grade, and Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Assam, is promoted permanently to Superintending Engineer, 1st Grade, with effect from 31st October 1877.

The 13th March 1878.

No. 113.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 249 of 25th May 1877, Mr. J. Sheldon, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, is re-transferred from Hyderabad to the North-Western Provinces, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch.

The 14th March 1878.

No. 114.—Mr. Bolinarayan Borrah, recently appointed by the Secretary of State an Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is posted to Assam.

No. 115.—Lieutenant H. A. Yorke, R.E., is appointed to the Public Works Department as Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, and posted to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

The 15th March 1878.

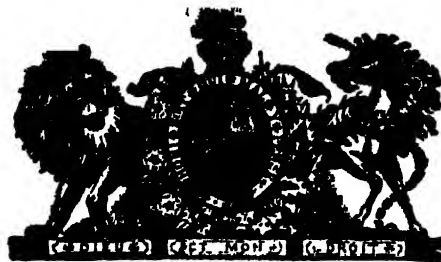
No. 116.—Pundit Prem Nath, Accountant, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, to the Rajpootana State Railway.

No. 117.—Pundit Prem Nath, Accountant, 1st Grade, is temporarily promoted to Assistant Examiner, 1st Grade.

No. 118.—The services of Lieutenant A. O. Green, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Military Works Branch, are, at his own request, replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

No. 119.—The Government of India has no further need of the services of Mr. S. Smyth, Accountant, 4th Grade, British Burmah.

W. A. CROMMELIN, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1878.

(Register
No 33.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

HIGH COURT—Original Side.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 9th March 1878.

The following Rules passed by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal are now published for general information.

By order,

R. BELCHAMBERS,

Registrar.

It is ordered that the following Rules be read and passed as Rules of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Original Jurisdiction, to take effect from the 1st day of April 1878:—

I.—The attestation of any amendment under Sections 47, 53, 116, 245 or 545 of the Code of Civil Procedure shall be considered to be a non-judicial act and shall, unless otherwise ordered by the Court, be done by the Registrar.

II.—When a plaint or written statement is verified out of Court in the presence of an attesting witness, the fact of such verification may be proved by the affidavit of such witness, unless the Court shall otherwise order.

III.—No costs for making or presenting any copy or copies of the plaint under Section 58 will be allowed, unless the Court has specially directed such copy or copies to be presented.

IV.—Such copy or copies when so ordered shall be presented to the Registrar, who shall cause the same to be compared with the plaint by one of the Examiners, who shall attest such copy or copies if found correct, and the same when so attested shall forthwith be served upon the defendant or defendants as the case may be.

V.—When an original document is produced by the plaintiff under Section 59, the same shall be marked for identification by the Chief Ministerial Officer in attendance on the Court, and if in lieu of the original a copy thereof is filed with the plaint, the same shall, before return of the original, be compared therewith by one of the Examiners, who shall attest the copy if it be found correct.

VI.—When an original document is produced by the plaintiff under Section 62, the same shall be marked for identification by the Chief Ministerial Officer in attendance on the Court, and the copy to be filed under that Section shall be examined and compared with the original by one of the Examiners, who shall attest the copy if it be found correct.

VII.—The acts directed to be done by the Court under Sections 262 and 302 respectively shall be deemed to be non-judicial acts, and unless otherwise ordered by the Court shall be done by the Registrar. The endorsement or execution by the Registrar shall be in the following form:—A. B. by C. D., Registrar of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Original Civil Jurisdiction.

(Sd.) RICHARD GARTH.

„ F. B. KEMP.

LOUIS S JACKSON.

W. MARKBY.

CHARLES PONTIFEX.

W. AINSLIE.

G. G. MORRIS.

J. SEWELL WHITE.

R. C. MITTER.

H. S. CUNNINGHAM.

W. F. McDONELL.

H. T. PRINSEP.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 11th March 1878.

Offices opened and closed during the month of February 1878 :—

Name of Station.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
Beawar ...	Rajputana ...	3rd ...	Re-opened.
Hingunghat ...	Central Provinces	28th ...	Closed. Rail-way Office open to public.
Panadura ...	Ceylon ...	14th ...	Opened.

The 14th March 1878.

No. 30.—Mr. E. C. Bird, an Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade, is allowed privilege leave for three months under Section 32 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 28th February 1878.

R. MURRAY, Colonel,
Offg. Dir. Genl. of Tels. in India.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 13th March 1878.

No. 109.—Mr. F. Trimmer, Acting 1st Grade Clerk, has been granted by the Deputy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph, privilege leave for one month under Section 12 of Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from 5th March 1878.

PRYCE PHILLIPS,
Examiner of Telegraph Accounts.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Calcutta, the 9th March 1878.

Notice is hereby given that the Bank of Bengal and Public Debt Office will be closed on Monday, the 18th instant, on account of the Hindoo festival "Dole Jattrah."

NOTICE.

The 11th March 1878.

The Directors of the Bank of Bengal have made the following changes in the Bank's Establishment :—

Mr. Thos. Dyson (on his return from leave), to be Agent at Agra.

Mr. W. E. Carbery, to act as Agent at Bombay during the temporary absence of Mr. Geo. W. Moultrie, on leave.

Mr. David Fraser (on his return from leave), to be Acting Agent at Hyderabad.

By order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Offg. Secretary & Treasurer.

HYDERABAD RESIDENCY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Hyderabad Residency, the 5th March 1878.

No. 155.—The following temporary promotions are made in the Berar Police, with effect from the 12th December 1877, consequent on the departure of Mr. F. Wright, District Superintendent, 1st Class, on the one and half month's privilege leave granted in Notification in Residency Order No. 127, dated 17th idem :—

Captain E. J. Gunthorpe, District Superintendent, 2nd Class, to officiate in the 1st Class.

Mr. E. Moffat, District Superintendent, 3rd Class, to officiate in the 2nd Class.

No. 156.—The following temporary promotions are made in the Berar Police consequent on the absence of Captain E. J. Gunthorpe, Officiating District Superintendent, 1st Class, on the fifteen days' privilege leave granted in Notification in Residency Orders No. 136, dated 15th January 1878 :—

Mr. H. F. Cotgrave, District Superintendent, 2nd Class, officiated in the 1st Class from 24th December 1877 to 6th January 1878.

Mr. H. A. Heath, Officiating District Superintendent, 3rd Class, officiated in the 2nd Class, for the same period.

The 8th March 1878.

No. 158.—Major J. T. Bushby, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, 1st Class, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, has been granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 10th April 1878, or from such date as he may avail himself of it.

By Order,
A. J. DUNLOP,
Offg. Secy. to Resident for Berar.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 6th March 1878.

No. 27.—With reference to Inspector General's Notification No. 116, dated 6th December 1877, Colonel C. W. Hutchinson, R.E., returned from privilege leave and resumed charge of the Office of Inspector General, Military Works, from Colonel L. Russell, R.E., on the afternoon of 2nd March 1878.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, Colonel, R.E.,
Insp. Genl. of Military Works.

Meerut Command.

Meerut, the 6th March 1878.

No. 15.—With reference to Government of India Notification No. 54, dated 1st February 1878, Mr. J. Lenehan, Accountant, 3rd Grade (temporary), was relieved of his duties in the Chakrata Division, Military Works, on the afternoon of the 28th February 1878.

The 8th March 1878.

No. 16.—With reference to Inspector General's Notification No. 5 of 14th January 1878, Condu-

tor N. Hutchinson, Barrack Master, was relieved of his duties in the Bareilly Division, Military Works, on the afternoon of the 11th February 1878, and proceeded to Lucknow on the morning of the 14th idem.

A. PERKINS, Lieut.-Col., R.E.,
Supdg. Engr., Meerut Command,
Military Works.

Oudh Command.

Lucknow, the 9th March 1878.

No. 9.—Barrack Sergeant W. Warren, attached to the Saugor Division, Military Works, has been transferred to the Lucknow Division, Military Works, which he joined on the forenoon of the 5th March 1878.

No. 10.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 5, dated 14th January 1878, Conductor N. Hutchinson, Barrack Master, has been posted to the Saugor Division, Military Works, which he joined on the forenoon of the 22nd February 1878.

J. J. HUME, Colonel,
Supdg. Engr., Oudh Command.
Milg. Works.

Presidency Command.

Calcutta, the 11th March 1878.

No. 9.—Bahoo Dinonath Bannerjee, Accountant, 3rd Grade, attached to the Darjeeling Division, Military Works, returned from three months' privilege leave granted in this Office Notification No. 6 of 5th instant, on the forenoon of 6th idem.

The unexpired portion of the leave is cancelled.

The 13th March 1878.

No. 10.—Sick leave in India for a period of 40 days commencing from 4th February 1878, and to Europe for a period of nine months from 16th instant, is granted to 2nd Grade Supervisor Mr. W. Delahay, temporarily attached to the Fort William Division.

This cancels this Office Notification No. 8 of 5th instant.

J. H. CROWDY, Major, R.E.,
In charge, Supdg. Engr.'s Office,
Presidency Command,
Military Works.

Rawul Pindi Command.

Rawul Pindi, the 2nd March 1878.

No. 582.—Corporal J. D. Munro, R.E., Overseer, 1st Grade, reported his arrival in the Rawul Pindi Command, Military Works, on the 26th ultimo, and is posted to the Rawul Pindi Division, Military Works.

The 3rd March 1878.

No. 601.—Major C. N. Judge, R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, reported his arrival in the Rawul Pindi Command, Military Works, on the 1st instant, and is posted to the Rawul Pindi Division, Military Works. He assumed charge thereof on the 2nd instant, before noon.

No. 606.—Mr F. Fox, C.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, reported his arrival in the Rawul

Pindi Command on the 25th ultimo, and is posted to the Peshawur Division, Military Works. He joined the above on the 26th idem, after noon.

D. LIMOND, Lieut.-Col., R.E.,
Supdg. Engr., Rawul Pindi Command,
Military Works.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS,
Central System.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Agra, the 8th March 1878.

No. 11.—Mr. G. F. Mathew, Personal Assistant to the Manager, Rajputana Railway, is granted six months' leave without allowances, under Section 9, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 25th March 1878, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

W. C. FURNIVALL,
Offg. Director.

North-Eastern System.

Darjeeling, the 26th February 1878.

No. 27.—Consignments of potatoes will in future be carried on State Railways, in the North-Eastern System, at—

1st class rate—at owner's risk.
3rd „ at Railway risk.

2. The necessary alteration should be made in the general classification of goods.

F. S. STANTON, Lieut.-Col., R.E.,
Offg. Director.

Western System.

Rawul Pindi, the 8th March 1878.

No. 19.—The following correction is made, under the orders of the Government of India, in the Indian State Railway Classification of Goods:—

For "potatoes, 1st class," read "potatoes at owner's risk, 1st class, and at the risk of the Railway, 3rd class."

ALEX. GRANT,
Director of State Railways,
Officialing in the Western System.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, P. W. DEPT.,
Railway Branch.

NOTIFICATION.

Darjeeling, the 26th February 1878.

No. 1.—Consignments of potatoes will in future be carried on State Railways in Bengal at—

1st class rate—at owner's risk.
3rd „ at Railway risk.

2. The necessary alteration should be made in the general classification of goods.

F. S. STANTON, Lieut.-Col., R.E.,
Offg. Joint Secretary.

HOLKAR AND NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAYS.**NOTIFICATION.***Neemuch, the 4th March 1878.*

No. 12.—In supersession of Notification No. 8, dated 31st January 1878, Mr. J. W. Christison, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is attached to the Office of the Engineer-in-Chief, Holkar and Neemuch State Railways, as a temporary measure.

CHARLES CHEYNE,
Engineer-in-Chief.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.**NOTIFICATIONS.***The 4th March 1878.*

No. 40.—With reference to Director of State Railways', Western System, Notification No. 4 of 18th January 1878, Messrs. H. S. Talbot and T. H. Wright, Assistant Engineers, 2nd Grade, reported their arrival at Moeltan on the forenoons of 27th November and 4th December 1877, respectively, and were posted to the Upper Sind District.

The 7th March 1878.

No. 41.—Mr. R. J. Ives, Sub-Engineer, 1st Grade, Mehur Division, is granted fourteen days' privilege leave from 25th February 1878, or such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

M. RAYNE,
Engineer-in-Chief.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY.**NOTIFICATION.***Rawal Pindi, the 9th March 1878.*

No. 18.—Mr. G. F. Berrill, Sub-Engineer, 2nd Grade, Jhelum Division, returned to duty on the forenoon of the 25th February 1878, from the one month's privilege leave granted to him by Notification No. 13, dated 9th February 1878.

J. BONUS, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY.**NOTIFICATIONS.***Agra, the 11th March 1878.*

No. 7.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 54, dated 1st ultimo, Mr. J. Lenshan, Accountant, 3rd Grade, temporary rank, joined the office of the Examiner of Accounts, Rajputana State Railway, on the forenoon of 5th instant.

No. 8.—With reference to Director of State Railways', Central System, Notification No. 63, dated 4th April 1877, Lieutenant F. T. Maxwell, R.E., joined this Railway on the forenoon of the 1st March 1878.

No. 9.—Mr. J. A. Kearney, Accountant, 4th Grade, attached to the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, Rajputana State Railway, is granted leave on medical certificate for three months from 5th March 1878, under Supplement F, Section 3, of the Civil Leave Code.

No. 10.—With reference to Director of State Railways', Central System, Notification No. 8, dated 11th February 1878, Captain H. S. F. Haynes, R.E., joined this Railway on the forenoon of the 1st March 1878.

WM. J. GALWEY,
Acting Manager.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.**NOTICE.**

It is hereby notified for general information that a Convocation of the University of Calcutta for conferring degrees will be held at the Senate House, College Square, on Saturday, the 16th March, at 4 p.m.

Graduates of the University in Academic Costume are admissible on presenting themselves at the Senate House at 3 p.m.

The Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor will preside.

CHARLES H. TAWNEY,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE, }
The 6th March 1878.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The under-mentioned Licentiate in Civil Engineering has fulfilled the conditions required under para. 8 of the Regulations for admission to the degree of Bachelor in Civil Engineering:—

Ray Jagadischandra, L. C. E.

The following Selections in Languages are appointed for the Examinations of 1880-81:—

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1880.*Latin.*

Elogia Ovidiana, by Thomas Kerchever Arnold.
Sallust

... Catiline.

Greek.

Xenophon
Homer

... Anabasis, Books I & II.
... Iliad, Book I.

Sanskrit.

Extracts from Hitopadesha, Vishnupurāna and Mahābhārat in Rijupat, Part III.
Upakramanika.

Arabic.

Selections* by Major Fuller.

Iqd-i-gul	<i>Persian.</i>
Iqd-i-Manzum.	... Pages 1 to 105.
The Book of Genesis.	<i>Hebrew.</i>
Selections* by the Rev. K. M. Banerjen.	<i>Bengali.</i>
Selections* in Prose by Raja Sivaprasad, C. S. I.	<i>Urdu.</i>
Selections* in Poetry by Mr. Browning.	<i>Hindi.</i>
Rámáyana	... Bálkanda.
Rájñiti	... The first two chapters.
Ramayana	<i>Urya.</i>
Jivancharit	... Sundrakanda.
Batris Singhasan	... Translation from Iswara Chandra Vidyasagara, by Fakeer Chand Senapati.
History of Armenia	... The whole.
Zeneka.	<i>Armenian.</i>
Dammapada-ga-hita	... Books I—III.
	<i>Burmese.</i>
	... Selections (Rangoon Mission Press, 1873).

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS, 1880.

English.
 Mrs. Creighton's life of Sir W. Raleigh.
 Macaulay's Lord Clive; Warren Hastings.
 Mullen's Simple Poems (Rivingstone's English School Classics).
 Scott's Lay of the Last Minstrel.
 Milton's Paradise Lost (Book I).

Livy	<i>Latin.</i>
Virgil	.. Books XXI and XXII.
	.. 5th and 6th books of the Æneid.
Euripides	<i>Greek.</i>
Herodotus	... Medea.
	... Euterpe, Book II.
Raghuvansa	<i>Sanskrit.</i>
Bhattikavya	... Books I to VIII inclusive.
	.. Books I to V do.
Selections* by Mr. Kempson.	<i>Arabic.</i>
Genesis.	<i>Hebrew.</i>
Ruth.	
Psalms, 1 to 72.	
Job, Chapters 1 to 5.	
Sih-kasr-i-zahuri.	<i>Persian.</i>
Ruquat-i-Mirza Bedil.	.. First 25 pages.
Qasaid-i-urfi.	... Ditto.
Sekandar Nama.	... Ditto.

B. A. EXAMINATION, 1881.

Trevelyan's Selections from Macaulay's Writings.	<i>English.</i>
Bacon's Advancement of Learning, Book I.	
Shakespeare's Tempest; As you like it.	
Milton's Paradise Regained.	
Horace	<i>Latin.</i>
Virgil	.. Odes, Books III and IV.
Tacitus	... Georgics, Book IV.
	... Annals, Books I and II.
Sophocles	<i>Greek.</i>
Demosthenes	... Pheloctetes.
	... DeCorona.
Kumar Sambhava	<i>Sanskrit.</i>
Meghaduta.	... Books I to VII.
Sakuntala.	... (Devnagri Recension).

Hebrew.

Deuteronomy.
Psalms, I—XLI.
Isaiah, I—XXXIX.
Daniel, I—VII.
Proverbs.

*Arabic.**

Tarikh-i-Yamani
Hamasa, first 31 pages
Mutanabbi

... }
... } As contained in Selections by Col. Lees.
...

*Persian.**

Veqai Neamat Khan Ali
Durra-i-Nadiri
Qasaid Kháqáni
Qasaid Badar Chachi

... The first half.
... 50 pages from page 181.
... First 50 pages.
... Ditto.

HONOR EXAMINATION, 1881, 1882.

History.

As a period—

The History of England, 1663 to 1688—

- (a) Hallam's Constitutional History of England.
- (b) Guizot's History of Modern Civilization.
- (c) Political Economy.
- (d) Taylor's Historical Evidence.

HONOR EXAMINATION, 1880.

Sanskrit.

Kalidasa
Bhartrihari
Bhavabhuti
Sudraka
Banabhatta
Sriharsha
Magha
Vyasa and Sudraka

... Vikramorvasi.
... Bhattikavya, VI—IX.
... Viracharita, Uttaracharita.
... Mricchakatika.
... Kadamvari.
... Naishadhacharita, II, III, XIV, XVII.
... Sisupalabadha, XIII—XVI inclusive.
... Vedantasutra with Sankara Bhashya, II Adhyaya.
2nd Pada.

Kathá Upanishad
Rig Veda Samhita
Mammata Bhatta
Jagadisa
Vachaspathi Misra
Panini

... 1st and 2nd Adhyays.
... Kavya Prakasa.
... Tarkamrita.
... Tatwa Kaumudi.
... Karaka, Samasa, as in the Siddhanta Kaumudi.

B. A. EXAMINATION, 1880.

Green's Short History of the English People has been substituted for Student's Hume in the B. A. Examination of 1880 and following years

The 5th March 1878.

* Thacker, Spink & Co.

The under-mentioned students have passed the Medical Examinations:—

SECOND M. B. EXAMINATION.

FIRST DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Chakravarti, Biharilal
Maitra, Bipinvihari

... Medical College.
... Ditto.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Gupta, Durgadas
Mitra, Upendranath
Mukhopadhyay, Amarchand
Sadukhan, Khirodchandra
Syed Hossain

... Medical College.
... Ditto.
... Ditto.
... Ditto.
... Ditto.

The under-mentioned candidate has passed the Examination for Honors in Law:—

Ray, Bipinchandra

... Presidency College.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 12th March 1878.

CHARLES H. TAWNEY,
Registrar.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Dated the 13th March 1878.

No. 6.—In accordance with the orders of the Government of India, conveyed in Resolution No. 154, dated 12th instant, in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, the Surveyors and Assistant Surveyors appertaining to the Great Trigonometrical, the Topographical and the Revenue Branches of the Survey Department, under the Government of India, have been amalgamated into one list.

The following Surveyors and Assistant Surveyors are promoted, with effect from the 1st January 1878, to fill vacancies in the several grades and complete the number of officers in each grade as now prescribed :—

Mr. J. S. Pemberton, Surveyor, 4th Grade, to 3rd Grade.	
Mr. R. D. Farrell, do. do. to do.	
Mr. H. R. Littlewood, do. do. to do.	
Mr. J. Newland, Assistant Surveyor, 2nd Grade, to 1st Grade.	
Mr. J. A. Barker, do. do. to do.	
Mr. W. H. Lilley, Assistant Surveyor, 3rd Grade, to 2nd Grade.	
Mr. J. S. Swiney, do. do. to do.	
Mr. G. L. R. Scott, do. do. to do.	
Mr. J. O. Toole, do. do. to do.	
Mr. W. J. Lincoln, do. do. to do.	
Mr. B. Anderson do. do. to do.	
Mr. J. Murphy, Assistant Surveyor, 4th Grade, to 3rd Grade.	
Mr. C. W. J. Ford, do. do. to do.	
Mr. A. W. Smart, do. do. to do.	
Mr. H. G. Young, do. do. to do.	
Mr. P. E. Heberlet, do. do. to do.	

The amalgamated list of Surveyors and Assistant Surveyors will now be as follows :—

SURVEYORS.

1st Grade.—9.

- 1 Mr. H. Duhan.
- 2 „ N. A. Belletty.
- 3 „ G. Housden.
- 4 „ W. H. Patterson.
- „ J. F. Baness.
- 5 „ A. Chamaret.
- 6 „ H. J. Bolst.
- 7 „ H. Beverley.
- 8 „ J. Peyton.
- 9 „ A. D'Souza.

*2nd Grade.—12.**Mr. F. W. Kelly.*

- 1 „ C. W. Campbell.
- 2 „ E. Loftie.
- 3 „ G. H. Blythe.
- 4 „ G. A. M'Gill.
- 5 „ D. Atkinson.
- 6 „ C. J. Neuville.
- 7 „ F. Grant.
- 8 „ L. H. Clarke.
- 9 „ W. Todd.
- 0 „ R. W. Chew.
- 1 „ J. Low.
- 2 „ J. A. Vanderputt.

*3rd Grade.—16.**Mr. W. Sinclair.*

- 1 „ C. Wood.
- 2 „ H. E. T. Keelan.
- 3 „ F. Bell.
- 4 „ P. A. G. Cowley.
- 5 „ G. Atkinson.
- 6 „ A. J. Wilson.
- 7 „ J. A. May.

3rd Grade.—contd.

- 8 Mr. A. D. Smart.
- 9 „ James Todd.
- 10 „ C. David.
- 11 „ G. Rae.
- 12 „ S. M. Smylie.
- 13 „ F. Adams.
- 14 „ J. S. Pemberton.
- 15 „ R. D. Farrell.
- 16 „ H. R. Littlewood.

4th Grade.—22.

- 1 Mr. W. A. Wilson.
- 2 „ W. S. Buttress.
- 3 „ T. W. Reilly.
- 4 „ E. S. P. Atkinson.
- 5 „ W. R. Vyall.
- 6 „ M. J. Ogle.
- 7 „ A. G. Wyatt.
- 8 „ A. M. Lawson.
- 9 „ A. J. Gibson.
- 10 „ H. Pechers.
- 11 „ G. Belcham.
- 12 „ H. Downman.
- 13 „ E. Little.
- 14 „ H. T. Hanby.
- 15 „ J. W. Mitchell.
- 16 „ L. J. Pocock.
- 17 „ G. B. Scott.
- 18 „ A. Christie.
- 19 „ W. O'Sullivan.
- 20 „ N. C. Gwynne.
- 21 „ W. C. Price.
- 22 „ C. H. McA'Fee.

ASSISTANT SURVEYORS.

1st Grade.—23.

- 1 Mr. C. F. Hamer.
- 2 „ C. A. R. Seanlan.
- 3 „ J. H. O'Donel.
- 4 „ A. Chennell.
- 5 „ P. Ford.
- 6 „ A. James.
- 7 „ T. E. M. Claudius.
- 8 „ T. H. Rendell.
- 9 „ R. Todd.

1st Grade.—contd.

- 10 Mr. C. Tapsell.
- 11 „ D. A. King.
- 12 „ R. B. Smart.
- 13 „ F. Kitchen.
- 14 „ W. Stotesbury.
- 15 „ J. W. Macdougall.
- 16 „ Hugh Todd.
- 17 „ E. J. Connor.
- „ J. Connor.

ASSISTANT SURVEYORS—*contd.*

18	Mr.	T. H. Dunne.
	"	W. J. Lane.
19	"	J. Bond.
20	"	C. D. Potter.
21	"	T. Kinney.
22	"	J. Newland.
23	"	J. A. Barker.

2nd Grade.—25.

1	Mr.	E. A. Wainright.
2	"	R. C. D. Ewing.
3	"	W. J. Cornelius.
4	"	W. W. McNair.
5	"	J. T. U. Coxen.
6	"	W. F. Pettigrew.
7	"	G. W. Jarbo.
8	"	J. R. Scott.
9	"	P. J. W. Doran.
	"	<i>J. McIlhatton.</i>
10	"	W. J. Smith.
11	"	H. T. Kitchen.
12	"	A. Cooper.
13	"	J. H. Wilson.
14	"	J. Hickie.
15	"	W. Fielding.
16	"	S. O. Madras.
17	"	G. D. Cusson.
18	"	T. F. Freeman.
19	"	G. C. Swiney.
20	"	W. H. Lilley.
21	"	J. S. Swiney.
22	"	G. L. R. Scott.
23	"	J. O. Toole.
24	"	W. J. Lincoln.
25	"	B. Anderson.

3rd Grade—27.

1	Mr. C. P. Torrens.
2	" C. W. Wilson.
3	" C. W. F. Seyers.
4	" W. Robert.
5	" T. Shaw.
6	" W. H. Penrose.
7	" E. J. Martin.
8	" W. D. Corbett.
9	" A. Bryson.
10	" F. E. Warde.
11	" C. T. Templeton.

12	Mr. J. McCay.
13	„ G. E. Parker.
14	„ G. Campbell.
15	„ W. C. G. Barekley.
16	„ W. Oldham.
17	„ J. C. Clancey.
18	„ J. O. Hughes.
19	„ J. Pocock.
20	„ G. T. Hall.
21	„ G. Vander Beek.
22	„ J. Murray.
23	„ J. Murphy.
24	„ C. W. J. Ford.
25	„ A. W. Smart.
26	„ H. G. Young.
27	„ P. E. Heberlet.

4th Grade.—29.

1	Mr. A. Kitchen.
2	" P. White.
3	" G. H. O'Donel.
4	" B. M. Wilson.
5	" E. P. S. Hill.
6	" E. H. S. Gaspar.
7	" R. R. Dickinson.
8	" E. B. M. Drew.
9	" J. F. Macarthy.
10	" E. Graham.
11	" G. L. Fleming.
12	" G. R. Copping.
13	" G. A. Knight.
14	" D. J. Collins.
15	" P. A. Peters.
16	" H. Corkery.
17	" H. R. Adels.
18	" P. F. Prunty.
19	" J. Keating.
20	" C. S. Kraal.
21	" C. T. J. Dease.
22	" S. F. Norman.
23	" C. Norman.
24	" D. Campbell.
25	" T. Campbell.
26	" R. F. Warwick.
27	" L. F. Berkeley.
28	" J. M. Kennedy.
29	" Vacant.

The names in italics are those of Surveyors and Assistant Survey

copying posts as Draftsmen in the Head-Quarters Office.

J. T. WALKER, Colonel, R. E.,
Surveyor General of India.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 12th March 1878.

LIABILITIES.				Rs.	A.	P.	ASSETS.				Rs.	A.	P.			
Capital, paid-up	...	...	...	2,00,00,000	0	0	Government Securities	...	...	1,06,52,150	1	11
Reserve Fund	...	...	...	18,79,187	0	0	Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	...	...	39,89,882	15	8
	Rs.	A.	P.				Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	...	...	66,72,774	14	8		
Public Deposits at Head Office	...	85,49,977	4 2	}	2,12,23,366	14 3	Bills discounted and purchased at Head Office and Branches	...	...	2,38,04,245	14	0		
Public Deposits at Branches	...	1,26,73,389	10 1				Balances with other Banks	...	...	3,81,414	11	2		
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	...	...	...	2,18,64,358	13	2	Dead Stock	...	...	9,90,957	14	0
Bank Post Bills, &c.	...	...	...	4,31,758	2	0	Stamps	...	...	10,787	13	1
Sundries	...	...	...	8,69,106	1	10	Sundries	...	...	2,57,484	0	0
												4,60,19,608	4	6		
								Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	...	72,35,683	5	8	}	1,96,48,378	10	9
								Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	...	1,24,12,695	5	1				
RUPEES ... 0.62,68,076 15 3								RUPEES ... 6.82,68,076 15 3								

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 108.—*Statement of the Monthly Accounts of the several Branches of the Public Works Department, received in the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, up to the 1st of March 1878.*

PUBLIC WORKS (BUILDINGS AND ROADS BRANCH AND MILITARY WORKS BRANCH) AND TELEGRAPH.				IRRIGATION.				STATE RAILWAYS (CAPITAL).			
Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.	Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.	Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Rajpootana ...	Dec. 1877	Feb. 6, 1878	1	Rajpootana ...	Dec. 1877	Feb. 6, 1878	1	Rangoon and Sit-tang Valley.	Dec. 1877	Jan. 25, 1878
2	Assam ...	Ditto ...	Do. 11, "	2	Bengal ...	Ditto ...	Do. 22, "	2	Calcutta and South-Eastern.	Ditto ...	Feb. 14, "
3	Punjab ...	Ditto ...	Do. 27, "	3	Punjab ...	Ditto ...	Do. 27, "	3	Tirhoot Surveys ...	Ditto ...	Do. 15, "
4	Central India ...	Ditto ...	Do. 27, "	4	North-Western Provinces.	Ditto ...	Mar. 1, "	4	Patna and Gya ...	Ditto ...	Do. 19, "
5	Grand Trunk Road, Lahore to Jhelum.	Ditto ...	Do. 27, "	5	Mysore British Burmah	Ditto ...	Nov. 1877	5	Tirhoot ...	Ditto ...	Do. 23, "
6	Simsa Imperial Circle.	Ditto ...	Do. 27, "	6	Madras ...	Ditto ...	Do. 31, "	6	Rawul Pindies and Attock.	Ditto ...	Do. 27, "
7	Bengal ...	Ditto ...	Do. 28, "	7	Bombay ...	Ditto ...	Feb. 4, "	7	Nulhatree ...	Ditto ...	Do. 27, "
8	Oudh ...	Ditto ...	Do. 28, "					8	Rajpootana ...	Ditto ...	Do. 27, "
9	Cooch ...	Ditto ...	Do. 28, "					9	Indus Valley ...	Ditto ...	Do. 27, "
10	Mysore ...	Ditto ...	Do. 28, "					10	Sindhia ...	Ditto ...	Do. 27, "
11	Boras (Assigned Districts).	Ditto ...	Do. 28, "					11	H. Ikar ...	Ditto ...	Do. 28, "
12	Port Blair ...	Nov. 1877	Jan. 24, "					12	Neemuch ...	Ditto ...	Do. 28, "
13	British Burmah ...	Ditto ...	Do. 25, "					13	Western Rajpootana Nizam's	Ditto ...	Do. 28, "
14	Hyderabad Imperial Madras	Ditto ...	Do. 29, "					14	Jhelum to Rawul Pindies.	Ditto ...	Mar. 1, "
15	North - Western Provinces.	Ditto ...	Do. 31, "					15	Punjab Northern Nagpur and Chhargurh.	Ditto ...	Do. 1, "
16	Military Works ...	Ditto ...	Do. 31, "					16	Nov. 1877	Do. 1, "	Jan. 25, "
17	Buildings under Quetta Agency.	Ditto ...	Feb. 4, "					17	Northern Bengal Store-keeper, Calcutta.	Ditto ...	Do. 28, "
18	Bombay ...	Ditto ...	Do. 11, "					18	Patni Salt Railway Mysore Railway.	Ditto ...	Do. 30, "
19	Indo-European Telegraph.	Ditto ...	Do. 15, "					19	Hudd and Karwar Assm Extension.	Ditto ...	Do. 31, "
20	Central Provinces Indian Telegraph...	Ditto ...	Jan. 21, "					20	Sachinagar Coal Line Survey.	Ditto ...	Do. 31, "
21		Ditto ...	Do. 21, "					21	Bellary and Hubli Wurdah Valley.	Ditto ...	Feb. 5, "
								22	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley.	Ditto ...	Do. 11, "
								23	Dhond and Munnad	Ditto ...	Do. 18, "
									STATE RAILWAYS (REVENUE).		
								1	Calcutta and South-Eastern.	Dec. 1877	Feb. 14, 1878
								2	Nulhatree	Ditto	Do. 27, "
								3	Nizam's	Ditto	Do. 28, "
								4	Northern Bengal	Nov. 1877	Jan. 25, "
								5	Rajpootana	Ditto	Do. 28, "
								6	Neemuch	Ditto	Do. 28, "
								7	Tirhoot	Ditto	Do. 28, "
								8	Holkar	Ditto	Do. 30, "
								9	Punjab Northern Wurdah Valley.	Ditto	Do. 30, "
								10	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley.	Ditto	Feb. 11, "
								11	Khamgaon Gourmootee	Aug. 1877	Oct. 5, 1877
								12		Ditto	Do. 5, "

J. J. McLEOD INNES, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,*

The 12th March 1878.

Accountant General, P. W. Dept.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Allahabad Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.			
Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
58	... D 14—09017	... 20	} The Assistant Secretary to Government, N. W. P. and Oudh.
	D 10—98340	... 5	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

				Rs.	
117	...	D 4-73810	...	50	... Thakoor Din, Allahabad.
40	...	D 11-23704	wrongly		
	...	" -23703	joined	10	... Luchmi Narain Kurra, Allahabad.

ALLAHABAD.—Paper Currency Office; }
The 7th March 1878. }

T. H. S. BIDDULPH,
Asst. Asst. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Office.

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Serial No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
471	... L 93—00180	... 50	Mr. W. Shave.
472	... " —00795	... 50	
473	... " —01729	... 50	
474	... " —01230	... 50	
475	... O 27—47437	... 500	Mr. Framjee Bomanjee.
476	... O 27—58558	... 500	Messrs. Boycunto Nath Ghose & Co.
477	... L 84—23632	... 100	Fida Ali Khan.
478	... O 33—10378	... 100	Kur Moulves Abdoolmajeed.
479	... " —10379	... 100	
480	... L 82—29753	... 100	Mr. A. Percy.
481	... L 69—20762	... 100	
482	... L 66—81782	... 50	
483	... L 27—86895	... 5	
484	... " —86896	... 5	Revd. J. B. Hill.
485	... L 8—27876	... 100	Nowab Amiruddeen.
486	... " —27877	... 100	
487	... " —27878	... 100	
488	... O 33—08902	... 100	Babu Gopaul Kristo Biswas.
489	... O 3—35559	... 20	Babu Krishnadhan Banerjee.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Serial No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
310	... L 27—00655	... 5	Babu Peary Mohan Basu.
311	... " —00656	...	
312	... O 4—46161	... 20	
313	... L 25—75055	... 5	Mr. Khan Mohamed Dhurramay.
314	... L 99—74451	... 10	Babu Kedarnath Singh.
315	... O 1—43624	...	
316	... L 87—52495	... 10	Pursh Ram.
317	... " —09270	...	
318	... L 21—24331	... 5	Babu Manirkchand Bose.
319	... L 17—98636	...	
320	... L 91—62799	... 20	Mr. Thomas Brae.
321	... " —62798	...	
322	... L 17—90679	... 5	Babu Toolshidas Dhur.
323	... " —90688	...	
324	... L 27—88978	... 5	Amir Khan.
325	... " —88979	...	
326	... L 75—88487	... 10	Merkhimiram Moodi
327	... L 84—07924	... 100	Mewa Lal.
328	... L 67—72023	... 50	Mr. H. O. King
329	... L 92—67919	... 50	
330	... O 9—63973	... 10	
331	... O 13—49473	... 10	Babu Rajendra Nath Mukerjee
332	... L 75—73101	... 10	Babu Bonomally Shaw.
333	... L 76—09327	... 10	
334	... L 98—16868	... 10	
335	... " —16893	... 10	
336	... L 78—13689	... 20	Babu Obhoy Churn Guho.
337	... " —13690	... 20	
338	... A 97—39653	... 10	Babu Parbutty Churn Banerjee.
339	... L 49—89246	... 20	Babu Tralokya Nath Burat
340	... O 2—67615	... 20	Messrs. F & C. Oiler
341	... L 94—92509	... 100	Kullian Das Kunhyee Ram.
342	... " —87905	... 100	
343	... L 63—99936	... 20	Puroosh Ram.
344	... L 36—17686	... 20	
345	... L 65—70827	... 20	
346	... A 80—80702	... 10	Babu Ramchurn Banerjee.
347	... L 32—64065	... 10	
348	... L 28—92399	... 5	Babu Kaliprosanna Sing.
349	... L 26—12752	... 5	
350	... A 65—70741	... 10	Babu Joygopaul Soor.
351	... " —80471	... 10	
352	... L 22—45464	... 5	Mr. J. Hine.
353	... O 22—00424	... 20	Mr. E. Emin.
354	... O 20—29587	... 20	Babu Ramesshur Boral.

CALCUTTA.—Paper Currency Office; }
The 15th March 1878.

E. W. KELLNER,
Offg. Asstt. Comm. of Paper Currency.

Nagpur Circle.

HALF NOTES.

Serial No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
2857-76.		Ra.	
2858	... F 8—46045	... 20	Rasa Churn, Tehsildar of Behar.
2859	... " —46046	... 20	
2860	... F 12—57210	... 5	Dongersing Rahadarsing, Parali, Bombay.
2861	... F 12—23270	... 5	Pahmjee Maneckjee, Merchant, Ratlam.

CALCUTTA.—Paper Currency Office; }
The 15th March 1878.

C. G. VANHARTART,
Asstt. to Depy. Asstt. Genl., C. P., in charge of Paper Currency.

Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
139	... B 55-60170	... 50	... C. Mauriappah Moodliar, Head Clerk, District Engineer's Office, Madura.
140	... B 52-80561	... 10	... D. D. Deivasagayam Pillay, of Manamalkudi.
143	... B 55-81833	... 50	... Surgeon D. J. Macdonald, Bengal Army, No. 26, Rundall's Road, Madras.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
293	... B 46-18868	... 5	{ M. Vythendasawmy Iyer, a native of Kulithalay, Trichinopoly District, now residing at Triplicane, 23, Tholasingapermal Street, Madras.
	... B 54-62700	... 20	
294	... B 53-62059	... 10	... T. Aronachellum Moodliar, No. 22, Tharevethe Street, Ulloor, Bangalore.
295	... B 58-12805	... 100	... Mouthoo Iyer, Areca Nut Broker, Nagapatam.
296	... B 54-26560	... 20	... S. Subramania Iyer, Curator, Zillah School, Madras.
297	... B 50-43904	... 100	... Hunjee Abdoola Babu, Anguppen Naick's Street, No. 233, Madras.
298	... B 46-10814	... 5	... V. Samarapoorey Moodhar, Clerk, Office of Controller, Military Accounts, Account Branch, Fort St. George.
299	... B 58-08576	... 100	... V. Choppasawmy, Manager, Octroi Department, Cantonment, Bangalore.

Fort St. George.—Acctt Genl.'s Office, }
The 4th March 1878.

G. W CLINE, LL.D.,
Asstt. to the Acctt. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept.

Lahore Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
21	... E 4-07968	... 50	{ Ram Pertab, Shroff of Subathoo, now care of Budri Dat, Kusnowlie.
	... -07968	... 50	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
5	... E 10-73481	... 10	... Mungal Sain, Murdan.
16	... E 12-21683	... 20	... Qaim Khan, Nowshera.
17	... E 10-74514	... 10	... Ajoodhia Perubad, Nowshera.
20	... E 10-51204	... 10	... Gobind Ram and Kanchand, Lahore.
25	... E 12-49351	... 20	... Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta.
26	... E 10-79098	... 10	... Qaim Deen, Lahore.

LAHORE.—Paper Currency Office; }
The 6th March 1878.

W. T. PIERCY,
Asstt. to Acctt. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

Bombay Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
1878.			
W14	... M 26-17491	... 1,000	Ahmed Suleman, Mandvie, Bombay.
W15	... C 90-98445	... 1,000	{ Mr. J. McCabe, Engine Driver, Jubbulpore.
	... M 26-24480	... 1,000	
	... M 89-06926	... 500	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
H26	... M 28-68868	... 10	{ Ebrahim Abdool Carim, 17, Apollo Street, Bombay.
H27	... M 25-40771	... 100	
	... -47538	... 100	{ Capt. M. J. Macartney, Tanna.
	... -62369	... 100	
	... -83330	... 100	
	... -88179	... 100	
	... C 85-99061	... 50	
H28	... M 30-03921	... 10	... A. Paracawmy Moody, Madras.
H29	... M 28-76826	... 10	{ Manekjee Jivanji, Shaik Abdul Rahman Street, Bombay.
	... -76836	... 10	

BOMBAY.—Paper Currency Dept.; }
The 19th March 1878.

W. WELLS,
Assistant Commissioner.

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY.

Statement of the amount of Cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India.

The 14th March 1878 ... Rs. 1,69,41,572-8-4

W. WATERFIELD,

Treasurer to the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA,
15th March 1878. }

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, METRICALLY VALUED.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED ON		BALANCE OF BULLION		
		General Treasury.	Currency Department.	Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department
1878.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Mar. 4	15,947	1,03,810		73,890	64,79,393	66,99,000
" 5	1,64,286	1,75,166	23,676	2,4,916	64,84,316	65,14,300
" 6	3,64,975	2,14,211		2,5,125	66,04,141	61,60,930
" 7	23,243	2,61,217	23,722	2,8,061	66,91,065	61,74,449
" 8	10,674		12,040	2,70,009	67,8,674	69,61,228
" 9	12,043	2,51,317	24,676	2,82,061	66,18,353	69,71,336

CALCUTTA MINT.
The 11th March 1878. }

J. F. TENNANT,
Offg Mint Master.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 8th March 1878.

GOVERNMENT SIMLA PASSENGER DAK.

Through booking from Umballa to Simla.

Arrangements have been made with effect from the 15th March for booking Express Carriage Daks from Umballa to Kalka, and Express Tonga Daks from Kalka to Simla, at the Calcutta Post Office,* under certain rules and conditions, of which a printed copy can be obtained on application to the Post Master, Calcutta. These arrangements will continue in force till the 25th April.

* Post Master's room, east verandah, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

1. The charge for an Express Carriage Dak from Umballa to Kalka will be Rs. 20. The charge for an Express Tonga Dak from Kalka to Simla will be Rs. 20.

2. From the 1st April three ordinary vans carrying mails will also leave the Umballa Post Office—one in the morning at or about 5 A. M., and two others in the evening at or about 7 P. M. and 9-10 P. M. In each of these vans four seats will be available for passengers (if the weight of the mails admit) at a charge of Rs. 2½ per seat.

3. From the same date, viz., 1st April, two mail tongas will start from Kalka—one at about 8 A. M., and another at about 10-30 A. M. If the weight of mails admit of it, passengers can be accommodated in these tongas at Rs. 5 a seat. Seats in the Mail tongas can be booked only in the Umballa and Kalka Offices.

4. The Tonga Daks are not Government Daks, but those of a private agency called the Mountain Carrying Company, under the management of Mr. Lowrie, and under contract with the Post Office for the conveyance of mails.

TURTON SMITH,

Asst. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

The 26th February 1878.

The Passenger and Mail Cart Service between Caragola and Siligoree, hitherto kept up by the Postal Department, will, in consequence of the opening of the Northern Bengal State Railway, be discontinued from the 1st February 1878.

The 2nd March 1878.

PASSENGER SERVICE.

Messrs. Bird and Company have contracted to carry the Mails between Siliguri and Darjeeling by Tongas.

Passengers are conveyed by these Tongas at the following rates:—

For one seat, a sum not exceeding 8 annas a mile.

For two seats, a sum not exceeding 12 annas a mile.

J. MACFARLAN,

Offg. Post Master General of Bengal.

PASSENGER SERVICE.

Jessore Line.

A carriage line is maintained under contract between Chaudah Station on the Eastern Bengal Railway and Jessore, a distance of 4½ miles. The contractor is bound to start one carriage each way daily to meet the up and down Mail Trains, but he is at liberty to make his own charges for the conveyance of passengers.

The 15th March 1878.

Mails for Ceylon, Straits, Hong-Kong, United States of America, and the Colonies of Queensland, New South Wales and Victoria, via Torres Straits (letters, &c., for the latter colony must be specially superscribed), for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Saturday, the 16th March 1878, at 6 P. M.

Mails for the Straits and Hong-Kong, for transmission per Steamers *Argyll* and *A. Apar*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Saturday, the 16th March 1878, at 6 P. M.

Mails for Rangoon and Moulmein, for transmission per Steamer *Arabia*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 17th March 1878, at 6 P. M.

Mails for Akyah and Kyauk-Pyoo, for transmission per Steamer *Commilla*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 17th March 1878, at 6 P. M.

Mails for Persian Gulf, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Monday, the 18th March 1878, at 6 P. M.

Mails for Port Blair and Camorta, for transmission per Steamer *Satara*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Tuesday, the 19th March 1878, at 6 P. M.

Mails for Madras, Ceylon and the Intermediate Ports, for transmission per Steamer *Malda*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 20th March 1878, at 6 P. M.

Mails for Madras and Ceylon, for transmission per P. and O. Steamer *Poonah*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 20th March 1878, at 6 P. M.

The next Overland Mail *via* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Friday, the 22nd March 1878.

2. Book-post and pattern packets must be posted on the 21st March 1878.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 6 p. m. precisely after which hour overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 6-30 p. m., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, up to 7 p. m.

Mails for Ceylon and the Australian Colonies for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Tuesday, the 26th March 1878, at 6 p. m.

E. C. GEORGE,
Post Master of Calcutta.

NOTICE.

ODDH FOREST DEPARTMENT.

BYRAMGHAT DEPÔT.

On the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

From this date the prices of SâI beams and scantlings supplied from this Depôt will be as follows:—

BEAMS—

21 feet length	@	Rs. 2 10 0	per cubic foot.
22. "	@	" 2 12 0	"
23 "	@	" 2 14 0	"
24 "	@	" 3 0 0	"

Above the lengths given two annas per foot run will be charged. Any inches over the foot will be charged as a foot.

SCANTLINGS—

from 12 to 20 feet	@	Rs. 2 8 0	per cubic foot.
under 12 & over 7 "	@	" 2 4 0	"
under 7 "	@	" 2 0 0	"

The above prices are for ordinary building purposes.

For *planking, sleepers, &c.*, special rates will be fixed by agreement.

The Department will still take orders for buildings all over @ Rs. 2-4-0 per cubic foot, provided the scantlings are taken in fair proportion.

SECOND AND THIRD CLASS TIMBER will be sold, and price fixed by agreement.

AUCTION SALES will be held from time to time to clear off stock.

For further particulars apply to the Officer in charge.

By order of the Conservator, Oudh Forests,
SIMPSON HILLIER,
Assistant Conservator of Forests.

The 1st June 1877.

NOTICE.

Sealed Tenders are invited by the Superintendent of Marine, at the Calcutta Dockyard, up to 12 o'clock noon on Monday, the 18th March 1878, for the supply, by contract, of the articles specified in the several classes entered in the Schedule, for one year from 1st April 1878 to 31st March 1879, or until the date of sanction by Government of new contracts for the year 1879-80.

2. Forms of Tender, with copies of the Schedule, will be supplied by the undersigned and none others will be received. Tenderers must also distinctly understand that any alteration or erasure

in the figures, &c., once entered in the three last columns of the Schedule, *viz.*, "Tendered Rates," "Per" and "Amount of the Tendered Rates," also omission of totals, will render their Tender informal and lead to its rejection.

3. Tenders to be superscribed "Tenders for the supply of Miscellaneous Articles."

4. Tenders will not be received after the hour named.

5. Parties may tender for one or as many complete classes as they please, but not for a portion of class.

6. Parties must show in the Schedule the rate, &c., at which they tender to supply each and every article comprised in one or as many complete classes as they intend to tender.

7. Each Tender, before being opened, must be accompanied with the requisite deposit in cash.

8. Each Tenderer must be prepared to supply all articles equal to the samples produced at the Office of the Superintendent of Marine, which are sealed and kept at his Office for their inspection, and to abide by the conditions specified in the Form of Tender.

9. No reason will be assigned by the Superintendent of Marine for rejection of any Tender, and he does not bind himself to accept the lowest tender.

10. Persons desirous of undertaking the contract can obtain, on application at the Office of the undersigned, printed Forms of Tender and Schedule of the Articles to be supplied, and any other information that may be required connected with the contract, and the conditions the Tenderers must abide by, to prevent their tenders being treated as informal.

G. T. ROBINSON, *Comdr., I. N.*,
Superintendent of Marine.

OFFICE OF THE SUPDT. OF MARINE,
KIDDERPORE;
The 26th February 1878.

NOTICE.

Sealed Tenders are invited by the Superintendent of Marine, at the Calcutta Dockyard, up to 12 o'clock, noon, on Monday, the 18th March 1878, for the supply by contract of the articles of provisions specified in the below Schedule for one year from 1st April 1878 to 31st March 1879, or until the date of sanction by Government of new contracts for the year 1879-80.

Tenders to be superscribed "Tender for the supply of Provisions to the Marine Department."

Tenders will not be received after the hour above named.

Tenders must show a rate for each article, and the provisions must be delivered at the Dockyard free of all contingent charges.

A deposit of (500) five hundred Rupees in Bank of Bengal Receipt only must accompany each Tender, returnable in the cases of parties whose tenders are not entertained except in the case of the successful tenderer, from whom a further sum of (1,000) one thousand Rupees will be taken, and who will have to sign a contract deed within three days from the receipt of the notice of acceptance, and who shall commence to supply provisions, failing which his deposit will be confiscated.

Bills will be paid monthly for the supply of provisions, duly supported by receipts from the Marine Storekeeper.

Samples of each article of provisions are to be submitted along with tenders.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender, nor does the undersigned bind himself to accept the lowest Tender.

G. T. ROBINSON, *Comdr., I.N.*,
Superintendent of Marine.

OFFICE OF THE SUPDT. OF MARINE,
KIDDERPORE DOCKYARD;
The 5th March 1878.

SCHEDULE.

Description of Provisions to be supplied.	Probable annual consumption.	TENDERED RATES.	
		Rate.	Per.
oef, fresh, 1st sort	210 cwt.		lb
lecut, 1st sort	300 "		cwt.
reed, fresh, 1st sort	300 "		lb.
Chillies, dry	100 "		cwt.
Coriander seed	100 "		"
Cumin seed	100 "		"
Garlic	100 "		"
Turnerie	100 "		"
hell, Urhur, 1st sort	400 "		"
lah, salt	400 "		"
lour, 1st sort	400 "		"
bee, Buffalo, 1st sort	400 "		"
eat, Salt Beef...	20 tierces		tierces
	30 barrels		barrels
	30 tierces		barrels of
Do. do. Pork	30 barrels		barrels of
Mutton, fresh, 1st sort	200 cwt.		lb.
Rice, Balam, 1st sort, picked and clean	6,200 "		cwt.
Rice, Table, 1st sort, picked and clean	12 "		"
Salt, 2nd sort	200 "		"
Sugar, Bengal, 2nd sort	1,000 "		"
Tea, same as supplied to Troops	300 "		lb.
Yacon Potatoes	100 "		"
Onions	100 "		"
Greens	100 "		"
Wood, fire	1,500 "		cwt.

NOTICE.

The monuments of the persons named in the list appended in the Karnal Cemeteries are in want of repairs. The friends of the deceased, who desire their maintenance, are requested to communicate with the Deputy Commissioner, Karnal, Panjab, within two months.

This notice is given with reference to the following Rule XII of the rules for the care and use of Government Cemeteries, promulgated with Government of India's Notification (Home Department) No. 421, dated 12th December 1877:—

"RULE XII (1). The Chaplain should communicate with the friends of the deceased when a monument needs repairing, or when such communication is not possible, advertise three times in the *Gazette of India* and the *Gazette of the Province*. If it falls into a ruinous condition, and no party will undertake to restore it, the ruined monument must be made level with the ground during the next repairs, and any slab it contained must be placed over the grave in simple masonry, or be inserted in the wall."

NEW CEMETERY.

1. Major-General W. C. Baddeley, C.B.,—Died 19th December 1842.
2. Alice, wife of Commissary Sergeant P. Donahue,—Died 26th July 1844.
3. Benjamin Raywood, Troop Sergeant-Major, 3rd or K. O. L. D.,—Died 1st June 1843.

4. Brevet Major W. H. Terraneau, 24th N. I.,—Died 11th October 1843.
5. Donald Luis Grant, son of Captain D. M. Cameron, 3rd Regiment, or Buffs,—Died 12th December 1841.
6. William James Hamilton, Lieutenant, Her Majesty's 3rd Regiment, or Buffs,—Died 21st October 1841.
7. Lieutenant F. S. Macmullen, 1st European Light Infantry,—Died 1st November 1842.
8. Ellen Julia Sinclair, infant of Captain Hawthorne, 7th Light Cavalry,—Died 4th November 1842.
9. Francis Thomas, son of Captain Yerbury, Her Majesty's 3rd Light Dragoons,—Died 28th November 1842.
10. Archibald Robert, son of William Johnson,—Died 7th January 1849.
11. George, son of Sergeant William Allsopp, Governor General's Department,—Died 14th August 1847.
12. Edward Paddock, late Sergeant in the Band of Her Majesty's 3rd, or K. O. L. D.,—Died 2nd October 1843.
13. Wife of Private W. Wood, Her Majesty's 3rd, or K. O. L. D.,—Died 1st September 1843.
14. William Perry Colburn, son of Sergeant-Major Colburn, 3rd Regiment, or Buffs,—Died 15th August 1840.
15. John Martin, Overseer, Western Jamna Canal,—Died 3rd November 1858.
16. John Frost, Sergeant, 3rd Light Dragoons,—Died 7th November 1843.
17. John Bond, Apothecary,—Died 19th September 1843.
18. Private John Critcheil, 3rd K. O. L. D.,—Died 2nd October 1843.
19. Elizabeth, wife of T. S. M. T. Clarke, Her Majesty's 3rd K. O. L. D.,—Died 12th September 1843.
20. William, son of Captain H. W. Mathews, 43rd N. I.,—Died 24th June 1842.
21. Jane, wife of I. H. Peter, Apothecary, 1st Engineers,—Died 5th November 1842.

OLD CEMETERY.

22. Sergeant Fitzgerald, Her Majesty's 31st Regiment,—Died 22nd June 1833.
John Isaac Fitzgerald, son of Sergeant Fitzgerald,—Died 23rd July 1831.
Catherine, wife of Sergeant Fitzgerald,—Died 10th August 1832.
23. Susan Margaret Lamb, daughter of Sergeant Patrick, 4th Company, 2nd B. Artillery,—Died 27th September 1859.
24. James Winn, Apothecary,—Died 30th May 1813.
Jessy, daughter of above,—Died 29th May 1843.
Henrietta, daughter of above,—Died 4th January 1833.
Henrietta, wife of above,—Died 10th December 1833.
25. William Edwin Charles Vallentine,—Died 22nd May 1835.
26. Elizabeth Jane, daughter of Conductor Thomas Steel,—Died 5th June 1834.
27. Elizabeth, infant daughter of Color Sergeant I. N. Haseltine, 13th N. I., and Charlotte, his wife,—Died 10th October 1838.

28. Private Peter Walsh, 3rd Regiment, or Buffs,—Died 12th December 1840.
29. Jane, wife of Bombardier W. Dixon, 1st B. H. A.,—Died 10th May 1841.
30. Susan, infant daughter of Lieutenant Alexander, 5th L. C.,—Died 11th June 1829.
31. Francis S. Brownlow, son of Captain Brownlow, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General,—Died 26th July 1839.
32. Surgeon Andrew Stratton, 2nd L. C.,—Died 27th September 1829.
33. Captain E. C. T. B. Hughes, Regiment of Artillery,—Died 16th October 1837.
34. Sarah, wife of Mr. John Sperrin, Deputy Assistant Commissary of Ordnance,—Died 27th November 1837.
35. Captain John Dethich Crommelin, Bengal Horse Artillery,—Died 7th September 1830.
36. Erroll Blake, Lieutenant, Bengal Regiment of Artillery, brother to Lord Wallacecourt,—Died 3rd September 1827.
37. Elizabeth, wife of J. Feeney, Ordnance Commissariat,—Died 1st August 1828.
38. Private James Ellen, 3rd K. O. L. D.,—Died 1st January 1841.
39. Thomas Johnson, 3rd Regiment, or Buffs,—Died 25th May 1811.
40. Theophilus McPherson, son of Thomas Theophilus Metcalfe, C. S.,—Died 15th July 1821.
41. John Albert, son of Sergeant Albert, Madras Commissariat Department,—Died 5th May 1811.
42. James, infant son of Captain J. D. Parsons, Sub-Assistant Commissary General,—Died 15th July 1825.
43. Anne Lockington, wife of Mr. Richard Lockington,—Died 3rd February 1834.
44. Ensign James Cooper, 31st Foot,—Died 9th July 1835.
45. Robert, infant son of James and Jane Dunbar,—Died 24th June 1824.
46. Neil Mulhern, late Quarter Master Sergeant, 31st Regiment of Foot,—Died 25th November 1834.
47. Captain Alexander Beatty, 31st Foot,—Died 26th May 1834.
48. Lieutenant George Allen, 7th L. C.,—Died 20th October 1821.
49. John Henry, infant son of Major Henry Howtre,—Died 3rd July 1824.
50. Margaret, wife of Sergeant-Major William Martin, 23rd N. I.,—Died 18th January 1832.
51. Francis Russel Eager, Major, 31st Foot,—Died 21st December 1832.
52. Eleanor Elizabeth, wife of Richard Laughton, Assistant Surgeon, Bengal Establishment,—Died 16th May 1830.
53. Mary Vincent McDowell, infant of James and Julia McDowell,—Died 1st September 1824.
54. Lieutenant-Colonel Dickson, Commanding VII Light Cavalry,—Died 24th July 1828.
55. John Henry, infant of Charles Radoek, Riding Master, 3rd B. H. Artillery,—Died 5th May 1833.
56. Henry Shill White, Cornet, 2nd Native Cavalry,—Died 25th December 1816.
57. Emily, infant of Color Sergeant Hallasey, 13th L. Infantry,—Died 26th August 1856.
58. Lieutenant John Frederick Sandford, 19th N. I.,—Died 16th May 1816.
59. George Richard West, Quarter Master Sergeant, 3rd B. H. A.,—Died 18th January 1835.
60. James Byrnes, Musician, 13th Light Infantry,—Died 30th July 1838.
61. Corporal Bartholomew Hart, Native of Glenmore, Cork, Ireland, 31st Regiment,—Died 24th September 1833.
62. Richard Green, Musician, 13th Light Infantry,—Died 26th April 1856.
63. Private Henry Appleton, 13th Light Infantry,—Died 4th January 1837.
64. Catherine, infant of Sergeant Michael Kelley, 13th Light Infantry,—Died 18th December 1840.
65. Private Michael Morrissey, 13th Light Infantry,—Died 17th October 1836.
66. James Darress, Musician, 13th Light Infantry,—Died 8th March 1836.
67. Captain R. T. Greene, 31st Foot,—Died 21st December 1835.
68. Lieutenant William Talbot Shakespeare, 13th Regiment Light Infantry,—Died 8th April 1838.
69. Richard Fitzgerald, son of Lieutenant George King, 13th Light Infantry,—Died 27th August 1838.
70. Matilda, daughter of Major Stephen Swayne, Commanding 5th Regiment, B. N. I.,—Died 18th August 1810.
71. Lieutenant Fred. Jenkins, 44th Regiment,—Died 9th September 1840.
72. Captain R. E. Kelly, 13th Light Infantry,—Died 11th September 1838.
73. Surgeon Oswald Hunter, M. D., 6th Light Cavalry,—Died 14th January 1820.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1878.

{ Register
No. 33.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT,
1866, AND OF THE PUNJAB BANK, LIMITED.

The creditors of the above-named Company are required, on or before the 15th day of April 1878, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims and the names and addresses of their attorneys or pleaders, if any, to the Alliance Bank of Simla, Limited, Lahore, the Official Liquidator of the said Company; and if so required by notice in writing from the said Official Liquidator, are by their attorneys or pleaders to come in and prove their said debts or claims, at the Court of the Judicial Assistant, Lahore, at such time as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

The 1st day of May 1878 at 1 o'clock P.M., at Lahore, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the debts and claims.

Dated this 19th day of January 1878.

F. BULLOCK,
Judicial Assistant, Lahore.

PROMISSORY NOTE.

Lost

Government Promissory Note No. 047264, dated 31st May 1859, for Rs. 500, at 5½ per cent. Any one finding it will be rewarded, if required, on handing the Note over to the Manager, Purvis' Agency, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

F. A. H. ELLIOT,
Bombay Civil Service.

BARODA,
The 24th September 1877.



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PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 8th March 1878, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT NO. VII OF 1878.

THE INDIAN FOREST ACT, 1878.

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SCHEDULE.

An Act to amend the law relating to Forests, the transit of forest-produce, and the duty leviable on timber.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to Forests, the transit of forest-produce and the duty leviable on timber; It hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

1. This Act may be called "The Indian Forest Act, 1878:—"

It shall come into force at once in the territories respectively administered by the Governor of Bombay in Council, the Lieutenant-Governors of the Lower Provinces, the North-Western Provinces, and the Panjáb, (except the District of Hazára), and the Chief Commissioners of Oudh, the Central Provinces and Assam.

And any other Local Government may from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, extend, by notification in the local official Gazette, this Act to all or any of the territories for the time being under its administration.

On and from the date on which this Act comes into force in any of the said territories, the enactments mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed in such territories. But all rules made under or validated by any of the said enactments and in force at the date of such repeal shall, so far as they are consistent with this Act, be deemed to have been made and published hereunder.

2. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context,—

"Forest-officer" means any person whom the Governor General in Council, or the Local Government or

any officer empowered by the Governor General in Council or the Local Government in this behalf, may from time to time appoint by name, or as holding an office, to carry out all or any of the purposes of this Act, or to do anything required by this Act or any rule made under this Act to be done by a Forest-officer:

"Tree" includes bamboos, stumps and brushwood:

"Timber" includes trees and bamboos when they have fallen or have been felled, and all wood, whether cut up, or fashioned or hollowed-out for cart-wheels, mortars, canoes or other purposes or not:

"Forest-produce" includes the following when found in, or brought from, a forest, that is to say,—

minerals (including limestone and laterite), surface soil, trees, timber, grass, peat, canes, creepers, reeds, leaves, moss, flowers, fruits, roots, juice, catechu, bark, honey, wax, lac, caoutchouc, gum, wood-oil, grass-oil, resin, varnish, silk-worms and cocoons, shells, skins, tusks, bones and horns:

"Forest-offence" means an offence punishable under this Act, or under any rule made under this Act:

"Cattle" includes elephants, camels, buffaloes, horses, mares, geldings, ponies, colts, fillies, mules, asses, pigs, rams, ewes,

"Cattle."

sheep, lambs, goats and kids:

"River" includes streams, canals, creeks and other channels, natural or artificial.

"River."

CHAPTER II.

OF RESERVED FORESTS.

3. The Local Government may from time to time constitute any forest-land or waste-land which is the property of Government, or over which the Government has proprietary rights, or to the whole or any part of the forest-produce of which the Government is entitled, a Reserved Forest in the manner hereinafter provided.

4. Whenever it is proposed to constitute any land a Reserved Forest, the Local Government may publish a notification in the local official Gazette—

(a) declaring that it is proposed to constitute such land a reserved forest;

(b) specifying the limits of such forest; and

(c) appointing an officer (hereinafter called "the Forest Settlement Officer") to inquire into and determine the existence, nature and extent of any rights alleged to exist in favour of any person in or over any land comprised within such limits, or in or over any forest-produce, and to deal with the same as provided in this chapter.

Explanation 1.—For the purpose of clause (b) of this section, it shall be sufficient to describe the limits of the forest by roads, rivers, ridges or other well-known or readily intelligible boundaries.

The officer appointed under clause (c) of this section shall ordinarily be a person not holding any forest-office except that of Forest Settlement Officer.

Nothing in this section shall prevent the Local Government from appointing any number of officers not exceeding three, not more than one of whom shall be a person holding any forest-office except as aforesaid, to perform the duties of a Forest Settlement Officer under this Act.

5. During the interval between the publication of such notification and the date fixed by the notification under section nineteen, no right shall be acquired in or over the land comprised in such notification, except by succession or under a grant or contract in writing made or entered into by or on behalf of Government or some person in whom such right was vested when the former notification was issued; and no fresh clearings for cultivation or for any other purpose shall be made in such land.

6. When a notification has been issued under section four, the Forest Settlement Officer shall publish in the language of the country, in every town and village in the neighbourhood of the land comprised therein, a proclamation—

(a) specifying the limits of the proposed forest;

(b) explaining the consequences which, as herein-after provided, will ensue on the reservation of such forest; and

(c) fixing a period of not less than three months from the date of such proclamation, and requiring every person claiming any right mentioned in section four or five either to present to such officer within such period a written notice specifying, or to appear before him and state, the nature of such right and the amount and particulars of the compensation (if any) claimed in respect thereof.

7. The Forest Settlement Officer shall take down in writing all statements made under section six, and shall, at some convenient place, enquire into all claims duly preferred under that section, and the existence of any rights mentioned in section four or five and not claimed under section six, so far as the same may be ascertainable from the records of Government and the evidence of any persons likely to be acquainted with the same.

8. For the purposes of such enquiry, the Forest Settlement Officer may exercise the following powers, that is to say:—

(a) power to enter, by himself or any officer authorized by him for the purpose, upon any land, and to survey, demarcate, and make a map of the same; and

(b) the powers of a Civil Court in the trial of suits.

9. Rights in respect of which no claim has been preferred under section six, and of the existence of which no knowledge has been acquired by enquiry under section seven, shall be extinguished, unless before the notification under section nineteen is published the person claiming them satisfies the Forest Settlement Officer that he had sufficient cause for not preferring such claim within the period fixed under section six.

10. In the case of a claim to a right in or over any land, other than a right of way or pasture or to forest-produce or a watercourse, the Forest Settlement Officer shall pass an order admitting or rejecting the same in whole or in part.

If such claim is admitted in whole or in part, the Forest Settlement Officer shall either (1) exclude such land from the limits of the proposed Forest; or (2) come to an agreement with the owner thereof for the surrender of his rights; or (3) proceed to acquire such land in the manner provided by the Land Acquisition Act, 1870.

For the purpose of so acquiring such land—

(a) the Forest Settlement Officer shall be deemed to be a Collector proceeding under the Land Acquisition Act, 1870;

(b) the claimant shall be deemed to be a person interested and appearing before him in pursuance of a notice given under section nine of that Act;

(c) the provisions of the preceding sections of that Act shall be deemed to have been complied with; and

(d) the Collector, with the consent of the claimant, or the Court, with the consent of both parties,

may award compensation in land, or partly in land and partly in money.

11. In the case of a claim to rights of pasture or to forest-produce, the Forest Settlement Officer shall pass an order admitting or rejecting the same in whole or in part.

12. The Forest Settlement Officer, when passing any order under section eleven, shall record, so far as may be practicable,—

(a) the name, father's name, caste, residence and occupation of the person claiming the right;

(b) the designation, position and area of all fields or groups of fields (if any), and the designation and position of all buildings (if any), in respect of which the exercise of such rights is claimed.

13. If the Forest Settlement Officer admits in whole or in part any claim under section eleven, he shall also record the extent to which the claim is so admitted, specifying the number and description of the cattle which the claimant is from time to time entitled to graze in the forest, the season during which such pasture is permitted, the quantity of timber and other forest-produce which he is from time to time authorised to take or receive, or such other particulars as the case may require. He shall also record whether the timber or other forest-produce obtained by the exercise of the rights claimed may be sold or bartered.

14. After making such record, the Forest Settlement Officer shall, to the best of his ability, and having due regard to the maintenance of the Reserved Forest in respect of which the claim is made, pass such orders as will ensure the continued exercise of the rights so admitted. For this purpose, the Forest Settlement Officer may—

(a) set out some other forest-tract of sufficient extent, and in a locality reasonably convenient for the purposes of such claimants, and record an order conferring upon them a right of pasture or to forest-produce (as the case may be) to the extent so admitted; or

(b) so alter the limits of the proposed Forest as to exclude forest-land of sufficient extent, and in a locality reasonably convenient, for the purposes of the claimants; or

(c) record an order, continuing to such claimants a right of pasture or to forest-produce (as the case may be), to the extent so admitted, at such seasons, within such portions of the proposed Forest and under such rules as may from time to time be prescribed by the Local Government.

15. In case the Forest Settlement Officer finds it impossible, having due regard to the maintenance of the Reserved Forest, to make such settlement under section fourteen as shall ensure the continued exercise of the said rights to the extent so admitted, he shall (subject to such rules as the Local Government may from time to time prescribe in this behalf) commute such rights, either by the payment to such persons of a sum of money in lieu thereof, or by the grant of land, or in such other manner as he thinks fit.

16. Any person who has made a claim under this Act, or any Forest-officer or other person generally or specially empowered by the Local Government in this behalf, may, within three months from the date of the order passed on such claim by the Forest Settlement Officer under section ten, eleven, fourteen or fifteen, present an appeal from such order to such officer of the Revenue Department, of rank not lower than that of a Collector or Deputy Commissioner, as the Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the local official Gazette, appoint by name, or as holding an office, to hear appeals from such orders:

Provided that if the Local Government establishes (as it is hereby empowered to do) a Court (hereinafter called the Forest Court) composed of three persons to be appointed by the Local Government, such appeals shall be presented to such Court.

17. Every appeal under section sixteen shall be made by petition in writing, and may be delivered to the Forest Settlement Officer, who shall forward it without delay to the authority competent to hear the same.

If the appeal be to an officer appointed under section sixteen, it shall be heard in the manner prescribed for the time being for the hearing of appeals in matters relating to land-revenue.

If the appeal be to the Forest-court, the Court shall fix a day and a convenient place in the neighbourhood of the proposed forest for hearing the appeal, and shall give notice thereof to the parties, and shall hear such appeal accordingly.

The order passed thereon by such officer or Court, or by the majority of the members of such Court, shall be final, subject to revision by the Local Government.

18. The Local Government, or any person who has made a claim under this Act, may appoint any person to appear, plead and act on its or his behalf before the Forest Settlement Officer, or the appellate officer or Court, in the course of any inquiry or appeal under this Act.

19. When the following events have occurred (namely),—

(a) the period fixed under section six for preferring claims has elapsed, and all claims (if any) made within such period have been disposed of by the Forest Settlement Officer; and

(b) if such claims have been made, and the period limited by section sixteen for appealing from the orders passed on such claims has elapsed, and all appeals (if any) presented within such period have been disposed of by the appellate officer or Court; and

(c) all lands (if any) to be included in the proposed forest, which the Forest Settlement Officer has, under section ten, elected to acquire under the Land Acquisition Act, 1870, have become vested in the Government under section sixteen of that Act,

the Local Government may publish a notification in the local official Gazette, specifying definitely, according to boundary-marks erected or otherwise,

the limits of the forest which it is intended to reserve, and declaring the same to be reserved from a date fixed by such notification.

From the date so fixed, such forest shall be deemed to be a Reserved Forest.

20. The Forest-officer shall, before the date fixed by such notification, cause a translation thereof into the language of the country to be published in every town and village in the neighbourhood of the forest.

21. The Local Government may, within five years from the publication of any notification under section nineteen, revise any arrangement made under section fourteen or seventeen, and may, for this purpose, rescind or modify any order made under section fourteen or seventeen, and direct that any one of the proceedings specified in section fourteen be taken in lieu of any other of such proceedings, or that the rights admitted under section eleven be commuted under section fifteen.

22. No right of any description shall be acquired in or over a Reserved Forest, except by succession or under a grant or contract in writing made by or on behalf of the Government or of some person in whom such right was vested when the notification under section nineteen was issued.

23. Notwithstanding anything contained in section twenty-two, no right continued under section fourteen, clause (c), shall be alienated by way of grant, sale, lease, mortgage or otherwise, without the sanction of the Local Government: provided that when any such right is appendant to any land or house, it may be sold or otherwise alienated with such land or house.

No timber or other forest-produce obtained in exercise of any such right shall be sold or bartered except to such extent as may have been admitted in the order recorded under section thirteen.

24. The Forest-officer may from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Local Government or of any officer duly authorized in that behalf, stop any public or private way or water-course in a Reserved Forest; provided, that a substitute for the way or water-course so stopped, which the Local Government deems to be reasonably convenient, already exists, or has been provided or constructed by the Forest-officer in lieu thereof.

25. Any person who—

(a) makes any fresh clearing prohibited by section five, or

(b) sets fire to a Reserved Forest, or kindles any fire in such manner as to endanger the same; or who, in a Reserved Forest,

(c) kindles, keeps or carries any fire except at such seasons as the Forest-officer may from time to time notify in this behalf;

(d) trespasses or pastures cattle or permits cattle to trespass;

(e) causes any damage by negligence in felling any tree or cutting or dragging any timber ;

(f) fells, girdles, lops, taps or burns any tree, or strips-off the bark or leaves from, or otherwise damages, the same ;

(g) quarries stone, burns lime or charcoal, or collects, subjects to any manufacturing process or removes, any forest-produce ;

(h) clears or breaks up any land for cultivation, or any other purpose ; or,

(i) in contravention of any rules which the Local Government may from time to time prescribe, kills or catches elephants, hunts, shoots, fishes, poisons water, or sets traps or snares ;

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, or with both, in addition to such compensation for damage done to the forest as the convicting Court may direct to be paid.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to prohibit (a) any act done by permission in writing of the Forest-officer, or under any rule made by the Local Government ; or (b) the exercise of any right continued under section fourteen, clause (c), or created by grant or contract in writing made by or on behalf of Government under section twenty-two.

Whenever fire is caused wilfully or by gross negligence in a Reserved Forest, the Local Government may (notwithstanding that any penalty has been inflicted under this section) direct that in such forest or any portion thereof the exercise of all rights of pasture or to forest-produce shall be suspended for such period as it thinks fit.

26. The Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, by notification in the local official Gazette, direct that, from a date fixed by such notification, any forest or any portion thereof reserved under this Act shall cease to be a Reserved Forest.

From the date so fixed, such forest or portion shall cease to be reserved ; but the rights (if any) which have been extinguished therein shall not revive in consequence of such cessation.

CHAPTER III.

OF VILLAGE-FORESTS.

27. The Local Government may from time to time assign to any village-community the rights of Government to or over any land which has been constituted a Reserved Forest, and may cancel such assignment. All forests so assigned shall be called Village-forests.

The Local Government may from time to time make rules for regulating the management of Village-forests, prescribing the conditions under which the community to which any such assignment is made may be provided with timber or other forest-produce, or pasture, and their duties for the protection and improvement of such forest.

All provisions of this Act relating to Reserved Forests shall (so far as they are consistent with the rules so made) apply to Village-forests.

CHAPTER IV.

OF PROTECTED FORESTS.

28. The Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the local official Gazette, declare "Protected Forests." the provisions of this chapter applicable to any forest-land or waste-land which is not included in a Reserved Forest, but which is the property of Government, or over which the Government has proprietary rights, or to the whole or any part of the forest-produce of which the Government is entitled.

The forest-land and waste-lands comprised in any such notification shall be called a "Protected Forest."

No such notification shall be made unless the nature and extent of the rights of Government and of private persons in or over the forest-land or waste-land comprised therein have been enquired into and recorded at a survey or settlement, or in such other manner as the Local Government thinks sufficient.

Every such record shall be presumed to be correct until the contrary is proved.

Provided that, if in the case of any forest-land or waste-land, the Local Government thinks that such enquiry and record are necessary, but that they will occupy such length of time as that the rights of Government will in the meantime be endangered, the Local Government may (pending such enquiry and record) declare such land to be a protected forest, but so as not to abridge or affect any existing rights of individuals or communities.

29. The Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the local official Gazette,—

(a) declare any class of trees in a protected forest, or any trees in any such forest, to be reserved from a date fixed by such notification ;

(b) declare that a portion of such forest be closed for such term not exceeding twenty years as the

Local Government thinks fit, and that the rights of private persons (if any) over such portion shall be suspended during such term : provided that the remainder of such forest be sufficient, and in a locality reasonably convenient, for the due exercise of the rights suspended in the portion so closed ;

(c) prohibit, from a date fixed as aforesaid, the quarrying of stone, or the burning of lime or charcoal, or the collection or subjection to any manufacturing process, or removal, of

any forest-produce, in any such forest, and the breaking up or clearing for cultivation, for building, for herding cattle or for any other purpose, any land in any such forest : and

(d) alter or cancel such declaration or prohibition.

30. The Collector or Deputy Commissioner of the district shall cause a translation into the language of the district, of every notification issued under section twenty-nine, to be affixed in a conspicuous place in every town and village in the neighbourhood of the forest comprised in the notification.

31. The Local Government may from time to time make rules to regulate the following matters :—

Power to make rules for protected forests.

(a) the cutting, sawing, conversion and removal of trees and timber, and the collection, manufacture and removal of forest-produce, from protected forests ;

(b) the granting of licenses to the inhabitants of towns and villages in the vicinity of protected forests to take trees, timber or other forest-produce for their own use, and the production and return of such licenses by such persons ;

(c) the granting of licenses to persons felling or removing trees or timber or other forest-produce from such forests for the purposes of trade, and the production and return of such licenses by such persons ;

(d) the payments (if any) to be made by the persons mentioned in clauses (b) and (c) of this section, for permission to cut such trees, or to collect and remove such timber or other forest-produce ;

(e) the other payments, if any, to be made by them in respect of such trees, timber and produce, and the places where such payments shall be made ;

(f) the examination of forest-produce passing out of such forests ;

(g) the clearing and breaking up of land for cultivation or other purposes in such forests ;

(h) the protection from fire of timber lying in such forests and of trees reserved under section twenty-nine ;

(i) the cutting of grass and pasturing of cattle in such forests ;

(j) killing or catching elephants, hunting, shooting, fishing, poisoning water, and setting traps or snares in such forests ;

(k) the protection and management of any portion of a forest closed under section twenty-nine ;

(l) the exercise of rights referred to in section twenty-eight.

Penalties for acts in contravention of notification under section 29.

32. Any person who commits any of the following offences :—

(a) fells, girdles, lops, taps or burns any tree reserved under section twenty-nine, or strips off the bark or leaves from, or otherwise damages, any such tree ;

(b) contrary to any prohibition under section twenty-nine, quarries any stone, or burns any lime or charcoal, or collects, subjects to any manufacturing process, or removes, any forest-produce ;

(c) contrary to any prohibition under section twenty-nine, breaks up or clears for cultivation or any other purpose any land in any protected forest ;

(d) sets fire to such forest, or kindles a fire without taking all reasonable precautions to prevent its spreading to any trees reserved under section twenty-nine, whether standing, fallen or felled, or to any closed portion of such forest ;

(e) leaves burning any fire kindled by him in the vicinity of any such trees or closed portion ;

(f) fells any tree or drags any timber so as to damage any tree reserved as aforesaid ;

(g) permits cattle to damage any such tree ;

(h) infringes any rule made under section thirty-one,

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

33. Nothing in this chapter shall be deemed to prohibit any act done with the permission in writing of the Forest-officer, or in accordance with rules made under section thirty-one, or (except as regards any portion of a forest closed under section twenty-nine) in the exercise of any right recorded under section twenty-eight.

CHAPTER V.

FORESTS UNDER CONSERVANCY ADMINISTRATION WHEN THIS ACT COMES INTO FORCE.

34. Within twelve months from the date on which this Act comes into force in the territories administered by any Local Government, such Government shall, after consideration of the rights of

the Government and private persons in all forest-lands or waste-lands then under its executive control for purposes of Forest Conservancy, determine which of such lands (if any) can, according to justice, equity and good conscience, be classed as Reserved Forests or Protected Forests under this Act, and declare, by notification in the local official Gazette, any lands so classed to be Reserved or Protected Forests, as the case may be :

Provided that such declaration shall not affect any rights of the Government or private persons to or over any land or forest-produce in any such forest, which have, previous to the date of such declaration, been enquired into, settled and recorded in a manner which the Local Government thinks sufficient :

Provided also that if any such rights have not on such date been so enquired into, settled and recorded, the Local Government shall direct that the same shall be enquired into, settled and recorded in the manner provided by this Act for Reserved or Protected Forests, as the case may be ; and until such enquiry, settlement and record have been completed, no such declaration shall abridge or affect such rights.

CHAPTER VI.

OF THE CONTROL OVER FORESTS AND LANDS NOT BEING THE PROPERTY OF GOVERNMENT.

35. The Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the local official Gazette, regulate or prohibit in any forest or waste-land—

(a) the breaking up or clearing of land for cultivation ;

(b) the pasturing of cattle ;

(c) the firing or clearing of the vegetation ;

when such regulation or prohibition appears necessary for any of the following purposes :—

First.—For protection against storms, winds, rolling stones, floods and avalanches ;

Second.—For the preservation of the soil on the ridges and slopes, and in the valleys, of hilly tracts, the prevention of landslips and of the formation of ravines and torrents, and the protection of land against erosion, or the deposit thereon of sand, stones or gravel ;

Third.—For the maintenance of a water-supply in springs, rivers and tanks;

Fourth.—For the protection of roads, bridges, railways and other lines of communication;

Fifth.—For the preservation of the public health;

and may alter or cancel such notification.

The Local Government may, for any such purpose, construct at its own expense, in or upon any forest or waste-land, such work as it thinks fit:

Provided that no such notification shall be made or work begun until after the issue of a notice to the owner of such forest or land, calling on him to shew cause, within a reasonable period to be specified in such notice, why such notification should not be made or work constructed, and until his objections (if any) and any evidence he may produce in support of the same have been heard by an officer duly appointed in that behalf, and have been considered by the Local Government.

36. In case of neglect of, or wilful disobedience

Power to assume management of forests. to, any regulation or prohibition under section thirty-five, or if the purposes of any work to be constructed under that section so require, the Local Government may, after notice in writing to the owner of such forest or land, and after considering his objections (if any), place the same under the control of a Forest-officer, and may declare that all or any of the provisions of this Act relating to Reserved Forests shall apply to such forest or land.

The nett profits (if any) arising from the management of such forest or land shall be paid to the said proprietor.

37. In any case under this chapter in which

Expropriation of forests in certain cases. the Local Government considers that, in lieu of placing the forest or land under the control of a Forest-officer, the same should be acquired for public purposes, the Local Government may proceed to acquire it in the manner prescribed by the Land Acquisition Act, 1870.

The owner of any forest or land comprised in any notification under section thirty-five may, at any time not less than three or more than twelve years from the date thereof, require that such forest or land shall be acquired for public purposes, and the Local Government shall acquire such forest or land accordingly.

38. The owner of any land or, if there be more

Protection of forests at request of owners. than one owner thereof, the owners of shares therein amounting in the aggregate to at least two-thirds thereof may, with a view to the formation or conservation of forests thereon, represent in writing to the Collector or Deputy Commissioner their desire—

(a) that such land be managed on their behalf by the Forest-officer as a Reserved or a Protected Forest on such terms as may be mutually agreed upon; or

(b) that all or any of the provisions of this Act be applied to such land.

In either case, the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, apply to such land such provisions of this Act as it thinks suitable to the circumstances thereof and as may be desired by the applicants.

Any such notification may be altered or cancelled by a like notification.

CHAPTER VII.

OF THE DUTY ON TIMBER.

39. The Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may levy a duty in such manner, at such places, and at such rates, as it may from time to time prescribe by notification in the local official Gazette on all timber—

(a) which is produced in British India, and in respect of which the Government has any right;

(b) which is brought from any place beyond the frontier of British India.

In every case in which such duty is directed to be levied *ad valorem*, the Local Government may, with the like sanction, from time to time fix, by like notification, the value on which such duty shall be assessed.

All duties on timber, which, at the time when this Act comes into force in any territory, are levied therein under the authority of the Local Government, shall be deemed to be and to have been duly levied under the provisions of this Act.

40. Nothing in this chapter shall be deemed to

Limit not to apply to purchase-money or royalty. limit the amount (if any) chargeable as purchase-money or royalty on any timber or other forest-produce, although the same is levied on such timber or produce while in transit, in the same manner as duty is levied.

CHAPTER VIII.

OF THE CONTROL OF TIMBER AND OTHER FOREST-PRODUCE IN TRANSIT.

41. The control of all rivers and their banks as regards the floating of timber, as well as the control of all timber and other forest-produce in transit by land or water, is vested in the Local Government, and it may from time to time make rules to regulate the transit of all timber and other forest-produce.

Such rules may (among other matters)—

(a) prescribe the routes by which alone timber and other forest-produce may be imported, exported or moved, into, from, or within, British India;

(b) prohibit the import and export or moving of such timber or other produce without a pass from an officer duly authorized to issue the same, or otherwise than in accordance with the conditions of such pass;

(c) provide for the issue, production and return of such passes and for the payment of fees therefor;

(d) provide for the stoppage, reporting, examination and marking of timber or other forest-produce in transit, in respect of which there is reason to believe that any money is payable to Government on account of the price thereof, or on account of any duty, fee, royalty or charge due thereon, or to which it is desirable for the purposes of this Act to affix a mark;

(e) provide for the establishment and regulation of depôts to which such timber or other produce

shall be taken by those in charge of it for examination, or for the payment of such money, or in order that such marks may be affixed to it; and the conditions under which such timber or other produce shall be brought to, stored at, and removed from, such depôt;

(f) prohibit the closing up or obstructing of the channel or banks of any river used for the transit of timber or other forest-produce, and the throwing of grass, brushwood, branches and leaves into any such river, or any act which may cause such river to be closed or obstructed;

(g) provide for the prevention and removal of any obstruction of the channel or banks of any such river, and for recovering the cost of such prevention or removal from the person whose acts or negligence necessitated the same;

(h) prohibit absolutely or subject to conditions, within specified local limits, the establishment of saw-pits, the converting, cutting, burning, concealing or marking of timber, the altering or effacing of any marks on the same, and the possession or carrying of marking-hammers or other implements used for marking timber;

(i) regulate the use of property-marks for timber, and the registration of such marks; prescribe the time for which such registration shall hold good; limit the number of such marks that may be registered by any one person, and provide for the levy of fees for such registration.

42. The Local Government may by such rules

Penalty for breach of rules made under section 41. prescribe as penalties for the infringement thereof imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or both.

Double penalties may be inflicted in cases where the offence is committed after sunset and before sunrise, or after preparation for resistance to lawful authority, or if the offender has been previously convicted of a like offence.

43. The Government shall not be responsible for

Government and forest officers not liable for damage to forest-produce at depôt. any loss or damage which may occur in respect of any timber or other forest-produce while at a depôt established under a rule made under section forty-one, or while detained elsewhere for the purposes of this Act; and no Forest-officer shall be responsible for any such loss or damage unless he causes such loss or damage negligently, maliciously or fraudulently.

44. In case of any accident or emergency

All persons bound to assist in case of accident at depôt. involving danger to any property at any such depôt, every person employed at such depôt, whether by the Government or by any private person, shall render assistance to any Forest-officer or Police-officer demanding his aid in averting such danger and securing such property from damage or loss.

CHAPTER IX.

OF THE COLLECTION OF DRIFT AND STRANDED

TIMBER.

45. All timber found adrift, beached, stranded,

or sunk;

Certain kinds of timber to be deemed property of Government until title thereto proved, and may be collected accordingly. all wood or timber bearing marks which have not been registered under section forty-one, or on which the marks have been obliterated, altered or defaced by fire or otherwise, and,

in such areas as the Local Government directs, all unmarked wood and timber,

shall be deemed to be the property of Government unless and until any person establishes his right and title thereto, as provided in this chapter.

Such timber may be collected by any Forest-officer or other person entitled to collect the same by virtue of any rule made under section fifty-one, and may be brought to such depôts as the Forest-officer may from time to time notify as depôts for the reception of drift-timber.

The Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, exempt any class of timber from the provisions of this section, and withdraw such exemption.

46. Public notice shall from time to time be

Notice to claimants of drift-timber. given by the Forest-officer, of timber collected under section forty-five. Such notice shall contain a description of the timber, and shall require any person claiming the same to present to such officer, within a period not less than two months from the date of such notice, a written statement of such claim.

47. When any such statement is presented as aforesaid, the Forest-officer may, after making such enquiry as he thinks fit, either reject the claim after recording his reasons for so doing, or deliver the timber to the claimant.

If such timber is claimed by more than one person, the Forest-officer may either deliver the same to any of such persons whom he deems entitled thereto, or may refer the claimants to the Civil Courts, and retain the timber pending the receipt of an order from any such Court for its disposal.

Any person whose claim has been rejected under this section may, within two months from the date of such rejection, institute a suit to recover possession of the timber claimed by him; but no person shall recover any compensation or costs against the Government, or against any Forest-officer, on account of such rejection, or the detention or removal of any timber, or the delivery thereof to any other person under this section.

No such timber shall be subject to process of any Civil, Criminal, or Revenue Court until it has been delivered, or a suit has been brought, as provided in this section.

48. If no such statement is presented as aforesaid, or if the claimant omits to prefer his claim in the manner and within the period prescribed by the notice issued under section forty-six, or, on such claim having been so preferred by him and having been rejected, omits to institute a suit to recover possession of such timber within the further period limited by section forty-seven, the ownership of such timber shall vest in the Government, or when such timber has been delivered to another person under section forty-seven, in such other person, free from all encumbrances.

49. The Government shall not be responsible for any loss or damage which may occur in respect of any timber collected under

Disposal of unclaimed timber. Government and its officers not liable for damage to such timber.

section forty-five, and no Forest-officer shall be responsible for any such loss or damage, unless he causes such loss or damage negligently, maliciously or fraudulently.

50. No person shall be entitled to recover possession of any timber collected or delivered as aforesaid until he has paid to the Forest-officer or other person

Payments to be made by claimant before timber is delivered to him.

entitled to receive it such sum on account thereof as may be due under any rule made in pursuance of section fifty-one

51. The Local Government may from time to time make rules to regulate the following matters (namely) :—

Power to make rules and prescribe penalties.

(a) the salvaging, collection and disposal of all timber mentioned in section forty-five;

(b) the use and registration of boats used in salvaging and collecting timber;

(c) the amounts to be paid for salvaging, collecting, moving, storing and disposing of such timber;

(d) the use and registration of hammers and other instruments to be used for marking such timber.

The Local Government may from time to time prescribe, as penalties for the infringement of any rules made under this section, imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or both.

CHAPTER X.

PENALTIES AND PROCEDURE.

52. When there is reason to believe that a forest-offence has been committed in respect of any forest-produce, such produce, together

Seizure of property liable to confiscation.

with all tools, boats, carts and cattle used in committing any such offence, may be seized by any Forest-officer or Police-officer.

Every officer seizing any property under this section shall place on such property a mark indicating

Application for confiscation.

that the same has been so seized, and shall, as soon as may be, make a report of such seizure to the Magistrate having jurisdiction to try the offence on account of which the seizure has been made:

Provided that when the forest-produce with respect to which such offence is believed to have been committed is the property of Government and the offender is unknown, it shall be sufficient if the officer makes, as soon as may be, a report of the circumstances to his official superior.

53. Upon the receipt of any such report the Magistrate shall, with

Procedure thereupon.

all convenient dispatch, take such measures as may be necessary for the arrest and trial of the offender and the disposal of the property according to law.

54. All timber or forest-produce which is not the property of Government and in respect of which a

Forest-produce, tools, &c., when liable to confiscation.

forest-offence has been committed, and all tools, boats, carts and cattle used in committing any forest-offence, shall be liable to confiscation.

Such confiscation may be in addition to any other punishment prescribed for such offence.

55. When the trial of any forest-offence is concluded, any forest-produce in respect of which such offence has been committed shall, if it is the property of Government or has been confiscated, be taken charge of by a Forest-officer, and in any other case may be disposed of in such manner as the Court may direct.

Disposal, on conclusion of trial for forest-offence, of produce in respect of which it was committed.

56. When the offender is not known, or cannot be found, the Magistrate may, if he finds that an offence has been committed, order the property in respect of which the offence has been committed to be confiscated and taken charge of by the Forest-officer, or to be made over to the person whom he deems to be entitled to the same:

Procedure when offender not known, or cannot be found.

Provided that no such order shall be made until the expiration of one month from the date of seizing such property, or without hearing the person (if any) claiming any right thereto, and the evidence (if any) which he may produce in support of his claim.

57. The Magistrate may, notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, direct the sale of any property seized under section fifty-two and subject to speedy and natural decay, and may deal with the proceeds as he would have dealt with such property if it had not been sold.

Procedure as to perishable property seized under section 52.

Seized under section fifty-two

58. The officer who made the seizure under section fifty-two or any of his official superiors, or any person claiming to be interested in the property so seized, may, within one month from the date of any order passed under section fifty-four, fifty-five or fifty-six, appeal therefrom to the Court to which orders made by such Magistrate are ordinarily appealable, and the order passed on such appeal shall be final.

Appeal from orders under sections 54, 55 and 56.

Seized under section fifty-two

59. When an order for the confiscation of any property has been passed under section fifty-four or fifty-six, as the case may be, and the period limited by section fifty-eight for an appeal from such order has elapsed and no such appeal has been preferred, or when, on such an appeal being preferred, the Appellate Court confirms such order in respect of the whole or a portion of such property, such property or such portion thereof, as the case may be, shall vest in the Government free from all incumbrances.

Property when to vest in Government.

60. Nothing hereinbefore contained shall be deemed to prevent any officer empowered in this behalf by the Local Government from directing at any time the immediate release of any property seized under section fifty-two.

61. Any Forest-officer or Police-officer who vexatiously and unnecessarily seizes any property on pretence of seizing property liable to confiscation under this Act, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

Saving of power to release property seized.

Punishment for wrongful seizure.

62. Whoever, with intent to cause damage or injury to the public or to any person, or to cause wrongful gain as defined in the Indian Penal Code,—

Penalty for counterfeiting or defacing marks on trees and timber and for altering boundary-marks.

(a) knowingly counterfeits upon any timber or standing tree a mark used by Forest-officers to indicate that such timber or tree is the property of the Government or of some person, or that it may lawfully be cut or removed by some person; or

(b) alters, defaces or obliterates any such mark placed on a tree or on timber by or under the authority of a Forest-officer; or

(c) alters, moves, destroys or defaces any boundary-mark of any forest or wasteland to which the provisions of this Act are applied,

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

63. Any Forest-officer or Police-officer may, without orders from a Magistrate and without a warrant, arrest any person against whom a reasonable suspicion exists of his having been concerned in any forest-offence punishable with imprisonment for one month or upwards.

Every officer making an arrest under this section shall without unnecessary delay take or send the person arrested before the Magistrate having jurisdiction in the case.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to authorize such arrest for any act which is an offence under chapter IV of this Act, unless such act has been prohibited under section twenty-nine, clause (c).

64. Every Forest-officer and Police-officer shall prevent, and may interfere for the purpose of preventing, the commission of any forest-offence.

Power to prevent commission of offence.

65. The Magistrate of the District, and any Magistrate of the first class specially empowered in this behalf by the Local Government, may try summarily, under the Code of Criminal Procedure, any forest-offence punishable only with imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, or both.

Power to try offences summarily.

66. Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to prevent any person from being prosecuted under any other law for any act or omission which constitutes an offence against this Act or the rules made under it, or from being liable under such other law to any higher punishment or penalty than that provided by the rules made under this Act: Provided that no person shall be punished twice for the same offence.

67. The Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the local official Gazette, empower any Forest-officer by name, or as holding an office, to accept from any person against whom a reasonable suspicion exists that he has committed any forest-offence other than an offence under section sixty-one or section sixty-

two a sum of money by way of compensation for any damage which may have been committed, and to release any property which has been seized as liable to confiscation on payment of the value thereof as estimated by such officer.

On the payment of such sum of money or such value or both as the case may be to such officer, the accused person, if in custody, shall be discharged the property seized shall be released, and no further proceedings shall be taken under this Act against such person or property; but nothing herein contained shall exempt such person from prosecution on the same facts under any other law for the time being in force.

68. When in any proceedings taken under this Act, or in consequence of anything done under this Act, a question arises as to whether any forest-produce is the property of the Government, such produce shall be presumed to be the property of the Government until the contrary is proved.

Presumption that forest-produce belongs to Government.

CHAPTER XI.

CATTLE-TRESPASS.

69. Cattle trespassing in a Reserved Forest, or in any portion of a Protected Forest which has been lawfully closed to grazing, shall be deemed to be cattle doing damage to a public plantation within the meaning of the eleventh section of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871, and may be seized and impounded as such by any Forest-officer or Police-officer.

70. The Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the local official Gazette, direct that, in lieu of the fines fixed by the twelfth section of the Act last aforesaid, there shall be levied for each head of cattle impounded under section sixty-nine of this Act, such fines as it thinks fit, but not exceeding the following, that is to say:—

Power to alter fines fixed by that Act.

For each elephant	...	...	ten rupees.
For each buffalo or camel	...	...	two
For each horse, mare, gelding, pony, colt, filly, mule, bull, bullock, cow or heifer	...	...	one rupee.
For each calf, ass, pig, ram, ewe, sheep, lamb, goat or kid	...	...	eight annas.

CHAPTER XII.

OF FOREST-OFFICERS.

71. The Local Government may invest any Forest-officer by name, or as holding an office, with the following powers, that is to say:—

Local Government may invest Forest-officers with certain powers.

(a) power to enter upon any land and to survey, demarcate, and make a map of the same;

(b) the powers of a Civil Court to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of documents;

(c) power to issue a search-warrant under the Code of Criminal Procedure

(d) power to hold an enquiry into forest-offences, and, in the course of such enquiry, to receive and record evidence.

Any evidence recorded under clause (d) of this section shall be admissible in any subsequent trial before a Magistrate, provided that it has been taken in the presence of the accused person.

72. All Forest-officers shall be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Forest-officers deemed public servants.

73. No suit shall lie against any public servant for anything done by him in good faith under this Act.

Indemnity for acts done in good faith.

74. Except with the permission in writing of the Local Government, no Forest-officer shall, as principal or agent, trade in timber or other forest-produce, or be or become interested in any lease of any forest or in any contract for working any forest, whether in British or Foreign territory.

Forest-officers not to trade.

CHAPTER XIII.

SUBSIDIARY RULES.

75. The Local Government may from time to time make rules—

Additional powers to make rules.

(a) to prescribe and limit the powers and duties of any Forest-officer under this Act;

(b) to regulate the rewards to be paid to officers and informers out of the proceeds of fines and confiscations under this Act;

(c) for the preservation, reproduction and disposal of trees and timber belonging to Government, but grown on lands belonging to or in the occupation of private persons; and

(d) generally to carry out the provisions of this Act.

76. Any person breaking any rule under this Act, for the breach of which no special penalty is provided, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or both.

Penalties for breach of rules.

77. All rules made by the Local Government under this Act shall be published in the local official Gazette, and shall thereupon, so far as they are consistent with this Act, have the force of law.

Rules when to have force of law.

Provided that no rule made under section twenty-seven, thirty-one or forty-one shall be so published without the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council.

CHAPTER XIV.

MISCELLANEOUS.

78. Every person who exercises any right in a Reserved or Protected Forest, or who is permitted to take any forest-produce from, or to cut and remove timber or to pasture cattle in, such forest, and every person who is employed by any such person in such forest, and

* Persons bound to assist Forest-officer and Police-officers.

every person in any village contiguous to such forest who is employed by the Government, or who receives emoluments from the Government for services to be performed to the community,

shall be bound to furnish without unnecessary delay to the nearest Forest-officer or Police-officer any information he may possess respecting the commission of, or intention to commit, any forest-offence, and shall assist any Forest-officer or Police-officer demanding his aid

(a) in extinguishing any fire occurring in such forest;

(b) in preventing any fire which may occur in the vicinity of such forest from spreading to such forest;

(c) in preventing the commission in such forest of any forest-offence; and

(d) when there is reason to believe that any such offence has been committed in such forest, in discovering and arresting the offender.

79. If the Government and any person be jointly interested in any forest or waste-land, or in the whole or any part of the produce thereof, the Local Government may from time to time either

Management of forests the joint property of Government and other persons.

(a) undertake the management of such forest, waste-land or produce, accounting to such person for his interest in the same; or

(b) issue such regulations for the management of the forest, waste-land or produce by the person so jointly interested as it deems necessary for the management thereof and the interests of all parties therein.

When the Local Government undertakes, under clause (a) of this section, the management of any forest, waste-land or produce, it may from time to time, by notification in the local official Gazette, declare that any of the provisions contained in chapters II and IV of this Act shall apply to such forest, waste land or produce, and thereupon such provisions shall apply accordingly.

80. If any person be entitled to a share in the produce of any forest which is the property of Government or over which the Government has proprietary rights, or to any part of the forest-produce of which the Government is entitled, upon the condition of duly performing any service connected with such forest, such share shall be liable to confiscation in the event of the fact being established to the satisfaction of the Local Government that such service is no longer so performed: Provided that no such share shall be confiscated until the person entitled thereto, and the evidence (if any) which he may produce in proof of the due performance of such service, have been heard by an officer duly appointed in that behalf by the Local Government.

Failure to perform service for which a share in produce of Government forest is enjoyed.

Government has proprietary rights, or to any part of the forest-produce of which the Government is entitled,

upon the condition of duly performing any service connected with such forest, such share shall

be liable to confiscation in the event of the fact being established to the satisfaction of the Local Government that such service is no longer so performed:

Provided that no such share shall be confiscated until the person entitled thereto, and the evidence (if any) which he may produce in proof of the due performance of such service, have been heard by an officer duly appointed in that behalf by the Local Government.

81. All money payable to the Government under this Act, or under any rule made under this Act, on account of the price of any forest-produce, or of expenses incurred in the execution of this Act in respect of such produce, may, if not paid when due, be recovered under the law for the time being in force as if it were an arrear of land-revenue.

Recovery of money due to Government.

on account of the price of any forest-produce, or of expenses incurred in the execution of this Act in respect of such produce,

may, if not paid when due, be recovered under the law for the time being in force as if it were an arrear of land-revenue.

82. When any such money is payable for or in respect of any forest-produce, the amount thereof shall be deemed to be a first charge on such produce, and such produce may be taken possession of by a Forest-officer until such amount has been paid.

If such amount is not paid when due, the Forest-officer may sell such produce by public auction, and the proceeds of the sale shall be applied first in discharging such amount.

The surplus (if any), if not claimed within two months from the date of the sale by the person entitled thereto, shall be forfeited to Her Majesty.

83. Whenever it appears to the Local Government that any land required for any of the purposes of this Act, such land shall be deemed to be needed for a public purpose within the meaning of the Land Acquisition Act, 1870, section four.

SCHEDULE.

(See section 1.)

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

Number and year of Act or Regulation.	Title.	Extent of Repeal.
Act VII of 1865	An Act to give effect to Rules for the management and preservation of Government forests.	So much as has not been repealed.
Act VII of 1869	An Act to give validity to certain Rules relating to forests in British Burma.	The whole.
Act XIII of 1873.	An Act to amend the law relating to timber floated down the rivers of British Burma.	So much as has not been repealed.
Regulation IX of 1874.	The Arakan Hill District Laws Regulations, 1874.	So far as it relates to Act VII of 1865 and VII of 1869.

D. FITZPATRICK,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[Second Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 8th March 1878, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. VIII OF 1878.

SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878.

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An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to the levy of Sea Customs-duties.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to the levy of Sea Customs-duties; It is enacted as follows:

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

1. This Act may be called "The Sea Customs Short title. Act, 1878:"

It extends to the whole of British India, and shall come into force on the first day of April 1878.

2. The Acts mentioned in the first schedule hereto annexed are repealed to the extent specified therein.

All references to any of the said Acts, in Acts References to enact- passed subsequently thereto, shall be read as if made to the corresponding provisions of this Act.

All appointments, rules, declarations, exemptions, &c. powers conferred, forms and conditions prescribed, values, fees, rates, and periods fixed, and notifications, instructions, directions, prohibitions, passes and licenses issued, under any Act hereby repealed shall, if the same are in force at the time this Act comes into force, be deemed to have been respectively made, conferred, prescribed, fixed and issued under this Act, in so far as they are consistent herewith.

3. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

(a) "Chief Customs-Authority" denotes the person authorized to exercise, subject to the Local Government, the chief control in matters relating to Sea-customs in any place in which this Act operates:

(b) "Chief Customs-Officer" denotes the Chief Executive Officer of Sea-customs for any Port to which this Act applies:

"Chief Customs-Officer." of Customs for the time being in separate charge of a Custom-house, or duly authorized to perform all, or any special, duties of an officer so in charge:

(d) Customs-port" means any place except Aden declared under section 11 to be a Port for the shipment and landing of goods:

(e) "Foreign Port" means Aden and any place beyond the limits of British India:

(f) "Vessel" includes anything made for the conveyance by water of human beings or property:

(g) "Coasting vessel" denotes any vessel proceeding from one Customs-port to another Customs-port, whether touching at any intermediate Foreign Port or not: or proceeding from or to a Customs-port to or from a place declared to be a port under section 12:

(h) "Master" when used in relation to any vessel means any person, except a Pilot or Harbour Master, having command or charge of such vessel:

(i) "Warehousing port" means any Customs-port declared under section 14 to be a warehousing port:

(j) "Warehouse" denotes any place appointed or licensed under section 15 or section 16.

4. When any person is expressly or impliedly authorized by the owner of any goods to be his agent in respect of such goods for all or any of the purposes of this Act, and such authorization is approved by the Customs-collector, such person shall, for such purposes, be deemed to be the owner of such goods.

5. Anything which a Master is required or empowered to do under this Act may, with the express or implied consent of such Master and the approval of the Customs-collector, be done by a ship's agent.

CHAPTER II.

APPOINTMENT AND POWERS OF OFFICERS, &c.

6. The Local Government of every place in which duties of Sea-customs are leviable, may appoint such persons as it thinks fit to be officers of Customs, and to exercise the powers conferred, and to perform the duties imposed, by this Act on such officers.

Every person so appointed may be suspended or dismissed by the Local Government which appointed him.

7. The Local Government may delegate to any officer of Customs any of the powers vested in it by the first clause of section 6.

Every person appointed in exercise of such delegated power may be suspended or dismissed by the officer who appointed him.

8. At any place for which there is no Custom-house, the Collector of the District and the officers subordinate to him shall, unless the Local Government otherwise directs, perform all duties imposed by this Act on a Customs-collector and other officers of Customs.

9. The Chief Customs-Authority may from time to time, with the sanction of the Local Government, make rules consistent with this Act

(a) prescribing and limiting the powers and duties of officers of Customs,

(b) regulating the delegation of their duties by such officers; and

(c) generally to carry out the provisions of this Act.

10. No Chief Customs-Authority or Chief Customs-Officer, and no other officer of Customs whom such Chief Authority or Chief Officer deems it necessary to exempt on grounds of public duty, shall be compelled to serve on any jury or inquest, or as an assessor.

CHAPTER III.

APPOINTMENT OF PORTS, WHARVES, CUSTOM-HOUSES, WAREHOUSES AND BOARDING AND LANDING-STATIONS.

11. The Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette,

(a) declare the places within the territories administered by it which alone shall be Ports for the shipment and landing of goods;

(b) declare the limits of such Ports;

(c) appoint proper places therein to be Wharves for the landing and shipping of goods, or of particular classes of goods;

(d) declare the limits of any such Wharf;

(e) alter the name of any such Port or Wharf; and

(f) declare what shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be a Custom-house, and the limits thereof.

12. The Local Government may also from time to time in like manner declare places to be Ports for the carrying on of coasting trade with Customs-ports, or with any specified Customs-port, and for no other purpose.

13. The Governor General in Council may from time to time direct, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, that all goods or any specified class of goods imported from or exported to any Foreign Port to or from a Customs-port shall, with such limitations and on such conditions (if any) as he thinks fit, be treated

for any of the purposes of this Act as goods imported from or exported to a Customs-port as the case may be.

14. The Local Government may from time to time declare, by notification in the official Gazette, that any Customs-port shall be a Warehousing Port for the purposes of this Act.

15. At any Warehousing Port, the Chief Customs-Authority may from time to time appoint public warehouses wherein dutiable goods may be deposited without payment of duty on the first importation thereof, and may cancel such appointment.

16. At any Warehousing Port, the Chief Customs-Officer may from time to time license private warehouses wherein dutiable goods may be deposited as aforesaid.

Every application for a license for a private warehouse shall be in writing, and shall be drawn up in such form as is from time to time prescribed by the Chief Customs-Authority, and shall be signed by the applicant.

Every license granted under this section may be cancelled on conviction of the licensee of any offence under this Act relating to warehouses, unless it is otherwise provided in the license, or on the expiration of one month's notice in writing given to the licensee by the Chief Customs-Officer.

17. The Chief Customs-Authority may from time to time appoint, in or near any Customs-port, stations or limits at or within which vessels arriving at, or departing from, such Port shall bring-to for the boarding or landing of officers of Customs, and may, unless separate provision therefor has been made under the Indian Ports Act, 1875, direct at what particular place in any such Port vessels, not brought into Port by pilots, shall anchor or moor.

CHAPTER IV.

PROHIBITIONS AND RESTRICTIONS OF IMPORTATION AND EXPORTATION.

18. No goods specified in the following clauses shall be brought, whether by land or sea, into British India :—

(a) any book printed in infringement of any law in force in British India on the subject of copyright, when the proprietor of such copyright, or his agent, has given to the Chief Customs-Authority a notice in writing that such copyright subsists, and a statement of the date on which it will expire :

(b) counterfeit coin : or coin which purports to be Queen's coin of India, or to be coin made under the Native Coinage Act, 1876, but which is not of the established standard in weight or fineness :

(c) any obscene book, pamphlet, paper, drawing, representation, figure or article :

(d) articles bearing any names, brands or marks being, or purporting to be, the names, brands or marks of manufacturers resident in the United Kingdom or British India, and not made by such manufacturers.

19. The Governor General in Council may from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, prohibit or restrict the bringing or taking by sea or by land goods of any specified description into or out of British India or any specified part of British India.

CHAPTER V.

LEVY OF, AND EXEMPTION FROM, CUSTOMS-DUTIES.

20. Except as herein after provided, Customs-duties shall be levied at such rates as may be prescribed by or under any law for the time being in force, on—

(a) goods imported or exported by sea into or from any Customs-port from or to any Foreign Port ;

(b) opium, salt or salted fish imported by sea from any Customs-port into any other Customs-port ;

(c) goods brought from any Foreign Port to any Customs-port, and without payment of duty, there transhipped for, or thence carried to, and imported at any other Customs-port ; and

(d) goods brought in bond from one Customs-port to another :

Provided that no such duties shall be levied on goods belonging to the Government.

21. Except as otherwise expressly provided by any law for the time being in force, goods whereof any article liable to duty under this Act forms a part or ingredient shall be chargeable with the full duty which would be payable on such goods if they were entirely composed of such article, or if composed of more than one article liable to duty then with the full duty which would be payable on such goods if they were entirely composed of the article charged with the highest rate of duty.

22. The Governor General in Council may from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, fix, for the purpose of levying duties, tariff-values of any goods exported or imported by sea on which Customs-duties are by law imposed, and alter any such values fixed by any Tariff Act for the time being in force.

23. The Governor General in Council may from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, exempt any goods imported into, or exported from, British India, or into or from any specified Port therein, from the whole or any part of the Customs-duties leviable on such goods.

The Local Government may, by special order in each case, exempt from the payment of duty, under circumstances of an exceptional nature, to be stated in such order,

any goods on which Customs-duties are leviable.

24. The Customs-collector may, subject to any general rules relating to the lading and shipping of passengers' baggage and the passing of the same through the Custom-house, which may be made under section 75, pass free of duty any baggage in actual use, and for this purpose may determine, subject to any such rules, whether any goods shall be treated as baggage in actual use, or as goods subject to duty.

25. If goods produced or manufactured in British India be imported into any Customs-port from any Foreign Port, such goods shall be liable to all the duties, conditions and restrictions (if any) to which goods of the like kind and value not so produced or manufactured are liable on the first importation thereof :

Provided that, if such importation takes place within three years after the exportation of such goods, and it is proved to the satisfaction of the Customs-collector that the property in such goods has continued in the person by whom, or on whose account, they were exported, the goods may be admitted without payment of duty.

26. Any goods produced or manufactured in British India which have been exported therefrom, and on the exportation of which any drawback of excise has been received shall, on being imported into any Customs-port, be subjected, unless the Chief Customs-Authority in any particular case otherwise directs by special order, to payment of excise duty, at the rate to which goods of the like kind and quality are liable at such port.

27. All goods derelict, jetsam, flotsam and wreck, brought or coming into any place in British India shall be subject to the same duties, if any, to which goods of the like kind are for the time being subject on importation at any Customs-port and shall in other respects be dealt with as if they were imported from a foreign port, unless it be shown to the satisfaction of the Customs-collector that such goods are the produce or manufacture of any place, from which they are entitled to be admitted duty-free.

28. Provisions and stores produced or manufactured in British India, required for use on board of any vessel proceeding to any Foreign Port, may be shipped free of duty, whether of customs or excise, in such quantities as the Customs-collector determines with reference to the tonnage of the vessel, the numbers of the crew and passengers, and the length of the voyage on which the vessel is about to depart :

Provided that no rum shall be so shipped on any vessel going on a voyage of less than thirty days' probable duration.

29. On the importation into, or exportation from, any Customs-port of any goods, whether liable to duty or not, the owner of such goods shall, in his bill of entry or shipping-bill, as the case may be, state the real value, quantity, and description of such goods to the best of his knowledge and belief, and shall subscribe a declaration of the truth of such statement at the foot of such bill.

In case of doubt, the Customs-collector may require any such owner to declare the real value, &c., of goods in bill of entry or shipping-bill. or any other person in possession of any invoice, broker's note, policy of insurance or other document, whereby the real value, quantity, or description of any such goods can be ascertained, to produce the same, and to furnish any information relating to such value, quantity, or description which it is in his power to furnish. And thereupon such person shall produce such document and furnish such information :

Provided that, if the owner makes and subscribes a declaration before the Customs-collector to the effect that he is unable, from want of full information, to state the real value or contents of any case, package or parcel of goods, then the Customs-collector shall permit him, previous to the entry thereof, (1) to open such case, package or parcel, and examine the contents in presence of an officer of Customs, or (2) to deposit such case, package or parcel in a public warehouse appointed under section 15 without warehousing the same, pending the production of such information.

30. For the purposes of this Act the real value shall be deemed to be—

(a) the wholesale cash-price, less trade-discount, for which goods of the like kind and quality are sold, or are capable of being sold, at the time and place of importation or exportation as the case may be, without any abatement or deduction whatever, except (in the case of goods imported) of the amount of the duties payable on the importation thereof : or,

(b) where such price is not ascertainable, the cost at which goods of the like kind and quality could be delivered at such place without any abatement or deduction except as aforesaid.

31. Goods chargeable with duty upon the Examination of ad-value thereof, but for which valorem goods. a specific value is not fixed by law for the purpose of levying duties thereon, shall, without unnecessary delay, be examined by an officer of Customs. If it appears that the real value of such goods is correctly stated in the bill-of-entry or shipping-bill, the goods shall be assessed in accordance therewith.

32. If it appears that such goods are properly chargeable with a higher rate or amount of duty than that to which they would be subject according to the value thereof as stated in the bill-of-entry or shipping-bill, such officer may detain such goods.

In every such case the detaining officer shall forthwith give notice in writing to the owner of the goods of their detention, and of the

value thereof as estimated by him; and the Customs-collector shall, within two clear working days after such detention, or within such reasonable period as may with the consent of the parties be arranged, determine either to deliver such goods on payment of duty charged according to the entry of such owner, or to retain the same for the use of Government.

If the goods be retained for the use of Government, the Customs-collector shall cause the full amount stated in the bill as their real value to be paid to the owner in full satisfaction for such goods, in the same manner as if they had been transferred by ordinary sale, and shall, after due notice in the local official Gazette, or some local newspaper and without unnecessary delay, cause them to be put up to public auction in wholesale lots for cash on delivery.

If the Customs-collector deems the highest offer made at such sale to be inadequate, he may either adjourn the sale to some other day, to be notified as aforesaid, or buy in the goods, and without unnecessary delay dispose of them for the benefit of Government.

If the proceeds arising from such sale exceed the sum paid to the owner, together with (in the case of goods imported) the duty to which the goods are liable and all charges incurred by Government in connection with them, a portion not exceeding one-half of the overplus shall, at the discretion of the Chief Officer of Customs, be payable to the officer who detected the under-valuation of the goods.

Nothing in this section shall prevent the Chief Officer of Customs, when he has reason to believe that any such under-valuation was solely the result of accident or error, from permitting the owner of the goods, on his application for that purpose, to amend such entry, on payment of such increased rate of duties on the excess of the amended over the original valuation, or on such other terms as the Chief Officer of Customs may determine.

33. If, on the first examination of any such goods under section 31, the owner thereof states in writing that such goods are, in consequence of damage sustained before delivery of the bill of entry, of value less than that stated in such bill, the Customs-collector, on being satisfied of the fact, may allow abatement of duty accordingly.

The reduced duty to be levied on such goods may be ascertained by either of the following methods, at the option of the owner—

(a) the real value of such goods may be fixed on appraisement by an officer of Customs and the duty may be assessed on the value so fixed; or

(b) the goods may, after due notice in the local official Gazette or some local newspaper, be sold by public auction at such time (within thirty days from the date of delivery of the bill of entry), and at such place, as the Customs-collector appoints; and the duty may be assessed on the gross amount realized by such sale, without any abatement or deduction, except (in the case of goods imported) of so much as represents the duties payable on the importation thereof.

34. When any goods, the value of which has been fixed by law for the purpose of levying duties thereon, have, before delivery of the bill-of-entry, deteriorated to the extent of more than one-tenth of their value, the duty on such goods shall if the owner thereof so desires be assessed *ad valorem*.

The real value of such goods shall be ascertained as provided in section 33, and the duty shall be assessed thereon.

35. No abatement of duty on account of damage shall be allowed on wines, spirit or beer, or on any other articles on which duties are levied on quantity and not on value.

36. Except as provided in section 94, no amendment of a bill of entry or shipping-bill relating to goods assessed for duty on the declared value, quantity, or description thereof shall be allowed after such goods have been removed from the Custom-house.

37. The rate of duty and the tariff valuation (if any) applicable to any goods imported shall be the rate and valuation in force on the date on which the bill of entry thereof is delivered to the Customs-collector under section 86:

Provided that when such rate or valuation has been raised after the grant of port-clearance at the port of shipment, the rate and valuation applicable to such goods shall be the rate and valuation in force on the date of such grant.

Provided also that if such goods are warehoused and re-assessed under section 115 of this Act, the rate and valuation applicable thereto shall be the rate and valuation in force at the time when application is made to clear such goods for home consumption.

Explanation.—A bill of entry shall for the purposes of this section be deemed to be delivered when it is first presented to the proper officer of Customs.

38. The rate of duty and tariff valuation (if any) applicable to any goods exported shall be the rate and valuation in force when a shipping-bill of such goods is delivered under section 137.

39. When Customs-duties or charges have been short-levied through inadvertence, error, collusion or misconstruction on the part of the officers of Customs, or through mis-statement as to real value, quantity, or description on the part of the owner,

or when any such duty, or charge after having been levied, has been owing to any such cause erroneously refunded,

the person chargeable with the duty or charge so short-levied, or to whom such refund has erroneously been made, shall pay the deficiency or repay the amount paid to him in excess, on demand being made within three months from the date of the first assessment or making of the refund;

and the Customs-collector may refuse to pass any goods belonging to such person until the said deficiency or excess be paid or repaid.

40. No Customs-duties or charges which have

No refund of charges
excessively levied, or
paid, unless claimed
within three months.

been paid, and of which
repayment, wholly or in part,
is claimed in consequence
of the same having been
paid through inadvertence,

error or misconstruction, shall be returned, unless
such claim is made within three months from the
date of such payment.

41. The Customs-collector may, if he thinks fit,

Power to give credit
for and keep account cur-
rent of duties and charges.

instead of requiring payment
of Customs-duties and
charges due from any mer-
cantile firm or public body, at the time such

duties and charges are payable under this Act,
keep with such firm or body an account current
of such duties and charges. Such account shall be
settled at intervals not exceeding one month, and
such firm or body shall make a deposit or furnish
security sufficient in the opinion of the Customs-col-
lector to cover the amount which may at any time be
due from them in respect of such duties and charges.

CHAPTER VI.**DRAWBACK.****42. When any goods, capable of being easily**

Drawback allowable
on re-export.

identified, which have been
imported by sea into any

Customs-port from any Foreign Port, and upon
which duties of Customs have been paid on
importation, are re-exported by sea from such
Customs-port to any Foreign Port, or as provisions
or stores for use on board a ship proceeding
to a Foreign Port, seven-eighths of such duties
shall, except as otherwise hereinafter, provided be
repaid as drawback :

Provided that, in every such case, the goods be
identified to the satisfaction

Conditions for grant
of drawback.

of the Customs-collector at
such Customs-port, and that

the re-export be made within two years from the date
of importation, as shown by the records of the
Custom-house, or within such extended term as the
Chief Customs-Authority, on sufficient cause
being shown, in any case determines.

43. When any goods having been charged with

Drawback on goods ex-
ported to Customs-port
and thence to Foreign
Port.

import-duty at one Customs-
port and thence exported to
another, are re-exported by
sea as aforesaid, drawback

shall be allowed on such
goods as if they had been so re-exported from the
former port.

Provided that, in every such case, the goods be

Proviso.

identified to the satisfaction

of the officer in charge of
the Custom-house at the Port of final exportation,
and that such final exportation be made within
three years from the date on which they were
first imported into British India.

44. A drawback of the whole of the Customs-

Drawback of duties on
wine and spirit allowed
for officers of Navy.

duties shall be allowed on
wine and spirit intended
for the consumption of any

officer of Her Majesty's Navy, on board of any
of Her Majesty's ships in actual service, unless such
wine and spirit have been warehoused without
payment of duty on the first entry thereof.

The quantity of wine and spirit on which draw-
back may be so allowed in any one year for the

use of such officers shall not exceed the quantities
hereinafter allowed for each such officer respec-
tively; that is to say—

	<i>Gals.</i>
For every Admiral ...	1,260
Vice-Admiral ...	1,050
Rear-Admiral ...	840
Captain of 1st and 2nd rate ...	630
Captain of 3rd, 4th and 5th rate ...	420
Captain of an inferior rate ...	210
Lieutenant or other Commanding Officer, Marine-officer, Mas- ter, Purser or Sur- geon ...	105

45. Every person clearing and claiming draw-

Persons entering such
wine or spirit for draw-
back to declare name and
rank of officer claiming
same.

back for wine or spirit, as
provided in section 44, shall
state in the shipping bill the
name of the officer for whose
use such wine or spirit is in-

tended, and of the ship in which he serves, as well
as the place and date of the last supply for which
drawback was allowed.

All such wine and spirit shall be delivered
into the charge of the proper officers of Customs
at the Port of shipment, to be shipped under
their care; and when the officer commanding
the ship has certified the receipt of such wine and
spirit into his charge, and any such officer ofcus-
toms has certified the shipment, the drawback shall
be paid to the person entitled to receive the same.

46. The Customs-collector may permit the trans-

Transfer of wine or
spirit from one Naval
officer to another.

fer of any such wine or
spirit from one Naval officer
to another Naval officer on
board of the same, or of any other such vessel, as
part of his authorized quantity;

or may permit the transshipment of any such
wine or spirit from one vessel to another for the
use of the same Naval officer;

or the re-landing and warehousing of any such
wine or spirit for future re-shipment.

The Customs-collector may also receive back the
duties for any such wine or spirit, and allow the
same to be cleared for home-consumption.

47. Provisions and stores for the use of Her

Provisions and stores
for Her Majesty's Navy.

Majesty's Navy or of any
officer thereof which are
subject to duty may, in like
manner, be transferred, transhipped or relanded
and warehoused, free of duty;

and where duties have been paid on any such pro-
visions or stores required for shipment, drawback of
such duties, whether of customs or excise, shall be
allowed on receipt of an application in writing from
the officer commanding the ship for which they are
intended, or from some other officer duly authorized
to make such application.

48. The provisions of sections 44, 45, 46 and 47

Indian Marine and
Marine-survey.

as to officers of Her Majesty's
Navy apply also to officers
of Her Majesty's Indian

Marine and Marine-survey on board of any of the
ships of such Marine or Survey proceeding to any
port out of India, and the rules prescribed by sec-
tion 47 as to provisions and stores for the use of
Her Majesty's Navy apply also to provisions and
stores for the use of such Marine or Survey.

49. The Governor General in Council may from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*,
Power to declare what goods are identifiable,

(a) declare what goods shall, for the purpose of this chapter, be deemed to be capable of being easily identified; and

(b) prohibit the payment of drawback upon the re-exportation of goods to any specified Foreign Port in India.
and may prohibit drawback in case of specified Foreign Port.

50. Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, no drawback shall be allowed—
When no drawback allowed.

(a) upon goods not included in the export-manifest, or

(b) where the goods to be exported are of less value than the amount of drawback claimed, or

(c) where the claim is for drawback amounting, in respect of any single shipment, to less than five rupees, and the Customs-collector thinks fit to reject it, or

(d) on salt, salted fish, or opium.

51. No drawback shall be allowed unless the claim to receive such drawback be made and established at the time of re-export.
Time to claim drawback.

No such payment of drawback shall be made until the vessel carrying the goods has put out to sea, or unless payment be demanded within six months from the date of entry for shipment.
When payment made.

52. Every person, or his duly authorized agent, claiming drawback on any goods duly exported, shall make and subscribe a declaration that such goods have been actually exported, and have not been re-landed and are not intended to be re-landed at any Customs-port; and that such person was at the time of entry outwards and shipment, and continues to be, entitled to drawback thereon.
Declaration by parties claiming drawback.

CHAPTER VII.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF VESSELS.

Arrival and entry of vessel inwards.

53. The Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, fix a place in any river or Port, beyond which no vessel arriving shall pass until a manifest has been delivered to the Pilot, officer of Customs or other person duly authorized to receive the same.
Power to fix places beyond which inward-bound vessels are not to proceed until manifest delivered.

If, in any river or Port wherein a place has been fixed by the Local Government under this section, the Master of any vessel arriving remains outside or below the place so fixed, such Master shall, nevertheless, within twenty-four hours after the vessel anchors, deliver a manifest to the Pilot, officer of Customs or other person authorized to receive the same.
Delivery of manifest when vessel anchors below place so fixed.

54. If any vessel arrives at any Customs-port in which a place has not been so fixed, the Master of such vessel shall, within twenty-four hours after such vessel has anchored within the limits of the Port, deliver a manifest to the Pilot, officer of Customs or other person authorized to receive the same.
Delivery of manifest where no place has been so fixed.

55. Every manifest shall be signed by the Master, shall specify all goods imported in such vessel, showing separately all goods (if any) intended to be landed, transhipped or taken on to another Port, and all ships' stores intended for consumption in Port or on the homeward voyage, and shall contain such further particulars, and be made out in such form, as the Chief Customs-Authority may from time to time direct.
Signature and contents of manifest.

The Customs-collector shall permit the Master to amend any obvious error in the manifest, or to supply any omission which in the opinion of such Collector results from accident or inadvertence, by furnishing an amended or supplementary manifest,
Amendment of errors in manifest.

and may, if he thinks fit, levy thereon such fee as the Chief Customs-Authority from time to time directs.

Except as herein provided no import manifest shall be amended.

56. The person receiving a manifest under section 53 or 54 shall counter-sign the same and enter thereon such particulars as the Chief Customs-Authority from time to time directs in this behalf.
Duty of person receiving manifest.

57. No vessel arriving in any Customs-port shall be allowed to break bulk until a manifest has been delivered as hereinbefore provided; nor until a copy of such manifest, together with an application for entry of such vessel inwards, has been presented by the Master to the Customs-collector, and an order has been given thereon for such entry.
Bulk not to be broken until manifest, &c., delivered, and vessel entered inwards.

58. The Master shall, if required so to do by the Customs-collector at the time of presenting such application, deliver to the Customs-collector the bill of lading or a copy thereof for every part of the cargo laden on board, and any port-clearance, cockett or other paper granted in respect of such vessel at the place from which she is stated to have come, and shall answer all such questions relating to the vessel, cargo, crew and voyage as are put to him by such officer.
Master, if required, to deliver bill of lading, &c., to Customs-collector.

The Customs-collector may, if any requisition or question made or put by him under this section is not complied with or answered, refuse to grant such application.

59. Notwithstanding anything contained in section 57, the Customs-collector may grant, prior to receipt of the manifest, and to the entry inwards of the vessel, a special pass permitting bulk to be broken.
Special pass for break-bulk.

The granting of such pass shall be subject to such rules as may from time to time be made by the Chief Customs-Authority.

60. Notwithstanding anything contained in Manifest, &c., may be section 53, 54, 57 or 58, delivered by ship's agent. the Customs-collector may accept from the ship's agent in lieu of the Master delivery of the manifest or of any other document required by those sections to be delivered by the Master.

Entry outwards, port-clearance and departure of vessels.

61. No vessel shall take on board any part of her export-cargo, until a written application for entry of such vessel outwards subscribed by the Master of such vessel, has been made to the Customs-collector or before an order has been given thereon by such officer for such entry.

Every application made under this section shall specify the name, tonnage, and national character of the vessel, the name of the Master, and the name of every place for which cargo is to be shipped.

62. No vessel, whether laden or in ballast, shall depart from any Customs-port until a port-clearance has been granted by the Customs-collector or other officer duly authorized to grant the same.

And no Pilot shall take charge of any vessel proceeding to sea, unless the Master of such vessel produces a port-clearance.

63. Every application for port-clearance shall be made by the Master at least twenty-four hours before the intended departure of the vessel.

The Master shall, at the time of applying for port-clearance—

(a) deliver to the Customs-collector a manifest in duplicate in such form as may be prescribed by the Chief Customs-Authority, signed by such Master, specifying all goods to be exported in the vessel, and showing separately all goods and stores entered in the import-manifest, and not landed or consumed on board or transhipped:

(b) deliver to the Customs-collector such shipping bills or other documents as such Customs-collector acting under the general instructions of such Chief Customs-Authority, requires; and

(c) answer to the proper officer of Customs such questions touching the departure and destination of the vessel as are demanded of him.

The provisions of section 55 relating to the amendment of import-manifests shall *mutatis mutandis* apply also to export manifests delivered under this section.

64. The Customs-collector may refuse port-clearance to any vessel until

(a) the provisions of section 63 are complied with;

(b) all Port-dues and other charges and penalties due by such vessel, or by the owner or Master thereof, and all duties payable in respect

of any goods shipped therein have been duly paid, or their payment secured by such guarantee, or by a deposit at such rate as such Customs-collector directs;

(c) the ship's agent (if any) delivers to the Customs-collector a declaration in writing to the effect that he will be liable for any penalty imposed under section 167, No. 17, and furnishes security for the discharge of the same;

(d) the ship's agent (if any) delivers to the Customs-collector a declaration in writing to the effect that such agent is answerable for the discharge of all claims for damage or short delivery which may be established by the owner of any goods comprised in the import-cargo in respect of such goods.

A ship's agent delivering a declaration under clause (c) of this section shall be liable to all penalties which might be imposed on the Master under section 167, No. 17, and a ship's agent delivering a declaration under clause (d) of this section shall be bound to discharge all claims referred to in such declaration.

65. When the Customs-collector is satisfied that the provisions of section 63 and if necessary of clauses (b) and (c) and (d) of section 61 have been complied with, he shall grant a port-clearance to the Master, and shall return at the same time to such Master one copy of the manifest duly countersigned by the proper officer of Customs.

66. Notwithstanding anything contained in sections 64 and 65, the Customs-collector may (subject to such rules as the Chief Customs-Authority may from time to time prescribe) grant a port-clearance to the Master when the ship's agent furnishes such security as the Customs-collector deems sufficient for duly delivering, within five days from the date of such grant, the manifest and other documents specified in section 63.

CHAPTER VIII.

GENERAL PROVISIONS AFFECTING VESSELS IN PORT.

67. The Customs-collector at any Customs-port may at any time depute at his discretion one or more officers of Customs to board any vessel in or arriving at such Port.

Every officer of Customs so sent shall remain on board of such vessel by day and by night unless or until the Customs-collector otherwise orders.

68. Whenever an officer of Customs is so deputed on board of any vessel, the Master of such vessel shall be bound to receive on board such officer, and one servant of such officer, and to provide such officer and servant with suitable accommodation of shelter and accommodation, and likewise with a due allowance of fresh water, and with the means of cooking on board.

69. Every officer of Customs so deputed shall have free access to every part of the vessel, and may fasten down any hatchway or entrance to the hold, and

mark any goods before landing, and lock up, seal, mark, or otherwise secure any goods on board of such vessel.

If any box, place or closed receptacle in any Power to authorise such vessel be locked, and search and opening of the key be withheld, such lock. officer shall report the same to the Customs-collector, who may thereupon issue to the officer on board, or to any other officer under his authority, a written order to search.

On production of such order, the officer bearing the same may require that any such box, place or closed receptacle be opened in his presence; and, if it be not opened upon his requisition, he may break open the same.

70. Unless with the written permission of the Customs-collector or in accordance with a general permission granted under section 74, no goods, other than passengers' baggage, or ballast urgently required to be shipped for the vessel's safety, shall be shipped or waterborne to be shipped or discharged from any vessel in any Customs-port, except in the presence of an officer of Customs.

71. When an officer of Customs is deputed Period allowed for discharge and shipment of cargo. under section 67 to remain on board a vessel, the tonnage of which does not exceed six hundred tons, a period of thirty working days, reckoned from the date on which he boards such vessel, or such additional period as the Customs-collector directs, shall be allowed for the discharge of import-cargo and the shipment of export-cargo on board of such vessel.

One additional day shall, in like manner, be allowed for every fifty tons in excess of six hundred.

No charge shall be made for the services of a single officer of Customs for such allowed number of working days, or for the services of several such officers (if available) for respective periods not exceeding in the aggregate such allowed number of working days.

If the period occupied in the discharge and shipment of cargo be in excess of thirty working days, together with the additional period (if any) allowed under this section, the vessel shall be charged with the expense of the officer of Customs at a rate not exceeding five rupees per diem (Sundays and holidays excepted) for such excess period.

In calculating any period allowed, or any charge made, under this section, the period (if any) during which a vessel after the completion of the discharge of import-cargo, and before commencing the shipment of export-cargo, is laid up by the withdrawal of the officer of Customs upon application from the Master, shall be deducted.

72. Except with the written permission of the Customs-collector, no goods, other than passengers' baggage, shall in any Customs-port be discharged from any vessel, or be shipped or water-borne to be shipped—

Goods not to be landed, &c., on Sundays or holidays, without permission, nor except within fixed hours.

(a) on any Sunday or on any holiday or day which the discharge or shipping of cargo, as

the case may be, is prohibited by the Chief Customs-Authority;

(b) on any day, except between such hours as such authority from time to time appoints by notification in the official Gazette.

73. No goods shall in any Customs-port be landed at any place other than a wharf or other place duly appointed for that purpose, and

Goods not to be shipped, &c. except at wharfs. unless with the written permission of the Customs-collector or when a general permission has been granted under section 74, no goods shall in any Customs-port be shipped or water-borne to be shipped from any place other than a wharf or other place duly appointed for that purpose.

74. Notwithstanding anything contained in section 70 or 73, the Chief Customs-Authority may, by notification in the local official Gazette, give general permission for goods to be shipped or water-borne to be shipped in any Customs-port from all or any places not duly appointed as wharves, and without the presence or authority of an officer of Customs.

75. The Chief Customs-Authority may from time to time make rules for the landing and shipping of passengers' baggage and the passing of the same through the Customs-house; and for the landing, shipping and clearing of parcels forwarded by Her Majesty's or other mails, or by other regular packets and passenger vessels.

When any baggage or parcels is or are made over to an officer of customs for the purpose of being landed a fee of such amount as the Local Government from time to time directs shall be chargeable thereon, as compensation for the expense and trouble incurred in landing and depositing the same in the Custom-house.

76. When any goods are water-borne for the purpose of being landed from any vessel and warehoused or cleared for home-consumption, or of being shipped for exportation on board of any vessel, there shall be sent, with each boat-load or other separate despatch, a boat-note specifying the number of packages so sent and the marks and numbers or other description thereof.

Each boat-note for goods to be landed shall be signed by an officer of the vessel, and likewise by the officer of Customs on board, if any such officer be on board, and shall be delivered on arrival to any officer of Customs authorized to receive the same.

Each boat-note for goods to be shipped shall be signed by the proper officer of Customs, and, if an officer of Customs is on board of the vessel on which such goods are to be shipped, shall be delivered to such officer. If no such officer be on board, every such boat-note shall be delivered to the Master of the vessel, or to an officer of the vessel appointed by him to receive it.

The officer of Customs who receives any boat-note of goods landed, and the officer of Customs, Master, or other officer, as the case may be, who receives any boat-note of goods shipped, shall sign the same and note thereon such particulars as the Chief Customs-Authority may from time to time, direct.

The Local Government may from time to time by notification in the local official Gazette, suspend the operation of this section in any Customs-port or part thereof.

77. All goods water-borne for the purpose of being landed or shipped shall be landed or shipped without any unnecessary delay.

Goods water-borne to be forthwith landed or shipped.

78. Except in cases of imminent danger no goods shall be discharged into or loaded in any boat for the purpose of being landed or shipped shall be transhipped into any other boat without the permission of an officer of Customs.

Such goods not to be transhipped without permission.

79. The Local Government may declare with regard to any Customs-port, by notification in the local official Gazette, that after a date therein specified, no boat not duly licensed and registered shall be allowed to ply as a cargo-boat for the landing and shipping of merchandize within the limits of such Port.

Power to prohibit plying of unlicensed cargo-boats.

In any Port with regard to which such notification has been issued, the Chief Officer of Customs or other officer whom the Local Government appoints in this behalf, may, subject to such rules and on payment of such fees as the Local Government from time to time prescribe by notification in the local official Gazette, issue licenses for, and register, cargo boats. Such officer may also, subject to rules so prescribed, cancel any license so issued.

Issue of licenses and registration of cargo-boats.

80. The Customs-collector may, whenever he thinks fit, require that goods stowed in bulk, and brought by sea or intended for exportation, shall be weighed or measured on board-ship before landing or after shipment, and may levy duty according to the result of such weighing or measurement.

Power to require goods to be weighed or measured on board before landing or after shipment.

CHAPTER IX.

OF DISCHARGE OF CARGO AND ENTRY INWARDS OF GOODS.

81. When an order for entry inwards of any vessel which has arrived in any Customs-port, or a special pass permitting such vessel to break bulk, has been given, the discharge of the cargo of such vessel may be proceeded with.

Discharge of cargo may commence on receipt of due permission.

82. Except as otherwise provided in this Act, no goods shall be allowed to leave any such vessel, unless they are entered in the original manifest of such vessel, or in an amended or supplementary manifest received under section 55.

Goods not to leave ship unless entered in manifest.

83. If the owner of any goods (except such as have been shown in the import-manifest as not to be landed) does not land such goods within such period as is specified in the bill of landing of such goods, or if no period is so specified within such number of working days, not exceeding fifteen, after the entry

Procedure in respect of goods not landed within time allowed.

of the vessel importing the same, as the Local Government from time to time appoints by notification in the official Gazette, or

if the cargo of any vessel, with the exception of only a small quantity of goods, has been discharged previously to the expiration of the period so specified or appointed, as the case may be,—

the Master of such vessel or, on his application, the proper officer of Customs, may then carry such goods to the Custom-house, there to remain for entry.

The Customs-collector shall thereupon take charge of and grant receipts for such goods;

and if notice in writing has been given by the Master that the goods are to remain subject to a lien for freight, primage, general average, or other charges of a stated amount, the Customs-collector shall hold such goods until he receives notice in writing that the said charges are paid.

84. At any time after the arrival of any vessel, the Customs-collector may, with the consent of the Master of such vessel, cause any small package or parcel of goods to be carried to the Custom-house, there to remain for entry, in charge of the officers of Customs, during the remainder of the working days allowed under this Act for the landing of such package or parcel.

Power to land small parcels.

If any package or parcel so carried to the Custom-house remains unclaimed on the expiration of the number of working days so allowed for its landing, or at the time of the clearance outwards of the vessel from which it was landed, the Master may give such notice as is provided in section 83, and the officer in charge of the Custom-house shall thereupon hold such package or parcel as provided in that section.

Notice regarding unclaimed packages.

85. Notwithstanding anything contained in sections 83 and 84 the Customs-collector in any Customs-port to which the Local Government, by notification in the local official Gazette, declares this section to be applicable, may permit the Master of any vessel immediately on receipt of an order under section 57 or special pass under section 59, to discharge the cargo of such vessel or any portion thereof into the custody of the ship's agents if willing to receive the same, for the purpose of landing the same forthwith,—

(a) at the Custom-house or any specified landing-place or wharf; or

(b) at any landing-place or wharf belonging to any Port Commissioners, Port Trust or other public body or company;

Any ship's agent so receiving such cargo or portion shall be bound to discharge all claims for damage or short delivery which may be established in respect of the same by the owner thereof, and shall be entitled to recover from such owner his charges for service rendered, but not for commission or the like, where any agent for the landing of such cargo or portion has been previously appointed by the owner and such appointment is unrevoked.

The Customs-collector shall take charge of all goods discharged under clause (a) of this section, and otherwise proceed in relation thereto as provided in sections 83 and 88.

A public body or company at whose landing place or wharf any goods are discharged under clause (b) of this section, shall not permit the same to be removed without an order in writing from the Customs-collector.

86. The owner of any goods imported shall on the landing thereof from the importing ship make entry of such goods for home consumption or warehousing by delivering to the Customs-collector a bill of entry thereof in duplicate, in such form and containing such particulars, in addition to the particulars specified in section 29, as may, from time to time, be prescribed by the Chief Customs-Authority.

The particulars of such entry shall correspond with the particulars given of the same goods in the manifest of the ship.

87. On the delivery of such bill the duty (if any) leviable on such goods shall be assessed, and the owner of such goods may then proceed to clear the same for home-consumption, or warehouse them, subject to the provisions hereinafter contained.

88. If any goods are not entered and cleared for home-consumption, or warehoused, within four months from the date of entry of the vessel, such goods may, after due notice to the owner, if his address can be ascertained, and in the Local official Gazette, be sold by public auction, and the proceeds thereof shall be applied, first, to the payment of freight, primage and general average, if the goods are held by the Customs-collector subject to such charges under notice given under section 83, 84 or 85; next, to the payment of the duties which would be leviable on such goods if they were then cleared for home-consumption, and next to the payment of the other charges (if any) payable to the Customs-collector in respect of the same.

The surplus, if any, shall be paid to the owner of the goods, on his application for the same; provided that such application be made within one year from the sale of the goods, or that sufficient cause be shown for not making it within such period.

If any goods of which the Customs-collector has taken charge under section 83, 84 or 85 be of a perishable nature, the Customs-collector may at any time direct the sale thereof, and shall apply the proceeds in like manner.

Provided that, where any goods liable to be sold under this section are arms, ammunition or military stores, they may be sold or otherwise disposed of at such place (whether within or without British India), and in such manner, as the Local Government may from time to time direct:

Provided also, that nothing in this section shall authorize the removal for home-consumption of any dutiable goods without payment of duties of customs thereon.

CHAPTER X.

OF CLEARANCE OF GOODS FOR HOME-CONSUMPTION.

89. When the owner of any goods entered for home-consumption, and (if such goods be liable to duty) assessed

under section 87, has paid the import-duty (if any) assessed on such goods and any charges payable under this Act in respect of the same, the Customs-officer may make an order clearing the same; and such order shall be sufficient authority for the removal of such goods by the owner.

CHAPTER XI.

WAREHOUSING.

Of the admission of goods into a warehouse.

90. When any dutiable goods have been entered for warehousing and assessed under section 87, the owner of such goods may apply for leave to deposit the same in any warehouse appointed or licensed under this Act.

91. Every such application shall be in writing signed by the applicant, and shall be in such form as is from time to time prescribed by the Chief Customs-Authority.

92. When any such application has been made in respect of any goods, the owner of the goods to which it relates shall execute a bond, binding himself, in a penalty of twice the amount of duty assessed under section 87 on such goods,

(a) to observe all rules prescribed by this Act in respect of such goods;

(b) to pay, on demand, all duties, rent and charges claimable on account of such goods under this Act, together with interest on the same from the date of demand, at such rate not exceeding six per cent. per annum as is for the time being fixed by the Chief Customs-Authority; and

(c) to discharge all penalties incurred for violation of the provisions of this Act in respect of such goods.

Every such bond shall be in the Form marked A hereto annexed, or, when such form is inapplicable or insufficient, in such other form as is from time to time prescribed by the Chief Customs-Authority, and shall relate to the cargo or portion of the cargo of one vessel only.

93. When the provisions of sections 91 and 92 have been complied with in respect of any goods, such goods shall be forwarded in charge of an officer of customs to the warehouse in which they are to be deposited.

A pass shall be sent with the goods specifying the name of the importing vessel and of the bonder, the marks, numbers and contents of each package, and the warehouse or place in the warehouse wherein they are to be deposited.

94. On receipt of the goods, the pass shall be examined by the warehouse-keeper, and shall be returned to the Customs-collector.

No package, butt, cask or hogshead shall be admitted into any warehouse unless it bear the marks and numbers specified in, and otherwise correspond with, the pass for its admission.

If the goods be found to correspond with the pass, the warehouse-keeper shall certify to that

effect on the pass, and the warehousing of such goods shall be deemed to have been completed.

If the goods do not so correspond, the fact shall be reported by the warehouse-keeper for the orders of the Customs-collector, and the goods shall either be returned to the Custom-house in charge of an officer of Customs or kept in deposit pending such orders, as the warehouse-keeper deems most convenient.

If the quantity or value of any goods has been erroneously stated in the bill of entry, the error may be rectified at any time before the warehousing of the goods is completed, and not subsequently.

95. Except as provided in section 100, all goods shall be warehoused in the packages, butts, casks or hogsheads in which they have been imported.

96. Whenever any goods are lodged in a public warehouse or a licensed private warehouse, the warehouse-keeper, or, in the case of the Bengal Bonded Warehouse Association, the Secretary of the said Association, shall deliver a warrant signed by him as such to the person lodging the goods.

Such warrant shall be in the Form B hereto annexed, and shall be transferable by endorsement; and the endorsee shall be entitled to receive the goods specified in such warrant on the same terms as those on which the person who originally lodged the goods would have been entitled to receive the same.

The Local Government may by notification in the local official Gazette exempt salt and salted fish from the operation of this section and may in like manner cancel such exemption.

Rules relating to goods in a warehouse.

97. The Customs-collector or any officer deputed by him for the purpose, shall have access to any private warehouse licensed under this Act.

98. The Customs-collector may at any time by order in writing direct that any goods or packages lodged in any warehouse shall be opened, weighed or otherwise examined; and after any goods have been so opened or examined, may cause the same to be sealed or marked in such manner as he thinks fit.

When any goods have been so sealed and marked after examination, they shall not be again opened without the permission of the Customs-collector; and when any such goods have been opened with such permission, the packages shall, if he thinks fit, be again sealed or marked as before.

99. Any owner of goods lodged in a warehouse shall, at any time within the hours of business, have access to his goods in presence of an officer of Customs, and an officer of Customs shall, upon application for the purpose being made in writing to the Customs-collector, be deputed to accompany such owner.

When an officer of Customs is specially employed to accompany such owner, a sum sufficient to

meet the expense thereby incurred shall, if the Customs-collector so require, be paid by such owner to the Customs-collector, and such sum shall, if the Customs-collector so direct, be paid in advance.

100. With the sanction of the Customs-collector, and after such notice given, and under such rules and conditions as the Chief Customs-Authority from time to time prescribes, any owner of goods may, either before or after warehousing the same,—

(a) sort, separate, pack and repack the goods and make such alterations therein as may be necessary for the preservation, sale, shipment or disposal thereof (such goods to be repacked in the packages in which they were imported, or in such other packages as the Customs-collector permits);

(b) fill up any casks of wine, spirit or beer from any casks of the same secured in the same warehouse;

(c) mix any wines or spirit of the same sort secured in the same warehouse, erasing from the cask all import-brands, unless the whole of the wine or spirit so mixed be of the same brand;

(d) bottle off wine or spirit from any casks;

(e) take such samples of goods as may be allowed by the Customs-collector with or without entry for home consumption, and with or without payment of duty, except such as may eventually become payable on a deficiency of the original quantity.

After any such goods have been so separated and repacked in proper or approved packages, the Customs-collector may, at the request of the owner of such goods, cause or permit any refuse, damaged, or surplus goods remaining after such separation or repacking (or, at the like request, any goods which may not be worth the duty) to be destroyed, and may remit the duty payable thereon.

101. If goods be lodged in a public warehouse, the owner shall pay monthly, on receiving a bill or written demand for the same from the Customs-collector or other officer deputed by him in that behalf, rent and warehouse-dues at such rates as the Chief Customs-Authority or such officer of customs as such Authority from time to time appoints in this behalf may fix.

A table of the rates of rent and warehouse, dues so fixed shall be placed in a conspicuous part of such warehouse.

If any bill for rent or warehouse-dues presented under this section is not discharged within ten days from the date of presentation, the Customs-collector may, in the discharge of such demand (any transfer or assignment of the goods notwithstanding) cause to be sold by public auction, after due notice in the local official Gazette, such sufficient portion of the goods as he may select.

Out of the proceeds of such sale the Customs-collector shall first satisfy the demand for the discharge of which the sale was ordered, and shall then pay over the surplus (if any) to the owner of the goods:

Provided that the application for such surplus be made within one year from the date of the sale of the goods, or that sufficient cause be shown for not making it within such period.

102. No warehoused goods shall be taken out of any warehouse, except on clearance for home-consumption or shipment, or for removal to another warehouse or as otherwise provided by this Act.

103. Any goods warehoused may be left in the warehouse in which they are deposited or in any warehouse to which they may in manner hereinafter provided be removed till the expiry of three years after the date of the bond executed in relation to such goods under section 92. The owner of any goods remaining in a warehouse on the expiry of such period shall clear the same for home-consumption or shipment in manner hereinafter provided :

Provided that when the license for any private warehouse is cancelled, and the Customs-collector gives notice of such cancelment to the owner of any goods deposited in such warehouse, such owner shall in manner hereinafter provided, and within seven days from the date on which such notice is given, remove such goods to another warehouse or clear them for home-consumption or shipment.

Of the removal of goods from one warehouse to another.

104. Any owner of goods warehoused under this Act may, at any time within three years from the date of the bond executed in respect of such goods under section 92, and with the permission of the Chief Customs-Officer, and on such conditions and after giving such security (if any) as such officer directs, remove goods from one warehouse to another warehouse in the same Port.

When any owner desires so to remove any goods, he shall apply for permission to do so in such form as the Chief Customs-Authority from time to time prescribes.

105. Any owner of goods warehoused at any warehousing Port may, from time to time, within the said period of three years remove the same by sea or by inland carriage, in order to be re-warehoused at any other warehousing Port.

When any owner desires so to remove any goods for such purpose, he shall apply to the Chief Customs-Officer, stating the particulars of the goods to be removed, and the name of the Port to which it is intended that they shall be removed, together with such other particulars, and in such manner and form, as the Chief Customs-Authority from time to time prescribes.

106. When permission is granted for the removal of any goods from one warehousing Port to another under section 105, an account containing the particulars thereof shall be transmitted by the proper officer of the Port of removal to the proper officer of the Port of destination; and the person requiring the removal shall before such removal enter into a bond, with one sufficient surety, in a sum equal at least to the duty

chargeable on such goods, for the due arrival and rewarehousing thereof at the Port of destination within such time as the Chief Customs-Authority directs.

Such bond may be taken by the proper officer, either at the Port of removal or at the Port of destination, as best suits the convenience of the owner.

If such bond is taken at the Port of destination, a certificate thereof, signed by the proper officer of such Port, shall, at the time of the removal of such goods, be produced to the proper officer at the Port of removal; and such bond shall not be discharged unless such goods are produced to the proper officer, and duly re-warehoused at the Port of destination within the time allowed for such removal, or are otherwise accounted for to the satisfaction of such officer; nor until the full duty due upon any deficiency of such goods, not so accounted for, has been paid.

107. The Chief Customs-Authority may permit any person desirous of removing warehoused goods to enter into a general bond, with such sureties, in such amount, and under such conditions, as the Chief Customs-Authority approves, for the removal, from time to time, of any goods from one warehouse to another, either in the same or in a different Port, and for the due arrival and re-warehousing of such goods at the Port of destination within such time as such Authority directs.

108. Upon the arrival of warehoused goods at the Port of destination, they shall be entered and warehoused in like manner as goods are entered and warehoused on the first importation thereof, and under the laws and rules, in so far as such laws and rules are applicable, which regulate the entry and warehousing of such last-mentioned goods.

109. Every bond executed under section 92 in respect of any goods shall, unless the Chief Officer of Customs in any case deems a fresh bond to be necessary, continue in force, notwithstanding the subsequent removal of such goods to another warehouse or warehousing port.

Clearance for home-consumption or shipment.

110. Any owner of goods warehoused may, at any time within three years from the date of the bond executed under section 92 in respect of such goods, clear such goods for home-consumption by paying (a) the duty assessed on such goods under section 87, or where the duty on such goods is altered under the provisions hereinafter contained, such altered duty; and (b) all rent, penalties, interest and other charges payable to the Customs-collector in respect of such goods.

111. Any owner of goods warehoused may, at any time within three years from the date of the bond executed under section 92, in respect of such goods clear such goods for shipment to a Foreign Port on payment of all rent, penalties,

interest and other charges payable as aforesaid and without payment of import duty on the same :

Provided that the Governor General in Council may prohibit the shipment for exportation to any specified foreign port of warehoused goods in respect of which payment of drawback or transshipment has been prohibited under section 49 or 134 respectively.

112. Provisions and stores warehoused at the time of importation may within the said period of three years be shipped without payment of duty for use on board of any vessel proceeding to a Foreign Port.

Clearance of same for shipment as provisions, &c., on vessels proceeding to Foreign Ports.

113. Application to clear goods from any warehouse for home-consumption or for shipment shall be made in such form as the Chief Customs-Authority from time to time prescribes.

Form of application for clearance of goods.

Such application shall ordinarily be made to the Customs-collector at least twenty-four hours before it is intended so to clear such goods.

114. If any goods upon which duties are leviable *ad valorem* or on a tariff valuation receive damage through unavoidable accident after they have been entered for warehousing and assessed under section 87, and before they are cleared for home-consumption, they shall, if the owner so desires, be re-assessed for duty according to their actual value, and a new bond for the same may, at the option of the owner, be executed for the unexpired term of warehousing.

Re-assessment of warehoused goods when damaged.

115. If after any goods entered for warehousing have been assessed under section 87, any alteration is made in the duty leviable upon such goods or in the tariff valuation (if any) applicable thereto, such goods shall be re-assessed in accordance with the second proviso to section 37.

Re-assessment on alteration of duty or tariff valuation.

116. If it appear at the time of clearing any wine, spirit, beer or salt from any warehouse for home consumption that there exists a deficiency not otherwise accounted for to the satisfaction of the Customs-collector, an allowance on account of ullage and wastage shall be made in adjusting the duties thereon, as follows (namely),

Allowance in case of wine, spirit, beer or salt.

(a) upon wine, spirit and beer in cask to an extent not exceeding the rates specified below, or such other rates as may from time to time be prescribed in this behalf by the Local Government and notified in the official Gazette :

For any time not exceeding	6 months	...	2½ per cent.
Exceeding 6 months and not exceeding	12 "	...	5 "
Exceeding 12 months and not exceeding	18 "	...	7½ "
Exceeding 18 months and not exceeding	2 years	...	10 "
Exceeding 2 years and not exceeding	3 "	...	12 "

(b) in the case of salt warehoused in a public ware house, only the amount actually cleared shall be charged with Customs-duties ;

(c) in the case of salt warehoused in a private ware house, wastage shall be allowed at such rate as may be prescribed from time to time by the Local Government and notified in the local official Gazette.

117. When any wine, spirit, beer or salt lodged in a warehouse is found to be deficient at the time of the delivery therefrom, and such deficiency is proved to be due solely to ullage or wastage, the Chief Customs-Authority may direct, in respect of any such article, that allowance be made in any special case for a rate of ullage or wastage exceeding that contemplated in section 116.

Further special allowance.

Of the forfeiture and discharge of the bond.

118. If any warehoused goods are removed from the warehouse in contravention of section 102 ; or if any such goods have not been removed from the warehouse at the expiration of the time during which such goods are permitted by section 103 to remain in such warehouse ; or

When goods are improperly removed from warehouses or allowed to remain beyond time fixed.

if any goods in respect of which a bond has been executed under section 92 and which have not been cleared for home-consumption, or shipment or removed under this Act, are lost or destroyed otherwise than as provided in section 100 or as mentioned in section 122, or are not accounted for to the satisfaction of the Customs-collector, or

or lost or destroyed.

if any such goods have been taken under section 100 as samples without payment of duty,

the Customs-collector may thereupon demand, and the owner of such goods shall forthwith pay, the full amount of duty chargeable on account of such goods, together with all rent, penalties, interest and other charges payable to the Customs-collector on account of the same.

Collector may demand duty, &c.

119. If any owner fails to pay any sum so demanded, the Customs-collector may forthwith either proceed upon the bond executed under section 92, or cause such portion as he thinks fit of the goods (if any) in the warehouse on account of which the amount is due, to be detained with a view to the recovery of the demand ;

Procedure on failure to pay duty, &c.

and if the demand be not discharged within ten days from the date of such detention (due notice thereof being given to the owner), the goods so detained may be sold by public auction duly advertised in the local official Gazette.

The net proceeds of any sale so made of goods so detained shall be written off upon the bond in discharge thereof to the amount received, and if any surplus be obtained from such sale, beyond the amount of the demand, such surplus shall be paid to the owner of the goods : Provided that application for the same be made within one year from the sale, or that sufficient cause be shown for not making the application within such period.

No transfer or assignment of the goods shall prevent the Customs-collector from proceeding against such goods in the manner above provided, for any amount due thereon.

120. When any warehoused goods are taken out of any warehouse, the Customs-collector shall cause the fact to be noted on the back of the bond.

Noting removal of goods.

Every note so made shall specify the quantity and description of such goods, the purposes for which they have been removed, the date of

removal, the name of the person removing them, the number and date of the shipping bill under which they have been taken away if removed for exportation by sea, or of the bill of entry if removed for home-consumption, and the amount of duty paid (if any).

121. A register shall be kept of all bonds entered into for Customs-

Register of bonds.

such register of all particulars required by section 120 to be specified.

When such register shows that the whole of the goods covered by any bond have been cleared for home-consumption or shipment, or otherwise duly accounted for, and when all amounts due on account of such goods have been paid, the Customs-collector shall cancel such bond as discharged in full, and shall on demand deliver it, so cancelled, to the person who has executed or who is entitled to receive it.

Cancellation and return of bonds.

Miscellaneous.

122. If any goods in respect of which a bond has been executed under section 92 and which have not been cleared for home consumption are lost or destroyed by unavoidable accident or delay, the Chief Customs-Authority may in its discretion remit the duties due thereon,

Power to remit duties on warehoused goods lost or destroyed;

Provided that, if any such goods be so lost or destroyed in a private warehouse, notice thereof be given to the Customs-collector within forty-eight hours after the discovery of such loss or destruction.

123. The warehouse-keeper in respect of goods lodged in a public warehouse, and the licensee in respect of goods lodged in a private warehouse, shall be responsible for their due reception therein and delivery therefrom, and for their safe custody while deposited therein, according to the quantity, weight or gauge reported by the Custom-house officer who has assessed such goods, allowance being made, if necessary, for ullage and wastage as provided in sections 116 and 117.

Provided that no owner of goods shall be entitled to claim from the Customs-collector, or from any keeper of a public warehouse, compensation for any loss or damage occurring to such goods while they are being passed into or out of such warehouse, or while they remain therein, unless it be proved that such loss or damage was occasioned by the wilful act or neglect of the warehouse-keeper or of an officer of Customs.

Compensation for loss or injury.

124. Every public warehouse shall be under the lock and key of a warehouse-keeper appointed by the Chief Officer of Customs.

125. The Chief Customs-Authority, or such officer of customs as such Authority from time to time appoints in this behalf, may from time to time determine in what division of any public warehouse, and in what manner, and on

what terms, any goods may be deposited, and what sort of goods may be deposited in any such warehouse.

126. The expenses of carriage, packing and stowage of goods on their reception into or removal from a public warehouse shall, if paid by the Customs-collector or by the warehouse-keeper, be chargeable on the goods, and be defrayed by, and recoverable from, the owner, in the manner provided in section 119.

Expenses of carriage, packing, &c., to be borne by owners.

127. All the provisions of this Act, relating to private warehouses, shall be applicable to the warehouses wherein the Bengal Bonded Warehouse Association receives bonded goods.

Bengal Bonded Warehouse Association.

CHAPTER XII.

TRANSHIPMENT.

128. In the Ports of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Kárwár, Karáchi, Aden, Rangoon, Maulmain, Akyab, Chittagong, and such other ports as the Governor or General in Council may from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, direct in this behalf, the Customs-collector may, on application by the owner of any goods imported into such Port, and specially and distinctly manifested at the time of importation as for transshipment to some other Customs or Foreign Port, grant leave to tranship the same without payment of the duty, (if any) leviable, at the Port of transshipment, and without any security or bond for the due arrival and entry of the goods at the Port of destination.

In any Customs-port other than a Port in which the preceding clause may for the time being be in force, the Customs-collector may, on application by the owner of any goods so imported and manifested, grant leave for transshipment without payment of the duty (if any) leviable at such Port; provided that, where the goods so transhipped are dutiable, and are to be removed to some other Customs-port, the applicant shall enter into a bond, with such security as may be required of him, in a sum equal at least to the duty chargeable on such goods, for the due arrival and entry thereof at the Port of destination within such time as such Customs-collector directs.

129. An officer of Customs shall, in every case, be deputed free of charge to superintend the removal of transhipped goods from vessel to vessel.

Superintendence of transshipment.

130. The powers conferred on the Customs-collector by section 128 shall be exercised, and the transshipment shall be performed, subject to such rules as may from time to time be made by the Local Government.

Subsidiary rules as to transshipment.

No rules made under this section shall come into force until after the expiry of such reasonable time from the date of the publication of the same as the Local Government may in each case appoint in this behalf.

131. All goods transhipped under the second

Entry and warehousing, on arrival, of goods transhipped under section 128, clause 2.

clause of section 128 for removal to a Customs-port shall on their arrival at such Port be entered in like manner as

goods are entered on the first importation thereof, and under the laws and rules, in so far as such laws and rules can be made applicable, which regulate the entry of such last-mentioned goods.

132. If two or more vessels belonging wholly

Transshipment of provisions and stores from one vessel to another of same owner without payment of duty.

or in part to the same owner be at any Customs-port at the same time, any provisions and stores in use or ordinarily shipped for use

on board may, at the discretion of the Customs-collector, be transhipped from one such vessel to any other such vessel without payment of import-duty.

133. A transshipment-fee on any goods or class of

Levy of transshipment-fee.

goods transhipped under this Act, may be levied at such

rules, on each bale or package, or according to weight, measurement, quantity, or number, and under such rules as the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, may from time to time by notification in the local official Gazette prescribe for each port.

134. The Governor General in Council may from

Power to prohibit transshipment.

time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, prohibit, at any specified

Port, or at all Ports, the transshipment, of any specified class of goods, generally or when destined for any specified ports, or prescribe any special mode of transshipping any specified class of goods.

No goods to be transhipped except as provided.

135. Except as provided in this Act, no goods shall be transhipped at any Port or

place in British India.

CHAPTER XIII.**EXPORTATION OR SHIPMENT, AND RE-LANDING.****136. Except with the written permission of the**

No goods to be shipped, &c., till entry outwards of vessel.

Customs-collector, no goods other than passengers' baggage, or ballast urgently

required for a vessel's safety shall be shipped or water-borne to be shipped in any vessel in a Customs-port until an order has been obtained under section 61 for entry outwards of such vessel.

When such order has been obtained, the export cargo of such vessel may be shipped, subject to the provisions next hereinafter contained.

137. Unless the Chief Customs-Authority shall,

Clearance for shipment.

in the case of any Customs-port or wharf, or of any class of goods, otherwise direct by

notification in the local official Gazette, no goods, except passengers' baggage, shall be shipped or water-borne to be shipped for exportation, until—

(a) the owner has delivered to the Customs-collector, or other proper officer, a shipping-bill of such goods in duplicate in such form and containing such particulars in addition to those specified in

section 29 as may from time to time be prescribed by the Chief Customs-Authority;

(b) such owner has paid the duties (if any) payable on such goods; and

(c) such bill has been passed by the Customs-collector.

138. Before any warehoused goods or goods

Bond required in certain cases before exportation.

subject to excise-duties, or goods entitled to drawback

of Customs-duties on exportation, or goods exportable only under particular rules or restrictions, are permitted to be exported, the owner shall, if required so to do, give security by bond in such sum, not exceeding twice the duty leviable on such goods, as the Customs-collector directs, with one sufficient surety, that such goods shall be duly shipped, exported and landed at the place for which they are entered outwards, or shall be otherwise accounted for to the satisfaction of such officer.

139. When goods are cleared for shipment

Additional charge on goods cleared for shipment after port-clearance granted.

on a shipping-bill presented after port-clearance has been granted, the Customs-collector may, if he thinks fit, levy, in addition to any duty

to which such goods are ordinarily liable, a charge not exceeding—

(a) in the case of goods liable to duties on fixed tariff valuations, one per cent. on the tariff value;

(b) in the case of all other goods, one per cent. on the market value.

Nothing in this section shall apply to any shipment of treasure or opium.

140. If any goods mentioned in a shipping-bill

Notice of non-shipment or re-landing, and return of duty thereon.

or manifest be not shipped, or be shipped and afterwards

re-landed, the owner shall, before the expiration of five clear working days after the vessel on which such goods were intended to be shipped, or from which they were re-landed, has left the Port, give information of such short-shipment or re-landing to the Customs-collector.

Upon an application being made to the Customs-collector, any duty levied upon goods not shipped, or upon goods shipped and afterwards re-landed, shall be refunded to the person on whose behalf such duty was paid: Provided that no such refund shall be allowed unless information has been given as above required.

141. If, after having cleared from any Customs-

Goods re-landed or transhipped from a vessel returning to Port, or putting into another Port.

port any vessel, without having discharged her cargo,

returns to such Port, or puts into any other Customs-port, any owner of

goods in such vessel, if he desires to land or tranship the same or any portion thereof for re-export, may, with the consent of the Master, apply to the Customs-collector in that behalf.

The Customs-collector, if he grant the application, shall thereupon send an officer of Customs to watch the vessel, and to take charge of such goods during such re-landing or transshipment.

Such goods shall not be allowed to be transhipped or re-exported free of duty by reason of the previous settlement of duty at the time of first export, unless they are lodged and remain

until the time of re-export, under the custody of an officer of Customs, in a place appointed by the Customs-collector, or are transhipped under such custody.

All expenses attending such custody shall be borne by the owner.

142. In either of the cases mentioned in section 141, the Master of the vessel may enter such vessel inwards, and any owner of goods therein may, with the consent of the Master, land the same under the rules herein contained for the importation of goods.

In every such case, any export-duty levied shall be refunded to, and any amount paid in drawback shall be recovered from, such owner.

143. The Customs-collector may, on application by the Master of any vessel, which is obliged before completing her voyage to put into any Customs-port for repairs, permit him to land the cargo, or any portion thereof, and to place it in the custody of an officer of Customs during such repairs, and to re-ship and export the same free of duty.

All expenses attending such custody shall be borne by the Master.

CHAPTER XIV.

SPIRIT.

Exportation of spirit under bond for excise-duty.

144. The Chief Customs-Authority may from time to time make rules prescribing the conditions on which spirit manufactured in British India may be removed from any licensed distillery for exportation without payment of excise-duty.

The person so removing any such spirit shall execute a bond with one or more sureties, in the form marked C hereto annexed, or (when such form is inapplicable or insufficient) in such other form as the said Authority from time to time prescribes, conditioned that such duty shall be paid on all such spirit as is

(a) not exported within four months from the date of the bond, or

(b) exported to a Customs-port unless the payment of excise-duty as provided by this chapter in respect thereof at the port of destination is within six months from the date of the bond proved to the satisfaction of the proper officer.

The Chief Officer of Customs of the port of exportation may, on sufficient cause shown, extend for a further term not exceeding four months the period allowed for the exportation of any such spirit, or for the production of such proof that duty has been paid.

145. Spirit intended for exportation under bond for the excise-duty shall be taken from the distillery direct to the Custom-house, under passes to be granted for that purpose by the officers of Excise.

146. Spirit brought to the Custom-house for exportation under bond for the excise-duty shall, previous to shipment, be gauged

and proved by an officer of Customs, and the quantity of spirit for which credit is to be given in the settlement of any bond shall be determined in the same manner.

147. Excise-duty shall be recoverable previous to shipment upon the excess (if any) of the quantity of spirit passed from a distillery over the quantity ascertained by gauge and proof at the Custom-house, less an allowance for ullage and wastage at such rates as are from time to time prescribed by the Local Government and notified in the local official Gazette.

148. Spirit exported under bond for excise-duty from any Customs-port to any other Customs-port, shall be charged at the Port of importation with excise-duty at the ordinary rate to which spirit of the like kind and strength is liable at such Port.

149. Spirit brought to the Custom-house for exportation under bond for the excise-duty may, on payment of such duty, be removed for local consumption under passes to be granted for that purpose by the officers of Excise.

Credit for every such payment shall be given in discharge of the bond to which it relates.

Drawback of excise duty on export of spirit.

150. A drawback of excise-duty paid on spirit manufactured in British India and exported to any Foreign Port under the provisions of section 138, shall be allowed by the Customs-collector at the Port of exportation:

Provided that the exportation be made within one year from the date of payment of such excise-duty, and that the spirit, when brought to the Custom-house, be accompanied by a pass in which such payment is certified.

Such drawback shall be regulated by the strength and quantity of such spirit as ascertained by gauge and proof by an officer of customs.

Miscellaneous.

151. If spirit manufactured in British India upon which excise-duty has been paid is exported from one Customs port to another, and the rate of local excise-duty at the port of importation is higher than that already paid upon such spirit, a differential duty shall be charged thereon, at such rate as the Local Government at such Port may by notification in the local official Gazette from time to time prescribe.

152. Rum-shrub, cordial, and other such liquor prepared in a licensed distillery under the supervision of the surveyor or officer in charge of the distillery shall be charged with excise-duty under this Act according to the quantity of spirit used in its preparation as ascertained by such surveyor or officer.

The provisions of this Act respecting spirit, except such as relate to gauge and proof, shall apply to such liquor.

153. No drawback shall be allowed for any spirit on which duty has been paid, nor shall the duty due on any spirit under bond be remitted, unless the spirit is shipped from the Custom-house, and in a vessel whereon an officer of Customs has been appointed to superintend the receipt of export-cargo.

154. No spirit shipped for exportation shall be re-landed without a special pass from an officer of Excise, in addition to any permission of an officer of Customs which may be required by the law for the time being in force.

155. When by any law for the time being in force a special duty is imposed on spirit rendered unfit for human consumption, the Local Government may from time to time make rules for ascertaining and determining what spirit imported into British India shall be deemed to have been effectually and permanently so rendered unfit and for causing such spirit to be so rendered, if necessary, by their own officers, and at the expense of the person importing the same, before the Customs-duties leviable thereon are levied.

In the absence of any such rules, or if any dispute arises as to their applicability, the Chief Customs-Officer shall decide what spirit is subject only to the said special duty, and such decision shall be final.

CHAPTER XV. COASTING TRADE.

156. Except as hereinafter provided, nothing in Chapters VII, IX, X, and part of XIII inapplicable to coasting trade, sections 136, 139 and 141 to 143 inclusive of this Act shall apply to coasting vessels or to goods imported or exported in such vessels.

157. The Local Government may, from time to time, make rules consistent with the provisions of this Chapter,

(a) extending any provision of the Chapters and Sections mentioned in section 156 with or without modification to any coasting vessels or to any goods imported or exported in such vessels;

(b) exempting any such vessels or goods from any of the other provisions of this Act except those contained in this Chapter;

(c) prescribing the conditions on which goods, or any specified class of goods, may be (1) carried in a coasting vessel, whether shipped at a Foreign Port, or at a Customs-port, or at a place declared under section 12 to be a port; (2) shipped in a coasting vessel before all dutiable goods and goods brought in such vessel from a Foreign Port have been unladen;

(d) prohibiting the conveyance of any specified class of goods generally, or to or between specified Ports in a coasting vessel;

158. Before any coasting vessel departs from the port of lading or when there are more ports of lading than one, the first port of lading, the Master shall fill in, sign and deliver to the

Customs-collector a manifest in duplicate containing a true specification of all goods to be carried in such vessel, in such form, and accompanied by such shipping-bills or other documents as may from time to time be prescribed by the Chief Customs-Authority

If the Customs-collector sees no objection to the departure of the vessel, he shall retain the duplicate and return the original manifest dated and signed by him together with its accompaniments; and such manifest shall be the port-clearance of the vessel unless, under the general orders of the Chief Customs-Authority, a separate port-clearance be prescribed.

159. Within twenty-four hours after the arrival of any coasting vessel at any Customs-port, whether intermediate or final, and before any goods are there discharged, the manifest, together with the other documents referred to in section 158, shall be delivered to the Customs-collector, who shall note on the manifest the date of delivery.

If the vessel has touched at any Foreign Port between such Port of arrival and her last preceding Customs-port of departure, the Master shall append to the manifest a declaration to that effect, and shall also indicate on the manifest the portions (if any) of the cargo therein described which have been discharged, and subjoin thereto a true specification of all goods shipped at such Port.

If the Customs-port of arrival be an intermediate Port, and a portion only of the cargo is to be discharged thereat, the Master shall likewise so deliver an extract from the manifest signed by him, relating to such portion, and the Customs-collector shall, after verifying such extract, return to him the original manifest and all documents accompanying it except those relating to such portion.

If in any case the cargo actually on board any coasting vessel on her arrival at any Customs-port does not, owing to short-shipment, re-landing, or other cause, correspond with the specification thereof in the manifest returned to the Master under the second clause of section 158, such Master shall, before delivery of such manifest under this section, note thereon the particulars of the difference.

The Customs-collector, when satisfied with the manifest and other documents, shall grant an order to break bulk.

160. Before any coasting vessel departs from any Customs-port at which she has touched during her voyage, the Master shall re-deliver the original manifest to the Customs-collector, after indicating thereon the portions (if any) of the cargo therein described which have been discharged, and subjoining thereto a true specification of all goods shipped at such Port. He shall also deliver a duplicate, signed by him, of the specification so subjoined.

If the Customs-collector sees no objection to the departure of the vessel, he shall proceed as prescribed in the second clause of section 158.

161. The Customs-collector may, for sufficient reason, refuse port-clearance to any coasting vessel declared to be bound to, or about to

touch at, any Customs-port, unless the owner or Master gives a bond with such security as the Customs-collector deems sufficient for the production to the Customs-collector of a certificate from the proper officer of the Port to which such vessel is said to be bound, of her arrival at such Port within a reasonable time to be prescribed in each case by the Customs-collector.

162. When permission has been granted by the Customs-collector for the discharge of cargo from any coasting vessel—

(a) if the vessel has not touched at any intermediate Foreign Port in the course of her voyage, and has not on board any dutiable goods, the cargo may be forthwith landed and removed by the owner, without entry thereof at the Custom-house and clearance for home-consumption, but subject to such general check and control as the Chief Customs-Authority may from time to time by rules prescribe;

(b) if the vessel has so touched at any such Port, or has on board any such goods, such vessel shall be subject to all the provisions of Chapter VII of this Act relating to vessels arriving and such goods, and until such goods have been duly discharged all other goods on board shall be subject to the provisions of Chapter IX of this Act relating to goods imported.

163. If any of the goods on board of any coasting vessel be subject to any excise-duty, they shall not be unladen without the permission of the proper officer of Excise.

164. Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, the Chief Customs-Authority may authorize the Customs-collector to grant a general pass, on any conditions which such Authority thinks expedient, for the lading and clearance, and for the entry and unlading, of any coasting steam-vessel at any Ports of despatch or destination, or at any intermediate Ports at which she touches for the purpose of receiving goods or passengers.

Such pass shall be valid throughout British India, or for such Ports only as may be specified therein.

Any such general pass may be revoked by order of the Chief Customs-Authority by whom the grant thereof was authorized, by notice in writing under the hand of such Authority, delivered to the Master or to the owner of such steam-vessel, or to any of the crew on board.

165. The Chief Customs-Authority may direct that the Master of any coasting vessel which is square-rigged or propelled by steam shall keep, or cause to be kept, a cargo-book, stating the name of the Master, the vessel, the Port to which she belongs, and the Port to which on each voyage she is bound.

At every Port of lading such Master shall enter, or cause to be entered, in such book the name of such Port, and an account of all goods there taken on board of such vessel, with a description of the packages, and the quantities and descriptions of the goods contained therein or stowed loose, and the names of the respective shippers and consignees, in so far as such particulars are known to him.

At every Port of discharge of any such goods such Master shall enter, or cause to be entered, in such book the respective days on which such goods or any of them are delivered out of such vessel.

The respective times of departure from every Port of lading, and of arrival at every Port of discharge, shall in like manner be duly entered.

Every such Master shall, on demand, produce his cargo-book for the inspection of any officer of Customs, and such officer shall be at liberty to make any note or remark therein.

The Chief Customs-Authority may, in the case of any vessel the Master whereof has been directed to keep a cargo-book under this section, dispense with the manifest required under sections 158, 159 and 160.

166. Any duly empowered officer of Customs may go on board of any coasting vessel in any Port or place in British India, and may at any period of a voyage search any such vessel and examine all goods on board, and all goods then lading or unlading, and may demand the production of any document, which ought to be on board of any such vessel.

The Customs-collector may further require that any such document belonging to any coasting vessel then in Port shall be brought to him for inspection.

CHAPTER XVI.

OFFENCES AND PENALTIES.

167. The offences mentioned in the first column of the following schedule shall be punishable to the extent mentioned in the third column of the same with reference to such offences respectively :

Offences.	Section of this Act to which offence has reference.	Penalties.
1.—Contravening any rule made under this Act.	General	Penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees.
2.—If any goods be landed or shipped, or if an attempt be made to land or ship any goods, or if any goods be brought into any bay, river, creek or arm of the sea, for the purpose of being landed or shipped, at any port or place which, at the date of such landing, shipment, attempt or bringing, is not a Port for the landing and shipment of goods,	11	such goods shall be liable to confiscation.
3.—If any person ship or land goods, or aid in the shipment or landing of goods, or knowingly keep or conceal, or knowingly permit or procure to be kept or concealed, any goods shipped or landed, or intended to be shipped or landed, contrary to the provisions of this Act ; or if any person be found to have been on board of any vessel liable to confiscation on account of the commission of an offence under No. 2 of this section, while such vessel is within any bay, river, creek or arm of the sea which is not a port for the landing or shipment of goods,	General	such person shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees.
4.—If any vessel which has been within the limits of any Port in British India with cargo on board, be afterwards found in any port, bay, river, creek or arm of the sea in British India, light or in ballast, and if the Master be unable to give a due account of the Customs-port where such vessel lawfully discharged her cargo,	11	such vessel shall be liable to confiscation.
5.—If any goods are put, without the authority of the proper officer of Customs, on board of any tug-steamer or pilot-vessel from any sea-going vessel inward-bound ; or if any goods are put, without such authority, out of any tug-steamer or pilot-vessel for the purpose of being put on board of any such vessel outward-bound ; or if any goods on which drawback has been granted are put, without such authority, on board of any tug-steamer or pilot-vessel for the purpose of being re-landed,	11	such goods shall be liable to confiscation, and the Master of every such tug-steamer or pilot-vessel shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees.

OFFENCES AND PENALTIES—*contd.*

Offences.	Section of this Act to which offence has reference.	Penalties.
6.—If any vessel arriving at, or departing from, any Customs-port fails, when so required under section 17, to bring-to at any such station as has been appointed by the Chief Customs-Authority for the boarding or landing of an officer of Customs,	17	the Master of such vessel shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees.
7.—If any vessel arriving at any Customs-port, after having come to its proper place of mooring or unloading, removes from such place, except with the authority of the Conservator, obtained in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Ports Act, 1875, or other lawful authority, to some other place of mooring or unloading; or if any vessel not brought into Port by a Pilot be not anchored or moored in accordance with any direction of the Chief Customs-Authority under section 17,	17	the Master of such vessel shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees, and the vessel, if not entered, shall not be allowed to enter until the penalty is paid.
8.—If any goods, the importation or exportation of which is for the time being prohibited or restricted by or under Chapter IV of this Act, be imported into or exported from British India contrary to such prohibition or restriction; or if any attempt be made so to import or export any such goods; or if any such goods be found in any package produced to any officer of Customs as containing no such goods; or if any such goods, or any dutiable goods be found either before or after landing or shipment to have been concealed in any manner on board of any vessel within the limits of any port in British India; or if any goods, the exportation of which is prohibited or restricted as aforesaid, be brought to any wharf in order to be put on board of any vessel for exportation contrary to such prohibition or restriction,	18 & 19	such goods shall be liable to confiscation; and any person concerned in any such offence shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding three times the value of the goods, or not exceeding one thousand rupees.
9.—If upon an application to pass any goods through the Custom-house, any person not being the owner of such goods, and not having proper and sufficient authority from the owner, subscribes or attests any document relating to any goods on behalf of such owner,	General	such person shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees.

OFFENCES AND PENALTIES—*contd.*

Offences.	Section of this Act to which offence has reference.	Penalties.
10.—If any goods, on the entry of which for re-export drawback has been paid, are not duly exported or are unshipped or relanded at any Customs-port (not having been duly relanded or discharged under the provisions of this Act).	42 & 43	such goods, together with any vessel used in so unshipping or relanding them, shall be liable to confiscation ; and the Master of the vessel from which such goods are so unshipped or relanded, and any person, by whom or by whose orders or means such goods are so unshipped or relanded, or who aids or is concerned in such unshipping or relanding, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding three times the value of such goods, or not exceeding one thousand rupees.
11.—If any wine, spirit, provisions or stores be not laden on board of the vessel on board of which they should under the provisions of section 45, 46, 47 or 48 be laden, or be unladen from such vessel without the permission of the proper officer of Customs,	44 to 48	such wine, spirit, provisions or stores shall be liable to confiscation.
12.—If any goods be entered for drawback, which are of less value than the amount of the drawback claimed,	50	such goods shall be liable to confiscation.
13.—If, in any river or Port wherein a place has been fixed under section 53 by the Local Government, any vessel arriving passes beyond such place, before delivery of a manifest to the pilot, officer of Customs, or other person duly authorized to receive the same, or	53	the Master of such vessel shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees.
14.—If the Master of any vessel arriving which remains outside or below any place so fixed wilfully omits, for the space of twenty-four hours after anchoring, to deliver a manifest as required by this Act.	"	such Master shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees.
15.—If, after any vessel arriving has entered any Customs-port in which a place has not been fixed under section 53, the Master of such vessel wilfully omits, for the space of twenty-four hours after anchoring, to deliver a manifest as required by this Act.	54	ditto ditto.
16.—If any manifest delivered under section 53, 54, 60, 63 or 66 is not signed by the person delivering the same and is not in the form or does not contain the particulars required by section 55 or 63, as the case may be, in so far as such particulars are applicable to the ship, cargo and voyage ; or if any manifest so delivered does not contain a specification true to the best of such person's knowledge of all goods imported or to be exported in such vessel,	55 & 63 "	the person delivering such manifest shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees.

OFFENCES AND PENALTIES—*contd.*

Offences.	Section of this Act to which offence has reference.	Penalties.
17.—If any goods entered in the import manifest of a vessel are not found on board of the vessel ; or if the quantity so found is short, and if such deficiency is not accounted for to the satisfaction of the officer in charge of the Custom-house ;	55 & 64	the Master of such vessel shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twice the amount of duty chargeable on the missing or deficient goods, if they be dutiable and the duty leviable thereon can be ascertained, or otherwise to a penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees for every missing or deficient package or separate article.
18.—If any person required by this Act to receive a manifest from any Master of a vessel, refuses so to do, or fails to countersign the same or to enter thereon the particulars referred to in section 56,	53, 54 & 56	such person shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees.
19.—If bulk be broken in any vessel previous to the grant by the Customs-collector, of an order for entry inwards or a special pass permitting bulk to be broken,	57 & 59	the Master of such vessel shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees.
20.—If any bill of lading or copy required under section 58 is false and the Master is unable to satisfy the Customs-collector that he was not aware of the fact ; or if any such bill or copy has been altered with fraudulent intent ; or if the goods mentioned in any such bill or copy have not been <i>bond fide</i> shipped as shewn therein ; or if any such bill of lading or any bill of lading of which a copy is delivered, has not been made previously to the departure of the vessel from the place where the goods referred to in such bill of lading were shipped ; or if any part of the cargo has been staved, destroyed or thrown overboard ; or if any package has been opened, and such part of the cargo or such package be not accounted for to the satisfaction of the Customs-collector,	58	the Master of the vessel shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees.
21.—If any Master of a vessel attempts to depart without a port-clearance,	62	such Master shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees.
22.—If any vessel actually departs without a port-clearance,	62	the Master of such vessel shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees.
23.—If any pilot takes charge of any vessel proceeding to sea, notwithstanding that the Master of such vessel does not produce a port-clearance,	62	such pilot, on conviction before a Magistrate, shall be liable to fine not exceeding one thousand rupees.
24.—If any Master of a vessel refuses to receive on board an officer of Customs deputed under section 67,	68	such Master shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees for each day during which such officer is not received on board ; and the vessel

OFFENCES AND PENALTIES—*contd.*

Offences.	Section of this Act to which offence has reference.	Penalties.
25.—If any Master of a vessel refuses to receive on board one servant of such officer, or to provide such officer and servant with suitable shelter and accommodation, and with a due allowance of fresh water, and with the means of cooking on board,	68	if not entered shall not be allowed to enter until such penalty is paid. such Master shall, in each such case, be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees.
26.—If any Master of a vessel refuses to allow such vessel, or any box, place or closed receptacle in such vessel, to be searched when so required by an officer of Customs bearing a written order to search; or if an officer of Customs places any lock, mark or seal upon any goods in a vessel, and such lock, mark or seal is wilfully opened, altered or broken, before due delivery of such goods; or if any such goods are secretly conveyed away; or if any hatchway or entrance to the hold of a vessel, after having been fastened down by an officer of Customs, is opened without his permission,	69	the Master of such vessel shall be liable, upon conviction before a Magistrate, to a fine not exceeding one thousand rupees.
27.—If the Master of any vessel laid up by the withdrawal of the officer of Customs shall, before application is made by him for an officer of Customs to superintend the receipt of cargo, cause or suffer to be put on board of such vessel any goods whatever, in contravention of Section 70,	70	such Master shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees, and the goods, if protected by a pass, shall be liable to be re-landed for examination at the expense of the vessel, and, if not protected by a pass, shall be liable to confiscation.
28.—If any Master of a vessel in any case other than that provided for by No. 27 causes or suffers any goods to be discharged, shipped, or water-borne contrary to any of the provisions of section 70, 72 or 75,	70, 72 & 75	such Master shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees; and all goods so discharged, shipped, or water-borne shall be liable to confiscation.
29.—If when a boat-note is required by section 76 any goods water-borne for the purpose of being landed from any vessel, and warehoused or passed for importation, or of being shipped for exportation, be found without such note; or if any goods are found on board any boat in excess of such boat-note whether such goods are intended to be landed from, or to be shipped on board of, any vessel,	76	such goods shall be liable to confiscation; and the person by whose authority the goods are being landed or shipped, and the person in charge of the boat, shall each be liable to a penalty not exceeding twice the amount of duty (if any) leviable on the said goods.
30.—If any person refuses to receive, or fails to sign, or to note the prescribed particulars upon, any boat-note, as required by	76	such person, master or officer shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees.

OFFENCES AND PENALTIES—*contd.*

Offences.	Section of this Act to which offence has reference.	Penalties.
section 76, or if any Master or officer of a vessel receiving the same fails to deliver it when required so to do by any officer of Customs authorized to make such requisition,		
31.—If any goods are, without permission, shipped or water-borne to be shipped or are landed except from or at a wharf or other place duly appointed for the purpose; or if any goods water-borne for the purpose of being landed or shipped are not landed or shipped without unnecessary delay; or if the boat containing such goods be found out of the proper track between the vessel and the wharf or other proper place of landing or shipping, and such deviation be not accounted for to the satisfaction of the Customs-collector; or	73	such goods shall be liable to confiscation; and the person by whose authority the goods are shipped, landed water-borne, or transhipped and the person in charge of the vessel employed conveying them, shall each be liable to a penalty not exceeding twice the amount of the duty (if any) leviable on such goods.
if any goods are transhipped contrary to the provisions of section 78,	77	
32.—If, after the issue of a notification under section 79 with regard to any Port, any goods are found within the limits of such Port on board of any boat not duly licensed and registered,	78	
	79	such goods, unless they are covered by a special permit from the Customs-collector, shall be liable to confiscation, and the owner or the person in charge of the boat shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred rupees.
33.—If any Master of a vessel discharges or suffers to be discharged any goods not duly entered in the manifest of such vessel,	55 & 82	such Master shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees.
34.—If any goods are found concealed in any place, box or closed receptacle in any vessel, and are not duly accounted for to the satisfaction of the officer in charge of the Custom-house,	General	such goods shall be liable to confiscation,
—If any goods are found on board in excess of those entered in the manifest, or not corresponding with the specification therein contained,	55 & 82	such goods shall be liable to confiscation, or to be charged with such increased rates of duty as the chief officer of Customs directs.
36.—If, after any goods have been landed and before they have been passed through the Custom-house, the owner removes or attempts to remove them, with the intention of defrauding the revenue,	86 & 87	such goods shall be liable to confiscation; or if the goods cannot be recovered, the owner shall be liable, in addition to full duty, to a penalty not exceeding twice the amount of such duty, if the goods be dutiable and the duty leviable thereon can be ascertained; or, otherwise to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees for every missing or deficient package or separate article.

OFFENCES AND PENALTIES—*contd.*

Offences.	Section of this Act to which offence has reference.	Penalties.
<p>37.—If it be found, when any goods are entered at, or brought to be passed through, a Custom-house, either for importation or exportation that</p> <p>(a) the packages in which they are contained differ widely from the description given in the bill of entry or application for passing them; or</p> <p>(b) the contents thereof have been wrongly described in such bill or application as regards the denominations, characters or conditions according to which such goods are chargeable with duty, or are being imported or exported; or</p> <p>(c) the contents of such packages have been mis-stated in regard to sort, quality, quantity or value; or</p> <p>(d) goods not stated in the bill of entry or application have been concealed in, or mixed with, the articles specified therein, or have apparently been packed so to deceive the officers of Customs, and such circumstance is not accounted for to the satisfaction of the Customs-collector,</p>	86 & 137	<p>such packages, together with the whole of the goods contained therein, shall be liable to confiscation, and</p> <p>every person concerned in any such offence shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees.</p>
<p>38.—If, when goods are passed by tale or by package, any omission or misdescription thereof tending to injure the revenue be discovered,</p>	86 & 94	<p>the person guilty of such omission or misdescription shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten times the amount of duty which might have been lost to Government by such omission or misdescription, unless it be proved to the satisfaction of the officer in charge of the Custom-house that the variance was accidental.</p>
<p>39.—If, without entry duly made, any goods are taken or passed out of any Custom-house or wharf,</p>	86	<p>the person so taking or passing such goods shall, in every such case, be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees, and such goods shall be liable to confiscation.</p>
<p>40.—If any prohibited or dutiable goods are found, either before or after landing, concealed in any passenger's baggage,</p>	General.	<p>such passenger shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees, and such goods shall be liable to confiscation.</p>
<p>41.—If any goods entered to be warehoused are carried into the warehouse, unless with the authority, or under the care, of the proper officers of Customs, and in such manner, by such persons, within such time, and by such roads or ways, as such officers direct,</p>	93	<p>such goods shall be liable to confiscation, and any person so carrying them shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees.</p>

OFFENCES AND PENALTIES—*contd.*

Offences.	Section of this Act to which offence has reference.	Penalties.
42.—If any goods entered to be warehoused are not duly warehoused in pursuance of such entry, or are withheld, or removed from any proper place of examination before they have been examined and certified by the proper officer,	94	such goods shall be deemed not to have been duly warehoused, and shall be liable to confiscation.
43.—If any warehoused goods be not warehoused in accordance with sections 94 and 95,	94 & 95	such goods shall be liable to confiscation.
44.—If the licensee of any private warehouse licensed under this Act does not open the same when required so to do by any officer entitled to have access thereto, or, upon demand made by any such officer refuses access to any such officer,	97	such licensee shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees, and shall further be liable to have his license forthwith cancelled.
45.—If the keeper of any public warehouse, or the licensee of any private warehouse, neglects to stow the goods warehoused therein, so that easy access may be had to every package and parcel thereof,	Chap. XI.	such keeper or licensee shall, for every such neglect, be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty rupees.
46.—If the owner of any warehoused goods, or any person in the employ of such owner, clandestinely opens any warehouse, or, except in presence of the proper officer of Customs, gains access to his goods,	99	such owner or person shall, in every such case, be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees.
47.—If any warehoused goods are opened in contravention of the provisions of section 98; or if any alteration be made in such goods or in the packing thereof, except as provided in section 100,	98 & 100	such goods shall be liable to confiscation.
48.—If any goods lodged in a private warehouse are found at the time of delivery therefrom to be deficient, and such deficiency is not due solely to ullage or wastage, as allowed under sections 116 and 117,	123	the licensee of such warehouse shall, unless the deficiency be accounted for to the satisfaction of the Customs-collector, be liable to a penalty equal to five times the duty chargeable on the goods so deficient.
49.—If the keeper of any public warehouse, or the licensee of any private warehouse, fails, on the requisition of any officer of Customs, to produce any goods which have been deposited in such warehouse, and which have not been duly cleared and delivered therefrom, and is unable to account for such failure to the satisfaction of the Customs-collector.	123	such keeper or licensee shall, for every such failure, be liable to pay the duties due on such goods, and also a penalty not exceeding fifty rupees in respect of every package or parcel so missing or deficient.
50.—If any goods, after being duly warehoused, are fraudulently concealed in, or removed from, the warehouse, or abstracted from any package, or transferred from one package to another, or otherwise, for the purpose of illegal removal or concealment,	Chap. XI.	such goods shall be liable to confiscation, and any person concerned in any such offence shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees.
51.—If any goods lodged in a private warehouse are found to exceed the registered quantity,	Ditto	such excess, unless accounted for to the satisfaction of the officer in charge of the Custom-house, shall be charged with five times the ordinary duty thereon.

OFFENCES AND PENALTIES—*contd.*

Offences.	Section of this Act to which offence has reference.	Penalties.
52.—If any goods be removed from the warehouse in which they were originally deposited, except in the presence, or with the sanction, of the proper officer, or under the proper authority for their delivery,	Ditto	such goods shall be liable to confiscation, and any person so removing them shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees.
53.—If any person illegally takes any goods out of any warehouse without payment of duty, or aids, assists or is concerned therein,	Ditto	such person shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees.
54.—If any person contravenes any rule regarding the process of transshipment made by the Local Government, or	130	such person shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees; and any goods in respect of which such offence has been committed shall be liable to confiscation.
any prohibition or order relating to transshipment notified by the Governor General in Council, or	134	
tranships goods not allowed to be transhipped,		
55.—If any goods be taken on board of any vessel at any Customs-port in contravention of section 136,	136	the Master of such vessel shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees.
56.—If any goods not specified in a duly passed shipping-bill are taken on board of any vessel, contrary to the provisions of section 137,	137	the Master of such vessel shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty rupees for every package of such goods.
67.—If any goods specified in the manifest of any vessel, or in any shipping-bill, are not duly shipped before the departure of such vessel, or are relanded;	140	the owner of such goods shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred rupees; and such goods shall be liable to confiscation.
and notice of such short shipment or relanding be not given as required by section 140,		
58.—If any goods duly shipped on board of any vessel be landed, except under section 141, 142 or 143, at any place other than that for which they have been cleared,	141	the Master of such vessel shall, unless the landing be accounted for to the satisfaction of the Customs-collector, be liable to a penalty not exceeding three times the value of such goods so landed.
59.—If any goods on accounts of which drawback has been paid be not found on board of any vessel referred to in section 142,	141	the Master of such vessel shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding the entire value of such goods unless the fact be accounted for to the satisfaction of the Customs-collector.
60.—If any person, without a special pass from an officer of excise at the place of exportation, relands or attempts to reland any spirits shipped for exportation,	155	such person shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees.
61.—If any person wilfully contravenes any rule relating to spirits made under section 155,	154	such person shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees; and all such spirit shall be liable to confiscation.
62.—If, in contravention of any rules made under section 157, any goods are taken into, or put out of, or carried in, any coasting vessel; or if any such rules be otherwise infringed,	157	the Master of such vessel shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees.

OFFENCES AND PENALTIES—*contd.*

Offences.	Section of this Act to which offence has reference.	Penalties.
<p>63.—If, contrary to any such rules, any coasting vessel touches at any Foreign Port, or deviates from her voyage, unless forced by unavoidable circumstances; or</p> <p>if the Master of any such vessel which has touched at a Foreign Port fails to declare the same in writing to the Customs-collector at the Customs-port at which such vessel afterwards first arrives,</p>	159	the Master of such vessel shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees; and if any goods liable to export duty have been landed from, or any goods liable to import duty have been shipped in, such vessel at such Foreign Port such Master shall further be liable to a penalty not exceeding three times the duty which would have been leviable on such goods if they had been exported from or imported at a Customs Port to or from Foreign Port, as the case may be.
64.—If in the case of any coasting vessel any of the provisions of section 158, 159 or 160 are not complied with,	158, 159 & 160	the Master of such vessel shall in each such case be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees.
65.—If the person executing any bond given under section 161 fail to produce the certificate mentioned in the same section, or to show sufficient reason for its non-production,	161	such person shall be bound to pay a penalty equal to double the amount of Customs-duties which would have been chargeable on the export-cargo of the vessel had she been declared to be bound to a Foreign Port.
66.—If the Master of any coasting vessel violates any of the conditions under which a general pass for such vessel has been granted,	164	such Master shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees.
67.—If any Master of a coasting vessel contravenes any of the provisions of section 165,	165	such Master shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees.
68.—If upon examination, any package entered in the cargo-book required by section 165, as containing dutiable goods, is found not to contain such goods; or if any package is found to contain dutiable goods not entered, or not entered as such, in such book,	165	such package, with its contents, shall be liable to confiscation.
69.—If the Master of any coasting vessel required under section 165 to keep a cargo book fails correctly to keep, or to cause to be kept, such book, or to produce the same on demand; or if at any time there be found on board of any such vessel any goods not entered in such book as laden, or any goods noted as delivered; or if any goods entered as laden and not noted as delivered, be not on board,	165	such Master shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees.
70.—If, contrary to the provisions of this or any other law for the time being in force relating to the Customs, any goods are laden on board of any vessel in any Customs-port and carried coastwise; or	Chapter XV.	such goods shall be liable to confiscation, and the Master of such vessel shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees.

• OFFENCES AND PENALTIES—*contd.*

Offences.	Section of this Act to which offence has reference.	Penalties.
<p>if any goods which have been brought coastwise are so unladen in any such Port; or</p> <p>if any goods are found on board of any coasting vessel without being entered in the manifest or cargo book or both (as the case may be) of such vessel,</p> <p>71.—If the Master of any coasting vessel refuses to bring any document to the Customs-collector when so required under section 166,</p> <p>72.—If any person makes or signs, or uses, any declaration or document used in the transaction of any business relating to the Customs, knowing such declaration or document to be false in any particular; or counterfeits, falsifies or fraudulently alters or destroys any such document, or any seal, signature, initials or other mark, made or impressed by any officer of Customs in the transaction of any business relating to the Customs; or being required under this Act to produce any document, refuses or neglects to produce such document; or being required under this Act to answer any question put to him by an officer of Customs, does not truly answer such question,</p> <p>73.—If any person on board of any vessel or boat in any Customs-port, or who has landed from any such vessel or boat, upon being asked by any such officer whether he has dutiable or prohibited goods about his person or in his possession, declares that he has not, and if any such goods are, after such denial, found about his person, or in his possession,</p> <p>74.—If any officer of Customs requires any person to be searched for dutiable or prohibited goods, or to be detained, without having reasonable ground to believe that he has such goods about his person, or has been guilty of an offence relating to the Customs,</p> <p>75.—If any officer of Customs, or other person duly employed for the prevention of smuggling, is guilty of a wilful breach of the provisions of this Act,</p> <p>76.—If any officer of Customs, or other person duly employed for the prevention of smuggling, practises, or attempts to practise, any fraud for the purpose of injuring the Customs-revenue, or abets or connives at any such fraud, or any attempt to practise any such fraud,</p>	<p>166</p> <p>General</p> <p>General</p> <p>169</p> <p>General</p> <p>General</p>	<p>such Master shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding two hundred rupees.</p> <p>such person shall, on conviction of any such offence before a Magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand rupees.</p> <p>such goods shall be liable to confiscation, and such person shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding three times the value of such goods.</p> <p>such officer shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.</p> <p>such officer or person shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to simple imprisonment for any term not exceeding two years, or to fine, or to both.</p> <p>Ditto ditto.</p>

OFFENCES AND PENALTIES—*contd.*

Offences.	Section of this Act to which offence has reference.	Penalties.
77.—If any Police-officer, whose duty it is, under section 180, to send a written notice or cause goods to be conveyed to a Custom-house, neglects so to do,	180	such officer shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred rupees.
78.—If any person intentionally obstructs any officer of Customs or other person duly employed for the prevention of smuggling, in the exercise of any powers given under this Act to such officer or person,	General	such person shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to imprisonment for any term not exceeding six months, or to a fine not exceeding one thousand rupees, or to both.
79.—If any officer of customs except in the discharge in good faith of his duty as such officer, discloses any particulars learned by him in his official capacity in respect of any goods, or shows any samples delivered to him in such capacity, or if any officer of Customs except as permitted by this Act, parts with the possession of any samples delivered to him in his official capacity.	195	he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees.
80.—If any person, without the approval of the Customs-collector under section 202, acts as an agent for the transaction of business as therein mentioned,	202	such person shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees.

Nothing in the second column of the above schedule shall be deemed to have the force of law.

168. The confiscation of any goods under this Act includes any package in which they are found, and all the other contents thereof.

Every vessel, cart or other means of conveyance, and every horse or other animal used in the removal of any goods liable to confiscation under this Act shall in like manner be liable to confiscation.

The confiscation of any vessel under this Act includes her tackle, apparel and furniture.

Packages and contents included in confiscation of goods.

Also conveyances and animals used in removal.

Tackle, &c., included in confiscation of vessels.

can bring him before the nearest Magistrate or Customs-collector.

The Magistrate or Customs-collector before whom any person is so brought shall, if he see no reasonable ground for search, forthwith discharge such person; but if otherwise, shall direct that the search be made.

A female shall not be searched by any but a female.

***171.** Any duly empowered officer of Customs or other person duly employed for the prevention of smuggling, may stop and search for smuggled goods any vessel, cart or other means of conveyance; provided that he has reason to believe that smuggled goods are contained therein.

172. Any Magistrate may, on application by a Customs-collector, stating his belief that dutiable or prohibited goods are secreted in any place within the local limits of the jurisdiction of such Magistrate, issue a warrant to search for such goods.

Such warrant shall be executed in the same way, and shall have the same effect, as a search-warrant issued under the law relating to Criminal Procedure.

173. Any person against whom a reasonable suspicion exists that he has been guilty of an offence under this Act, may be arrested in any place, either upon land or water, by any officer of Customs or other person duly employed for the prevention of smuggling.

Power to stop vessels, carts, &c., and search for goods on reasonable suspicion.

Power to issue search-warrants.

Persons reasonably suspected may be arrested.

CHAPTER XVII.

PROCEDURE RELATING TO OFFENCES, APPEALS, &c.

169. Any officer of Customs duly employed in the prevention of smuggling may search any person on board of any vessel in any Port in British India, or any person who has landed from any vessel:

Provided that such officer has reason to believe that such person has dutiable or prohibited goods secreted about his person.

170. When any officer of Customs is about to search any person under the provisions of section 169, such person may require the said officer to take him, previous to search, before the nearest Magistrate or Customs-collector.

If such requisition be made, the officer of Customs may detain the person making it until he

Power to search on reasonable suspicion.

Persons may, before search, require to be taken before Magistrate or Customs-collector.

174. Every person arrested on the ground that he has been guilty of an offence under this Act, shall forthwith be taken before the nearest Magistrate or Customs-collector.

175. When any such person is taken before a Magistrate, such Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, either commit him to gaol or order him to be kept in the custody of the Police for such time as is necessary to enable such Magistrate to communicate with the proper officers of Customs:

Provided that any person so arrested, committed, or kept shall be released on giving security to the satisfaction of the Magistrate to appear at such time and place as such Magistrate appoints in this behalf.

176. If any person liable to be arrested under this Act, is not arrested at the time of committing the offence for which he is so liable, or after arrest, makes his escape, he may at any time afterwards be arrested and taken before a Magistrate, to be dealt with as if he had been arrested at the time of committing such offence.

177. When any person employed on the crew of any of the ships of Her Majesty's Navy, Indian Marine or Marine Survey is arrested under this Act, the arresting officer shall forthwith give notice thereof to the commanding officer of the ship, who shall thereupon place such person in security on board of such ship, until the arresting officer has obtained a warrant from a Magistrate for bringing up such person to be dealt with according to law.

The Magistrate shall grant such warrant upon complaint made to him by the arresting officer, stating the offence for which the person is detained.

178. Any thing liable to confiscation under this Act may be seized in any place, either upon land or water, by any officer of Customs or other person duly employed for the prevention of smuggling.

179. All things seized on the ground that they are liable to confiscation under this Act shall, as soon as conveniently may be, be delivered into the care of any Customs officer authorized to receive the same.

If there be no such officer at hand, all such things shall be carried to and deposited at the Custom-house nearest to the place of seizure.

If there be no Custom-house within a convenient distance, such things shall be deposited at the nearest place appointed by the Chief Customs-Authority for the deposit of things so seized.

180. When any things liable to confiscation under this Act are seized by any Police-officer on suspicion that they have been stolen, he may carry them to any Police-station or Court at which a complaint

connected with the stealing or receiving of such things has been made, or an enquiry connected with such stealing or receiving is in progress, and there detain such things until the dismissal of such complaint or the conclusion of such enquiry or of any trial thence resulting.

In every such case the Police-officer seizing the things shall send written notice of their seizure and detention to the nearest Custom-house; and immediately after the dismissal of the complaint or the conclusion of the enquiry or trial, he shall cause such things to be conveyed to, and deposited at, the nearest Custom-house, to be there proceeded against according to law.

181. When any thing is or seized, or any person is arrested, under this Act, the officer or other person making such seizure or arrest shall, on demand of the person in charge of the thing so seized, or of the person so arrested, give him a statement in writing of the reason for such seizure or arrest.

182. In every case except the cases mentioned in section 167, Nos. 26, 72 and 74 to 76 both inclusive, in which, under this Act, any thing is liable to confiscation or to increased rates of duty,

or any person is liable to a penalty, such confiscation, increased rate of duty or penalty may be adjudged—

(a) without limit, by a Deputy Commissioner or Deputy Collector of Customs, or a Customs-collector;

(b) up to confiscation of goods not exceeding two hundred and fifty rupees in value, and imposition of penalty or increased duty not exceeding one-hundred rupees by an Assistant Commissioner or Assistant Collector of Customs;

(c) up to confiscation of goods not exceeding fifty rupees in value, and imposition of penalty or increased duty not exceeding ten rupees, by such other subordinate officers of Customs as the Local Government may, from time to time, empower in that behalf in virtue of their office:

Provided that the Local Government may, in the case of any officer, performing the duties of a Customs-collector, limit his powers to those indicated in clause (b) or in clause (c) of this section, and may confer on any officer by name, or in virtue of his office, the powers indicated in clauses (a), (b) or (c) of this section.

183. Whenever confiscation is authorized by this Act, the officer adjudging it shall give the owner of the goods an option to pay in lieu of confiscation such fine as the officer thinks fit.

184. When anything is confiscated under section 182, such thing shall thereupon vest in Her Majesty.

The officer adjudging confiscation shall take and hold possession of the thing confiscated, and every officer of Police, on the requisition of such officer, shall assist him in taking and holding such possession.

185. If any vessel actually departs without a port-clearance, or after failing to bring-to when required at any station appointed under section 17, the penalty to which the Master of such vessel is liable may be adjudged by the Chief Customs Officer of any Customs-port to which such vessel proceeds, or in which she is, and in the case of Aden, by such officer as the Governor of Bombay in Council appoints in this behalf.

A certificate of such departure or failure to bring-to when required, purporting to be signed by the Chief Customs Officer of the Port from which the vessel is stated to have so departed, shall be *prima facie* proof of the fact so certified.

186. The award of any confiscation, penalty or increased rate of duty under this Act by an officer of Customs shall not prevent the infliction of any punishment to which the person affected thereby is liable under any other law.

187. All offences against this Act, other than those cognizable under section 182 by officers of Customs may be tried summarily by a Magistrate.

188. Any person deeming himself aggrieved by any decision or order passed by an officer of customs under this Act may, within three months from the date of such decision or order, appeal therefrom to the Chief Customs-Authority, or, in such cases as the Local Government directs, to any officer of Customs not inferior in rank to a Customs Collector and empowered in that behalf by name or in virtue of his office by the Local Government.

Such authority or officer may thereupon make such further enquiry and pass such order as he thinks fit, confirming, altering or annulling the decision or order appealed against :

Provided that no such order in appeal shall have the effect of subjecting any person to any greater confiscation, penalty or rate of duty than has been adjudged against him in the original decision or order.

Every order passed in appeal under this section shall, subject to the power of revision conferred by section 191, be final.

189. Where the decision or order appealed against relates to any duty or penalty leviable in respect of any goods, the owner of such goods, if desirous of appealing against such decision or order, shall, pending the appeal, deposit in the hands of the Customs-collector at the Port where the dispute arises the amount demanded by the officer passing such decision or order.

When delivery of such goods to the owner thereof is withheld merely by reason of such amount not being paid, the Customs-collector shall upon such deposit being made cause such goods to be delivered to such owner.

If upon any such appeal it is decided that the whole or any portion of such amount was not leviable in respect of such goods, the Customs-collector shall return such amount or portion (as

the case may be) to the owner of such goods on demand by such owner.

190. If, upon consideration of the circumstances under which any penalty, increased rate of duty or confiscation has been adjudged under this Act by an officer of Customs, the Chief Customs-Authority is of opinion that such penalty, increased rate or confiscation ought to be remitted in whole or in part, or commuted, such Authority may remit the same or any portion thereof, or may, with the consent of the owner of any goods ordered to be confiscated, commute the order of confiscation to a penalty not exceeding the value of such goods.

191. The Local Government may on the application of any person aggrieved by any decision or order passed under this Act by any officer of Customs or Chief Customs-Authority, and from which no appeal lies, reverse or modify such decision or order.

192. When any fine, penalty or increased rate of duty is leviable under this Act, the goods in respect of which such fine, penalty or rate is leviable shall not be removed by the owner until such fine, penalty or rate is paid.

If any person has become liable to any such fine, penalty or rate in respect of any goods, the Customs-collector may detain any goods belonging to such person passing through the custom-house until such fine, penalty or rate is paid.

193. When a penalty or increased rate of duty is adjudged against any person under this Act by any officer of Customs, such officer, if such penalty or increased rate be not paid, may levy the same by sale of any goods of the said person which may be in his charge, or in the charge of any other officer of Customs.

When an officer of Customs who has adjudged a penalty or increased rate of duty against any person under this Act is unable to realize the unpaid amount thereof from such goods, such officer may notify in writing to any Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such person or any goods belonging to him may be, the name and residence of the said person and the amount of penalty or increased rate of duty unrecovered; and such Magistrate shall thereupon proceed to enforce payment of the said amount in like manner as if such penalty or increased rate had been a fine inflicted by himself.

CHAPTER XVIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

194. Any officer of Customs may open any package, and examine any goods brought by sea to, or shipped or brought for shipment at, any Customs-port.

195. The Customs-collector may, on the entry of any goods, or at any time while such goods are being passed through the Custom-house, take

samples of such goods, for examination or for ascertaining the value thereof on which duties are payable, or for any other necessary purpose.

Every such sample shall, if practicable, be at the option of the owner either restored to him, or sold and the proceeds accounted for to him.

196. The unshipping, carrying, shipping and landing of all goods, and the bringing of them to the proper place for examination or weighing, and the putting of them into and out of the scales, and the opening, unpacking, bulking, sorting, lotting, marking and numbering of goods, where such operations are necessary or permitted,

and the removing of goods to, and the placing of them in, the proper place of deposit,

shall be performed by or at the expense of the owner of such goods.

197. No owner of goods shall be entitled to claim from any officer of Customs compensation for any loss or damage occurring to such goods at any time while they remain or are lawfully detained in any Custom-house, or on any Custom-house wharf, or under charge of any officer of Customs, unless it be proved that such loss or damage was occasioned by the neglect or wilful act of such officer of Customs.

198. No proceeding other than a suit shall be commenced against any person for anything purporting to be done in pursuance of this Act without giving to such person a month's previous notice in writing of the intended proceeding, and of the cause thereof; or

after the expiration of three months from the limitation, accrual of such cause.

199. The Chief Customs-Authority may from time to time fix the period after the expiration of which goods left on any Custom-house wharf, or other authorized landing place or part of the Custom-house premises, shall be subject to payment of fees, and the amount of such fees.

200. A duplicate of any certificate, manifest, bill or other Custom-house document may, on payment of a fee not exceeding ten rupees, be furnished, at the discretion of the Customs-collector, to any person applying for the same, if the Customs-collector is satisfied that no fraud has been committed or is intended by the applicant.

201. Except in the cases provided for by sections 36, 55, 63 and 94, the Customs-collector may in his discretion, upon payment of one rupee, authorize any document, after it has been entered and recorded in the Custom-house, to be amended.

202. No person authorized to act as an agent for the transaction of any business relating to the entrance or clearance of any vessel, or the import or export of goods or baggage, shall so act in any Custom-house, unless such authorization is approved by the Customs-collector.

Such officer may require any person so authorized to give a bond with sufficient security, in any sum not exceeding five thousand rupees, for his faithful behaviour as regards the Custom-house regulations and officers.

Such officer may, in case of misbehaviour of the person so authorized, suspend or withdraw such approval, but an appeal against every such suspension or withdrawal shall lie to the Chief Customs-Authority, whose decision thereon shall be final.

Every appeal under this section shall be made within one month of the suspension or withdrawal.

203. When any person applies to any officer of Customs for permission to transact any specified business with him on behalf of any other person, such officer may require the applicant to produce a written authority from the person on whose behalf such business is to be transacted, and in default of the production of such authority may refuse such permission.

The clerk, servant, or agent, of any person or mercantile firm, may transact business generally at the Custom-house on behalf of such person or firm: Provided that the Customs-collector may refuse to recognize such clerk, servant or agent unless such person or a member of such firm identifies such clerk, servant or agent to the Customs-collector as empowered to transact such business, and deposits with the Customs-collector an authority in writing duly signed, authorizing such clerk, servant or agent to transact such business on behalf of such person or firm.

204. All rules made under this Act shall be notified in the official Gazette, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

All such rules for the time being in force shall be collected, arranged and published at intervals not exceeding two years, and shall be sold to the public at a reasonable price.

205. Any notification made by any authority under powers conferred by this Act, may be cancelled in like manner by the same authority.

206. If in any case relating to the removal of goods from a warehouse without payment of duty, the person offending be an officer of Customs not acting in execution of his duty, and be prosecuted to conviction by the owner of such goods, no duty shall be payable in respect of such goods. For any damage so occasioned by such officer, the Customs-collector shall, with the sanction of the Chief Customs-Authority, make due compensation to such owner.

207. Nothing in this Act shall affect any law for the time being in force relating to the Commissioners for making improvements in the Port of Calcutta or the Trustees of the Port of Bombay respectively.

SCHEDULE.

PART I.

ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

Number and year.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
XXI of 1856 ...	An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Abkaree Revenue in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal.	Section eight. Sections ten to fifteen, both inclusive, the last sentence of section sixteen and the form of bond annexed to the Act.
VI of 1863 ...	An Act to consolidate and amend the laws relating to the administration of the Department of Sea Customs in India.	The whole.
X of 1868 ...	An Act to amend the Consolidated Customs Act	The whole.
XVII of 1869 ...	An Act to shorten the time for landing cargo ...	The whole.
XIV of 1871 ...	An Act for the further amendment of the Consolidated Customs Act.	The whole.
VI of 1873 ...	An Act to amend the law relating to the Transhipment of goods imported by steamer, and for other purposes.	The whole.
XVI of 1875 ...	An Act to amend the law relating to Customs Duties, and for other purposes.	Sections five, six, seven and twelve.

PART II.

FORMS.

A.

FORM OF BOND FOR IMPORT DUTY.

(See section 92).

BOND.

No.

15

We, A. B.,

now of

; and C. D.,

of the same place, are jointly and severally bound to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council in the sum of Government rupees to be paid to the said Secretary

of State in Council, for which payment we jointly and severally bind ourselves and our legal representatives

(*date*)

(Signed)

The above
 bounden officer in charge of the Custom-house at
 having applied to the
 for and obtained permission to lodge in the warehouse for a
 period of the following goods, that is to say—
 imported by sea from on board of the
 ship and entered in the Custom-house Books
 as No. of the Register of Goods imported by Sea ;

The condition of this Bond is, that :

If the or their legal representatives, shall observe all the rules prescribed in The Sea Customs Act, 1878, to be observed by owners of goods warehoused, and by persons obtaining permission to warehouse goods under the provisions thereof :

And if the said _____ or their legal representatives, shall pay to the officer in charge of the Custom-house at the Port of _____ all dues, whether Customs-duties, warehouse-dues, rent or other lawful charges which shall be demandable on the said goods, or on account of penalties incurred in respect to them, within

from the date of this Bond, or within such further time as the Chief Customs-Authority of
shall allow in that behalf, together with interest on every such sum at the
rate of six per cent. per annum from the date of demand thereof being made in writing by the
said officer in charge of the Custom-house ;

And if, within the term so fixed or enlarged, the said goods, or any portion thereof, having been removed from the said warehouse for home-consumption or re-exportation by sea, the full amount of all Customs-duties, warehouse-dues, rent and other lawful charges, penalties and interest demandable as aforesaid shall have been first paid on the whole of the said goods :

This obligation shall be void.

Otherwise, and on breach or failure in the performance of any part of this condition, the same shall be in full force.

(date . .)

(Signed) ()

B.

FORM OF BONDED WAREHOUSE WARRANT.

(See section 91).

I do hereby certify that _____ have deposited in the Warehouse
of _____ the undermentioned goods _____, which goods, the
engage on demand, after payment of rent and incidental charges and Government dues or
customs chargeable thereon, to deliver to the said _____ or their
assigns, or to the holder of this warrant to whom it may be transferred by endorsement.

C.

FORM OF BOND FOR THE REMOVAL OF SPIRIT FROM A LICENSED DISTILLERY.

(See sections 144 and 152).

We,
are jointly and severally bound to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council in the sum of Government rupees to be paid to the said Secretary of State in Council, for which payment we jointly and severally bind ourselves and our legal representatives;

, dated this day of 18

(Signed)

()

The above bounden being indebted to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council in the sum of Government rupees being the amount of duty payable at the rate of rupees per imperial gallon London proof, for gallons of (or for gallons of proof spirit used in the preparation of dozens of bottles or gallons of cordials and liquors as specified in the annexed schedule) manufactured at which the said have been allowed to remove thence for exportation by sea, subject to the provisions of The Sea Customs' Act, 1878, without having paid such duty.

The condition of this obligation is, that if the above bounden or their legal representatives, shall, at the expiration of four calendar months from the date of this obligation, pay or cause to be paid to the said Secretary of State in Council duty at the rate of rupee per imperial gallon of proof spirit for all or any portion of the above-mentioned which shall not have been then exported by sea to a foreign port, subject to the aforesaid provisions (of which exportation, if any, due proof shall be given), or passed for local consumption on payment of duty, then this bond shall be void; otherwise the same shall remain in full force.

Signed in the presence of

Place

Date

*If the bond be for cordials and other liquors under section 152, add—**Schedule.*

Description of cordials and liquors.	Quantity in bottles or gallons.	Quantity of proof spirit.
1		3

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[Second Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 14th March 1878, and is, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons, hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. IX OF 1878.

An Act for the better Control of Publications in Oriental languages.

WHEREAS certain publications in oriental languages printed or circulated in British India have of late

Preamble.

contained matter likely to excite disaffection to the Government established by law in British India, or antipathy between persons of different races, castes, religions, or sects in British India, or have been used as means of intimidation or extortion :

And whereas such publications are read by and disseminated amongst large numbers of ignorant and unintelligent persons, and are thus likely to have an influence which they otherwise would not possess; and whereas it is accordingly necessary for the maintenance of the public tranquillity and for the security of Her Majesty's subjects and others to confer on the executive Government power to control the printing and circulation of such publications : It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. This section and sections eleven to sixteen both inclusive apply to the whole of British India ; the other sections of this Act

Local extent.

apply only to those parts of British India to which they may from time to time be extended by the Governor General in Council by a notification in the *Gazette of India*.

Interpretation clause.

2. In this Act—

'Newspaper' means any periodical work contain-

"Newspaper."

ing public news, or comments on public news, printed wholly or partially in any oriental language, and includes two or more copies of a newspaper bearing the same name, whether published on the same day or on different days, and also includes any series of newspapers, whether printed on one day or different days, or with one name or with different names; and

'Print,' 'printed' and 'printer' apply not only to printing, but also to

"Print," &c.

lithography, engraving and photography.

3. Any Magistrate of a district or Commissioner

Power to call upon printer and publisher of newspaper to give bond;

of Police in a Presidency town, within the local limits of whose jurisdiction any newspaper is printed or published, may, with the previous sanction of the Local Government and subject to the provisions of

section five, call upon the printer and publisher of such newspaper to enter into a joint and several bond, or when the printer and publisher of such newspaper are the same person, call upon such person to enter into a bond, binding themselves or himself, as the case may be, in such sum as the Local Government thinks fit, not to—

(a) print or publish in such newspaper any words, signs, or visible representations, likely to

excite disaffection to the Government established by law in British India or antipathy between any persons of different races, castes, religions, or sects in British India; or

- (b) use or attempt to use such newspaper

for the purpose of putting any person in fear or causing annoyance to him and thereby inducing him to deliver to any person any property or valuable security, or anything signed or sealed which may be converted into a valuable security, or to give any gratification to any person, or

for the purpose of holding out any threat of injury to a public servant, or to any person in whom they or he believe or believes that public servant to be interested, and thereby inducing that public servant to do any act, or to forbear or delay to do any act, connected with the exercise of his public functions.

EXPLANATION.—"Valuable security," "gratification" and "public servant" are used in this section in the senses in which they are respectively used in the Indian Penal Code.

4. When any bond is executed under section three, the said Magistrate or Commissioner may further require the obligor or obligors of the same to deposit the amount thereof in money or the equivalent thereof in securities of the Government of India; and the money or securities so deposited shall, subject to the provisions hereinafter contained, remain so deposited until fifteen days after the person or persons depositing the same has or have made and subscribed a declaration under Act No. XXV of 1867, section eight.

When such person or persons has or have subscribed such a declaration, and fifteen days have elapsed from the date of subscribing the same, he or they may apply to the said Magistrate or Commissioner for the restoration of the said money or securities, and thereupon such money or securities shall, subject to the provisions hereinafter contained, be restored to such person or persons.

5. When any publisher or printer is called upon by a Magistrate or Commissioner of Police to execute a bond under this Act in respect of any newspaper, the

No bond or deposit to be required when undertaking is given under this section.

publisher of such newspaper may deliver to such Magistrate or Commissioner an undertaking in writing to the effect that no words, signs, or visible representations shall, during the year next following the date of such undertaking, be printed or published in such newspaper which have not previously been submitted to such officer as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf, by name or in virtue of his office, or which on being so submitted have been objected to by such officer.

When such undertaking has been so delivered, no such bond or deposit shall be required from the publisher or printer of such newspaper during the said year.

6. Whenever it appears to the Local Government that any newspaper printed or published in the territories under its administration, contains any words, signs, or visible representations of the nature described in section three, clause (a), or that any such newspaper has been used or attempted to be used for any purpose described in the same section, clause (b), such Local Government may cause a notice in the form in the schedule hereto annexed, or to the like effect, to be published in the local official Gazette.

7. A true copy of such notice shall be fixed on some conspicuous part of the premises described in the declaration made in respect of the newspaper under the said Act No. XXV of 1867, section five, and the copy so fixed shall be deemed to have been duly served on the printer and publisher of such paper.

8. If after the publication of such notice and the service thereof, the newspaper in respect of which it has been issued contains any words, signs, or visible representations of the nature described in section three, clause (a), or is used, or attempted to be used, for any purpose described in the same section, clause (b),

all printing presses, engines, machinery, types, lithographic stones, paper, and other implements, utensils, plant, and materials used or employed, or intended to be used or employed, in or for the purpose of printing or publishing such newspaper, or found in or about any premises where such newspaper is printed or published, and

all copies of such newspaper wherever found, and

any money or securities which the printer or publisher of such newspaper may have deposited under the provisions of section three,

shall be liable to be forfeited to Her Majesty.

Provided that the publisher of any newspaper may, on the publication of a notice in respect thereof under section six, and before anything has become liable to forfeiture under this section in respect of such newspaper, deliver to the Magistrate of the District or to the Commissioner of Police in a Presidency town, within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such newspaper is published, an undertaking in writing of the nature specified in section five, and, if such Magistrate or Commissioner accepts such undertaking, nothing shall become liable to forfeiture under this section between the date on which such undertaking is so accepted and the end of the period for which it is given.

9. Whenever it appears to the Local Government that any money or security deposited under this Act in respect of any newspaper is liable to be forfeited under section eight, such Local Government may, by a notification in the local official Gazette, declare such money or security to be forfeited;

And whenever it appears to the Local Government that any implements, utensils, plant or materials used or employed or intended to be used or employed in or for the purpose of printing or publishing any newspaper, or which is or are in or about any premises where such newspaper is printed or published, or any copies of any newspaper, is or are liable to be forfeited under that section,

the Local Government may declare such implements, utensils, plant, materials or copies to be forfeited and may by warrant issued by its authority under the hand of any Magistrate, empower any person to seize and take away such implements, utensils, plant, materials, and copies wherever found, and to enter upon any premises

(a) where the newspaper specified in such warrant is printed or published, or

(b) where any such implements, utensils, plant, or materials may be or may be reasonably suspected to be, or

(c) where any copy of such newspaper is sold, distributed, published, or publicly exhibited, or reasonably suspected to be sold, distributed, published, or publicly exhibited, or kept for sale, distribution, publication, or public exhibition, or reasonably suspected to be so kept,

and search for such implements, utensils, plant, materials, and copies.

Every warrant issued under this section, so far as relates to a search, shall be executed in manner provided for the execution of search-warrants under the law relating to criminal procedure for the time being in force.

10. When any book, pamphlet, placard, broadsheet, or other document printed wholly or partially in any oriental language in British India contains any words, signs, or visible representations which are of the nature described in section three, clause (a),

or when any such book, pamphlet, placard, broadsheet, or other document has been used or attempted to be used for any purpose described in the same section, clause (b),

all printing presses, engines, machinery, types, lithographic stones, paper, and other implements, utensils, plant, and materials used or employed in or for the purpose of printing or publishing such book, pamphlet, placard, broadsheet, or other document, or found in or about any premises where the same is printed or published, and all copies of such book, pamphlet, placard, broadsheet or other document, shall be liable to be forfeited to Her Majesty.

Whenever it appears to the Local Government that anything is liable to be forfeited under this section, the Local Government may declare such thing to be forfeited and may direct any Magistrate to issue a warrant in respect of the same, and thereupon such thing may be searched for, seized, and taken away in manner provided by section nine.

The Local Government may, upon good cause shown, cancel any forfeiture under this section.

11. When any newspaper printed elsewhere

Copies of newspaper printed elsewhere, and brought into British India, liable to forfeiture in certain cases.

than in British India contains any words, signs, or visible representations of the nature described in section three, clause (a), or is used or

attempted to be used for any purpose described in the same section, clause (b), all copies of such newspaper, brought into British India, shall be liable to be forfeited to Her Majesty.

12. Whenever it appears to the Local Govern-

Power to seize copies of newspaper forfeited under section 11.

ment that any copies of any newspaper in any of the territories under its adminis-

tration are liable to be forfeited under section eleven, such Local Government may declare all copies of such newspaper wherever found to be forfeited and may by warrant issued by its authority under the hand of any Magistrate, empower any person to seize and take away all copies of such newspaper wherever found, and to enter upon any premises where any copy of such newspaper is sold, distributed, published, or publicly exhibited, or reasonably suspected to be sold, distributed, published, or publicly exhibited, or kept for sale, distribution, publication, or public exhibition, or reasonably suspected to be so kept; and search for all copies of such newspaper.

Every warrant issued under this section shall, so far as relates to a search, be executed in manner provided for the execution of search-warrants under the law relating to criminal procedure for the time being in force.

13. Any person feeling aggrieved by the issue

Appeal to the Governor General in Council.

of any notification under section nine or by any declaration made or anything

done in the execution of a warrant issued under that section, or under section ten or section twelve, may, within three months from the date of the notification or declaration or the doing of the thing complained of (as the case may be), appeal to the Governor General in Council; and the Governor General in Council shall take such appeal into consideration, and the order passed by him thereon shall be final and conclusive.

14. The Governor General in Council may, by

Power to exclude from British India, newspapers, books, &c., printed out of British India.

notification in the *Gazette of India*, direct that any newspapers printed at any

place beyond the limits of British India, or any books, pamphlets, placards, broadsheets, or other documents printed wholly or partially in any oriental language at any such place, shall not be brought into, or circulated, distributed, or publicly exhibited, or sold, or kept for circulation, distribution, public exhibition, or sale, in British India.

Whoever, in contravention of any direction under this section, brings any such newspaper, book, pamphlet, placard, broadsheet, or other document into British India, or circulates, distributes, publishes, exhibits, or sells the same, or keeps the same for circulation, distribution, exhibition, or sale, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both;

and all copies of such newspaper, book, pamphlet, placard, broadsheet, or other document found in British India shall be forfeited to Her Majesty.

Whenever it appears to any Magistrate of a district or to any Commissioner of Police in a Presidency town that anything within the local

limits of his jurisdiction is forfeited under this section, he may issue a warrant to search for and seize the same, and such warrant shall be executed in manner provided for the execution of search-warrants under the law relating to criminal procedure for the time being in force.

15. When any declaration has been made under

Power of postal authorities to seize newspapers, books, &c.

section nine, section ten, or section twelve, in respect of any newspaper, book,

pamphlet, placard, broadsheet, or other document, or any notification has been issued in respect of the same under section fourteen, any officer of the Postal Department empowered in this behalf by the Governor General in Council, by name or in virtue of his office, may search or cause search to be made for any copies of the same in the custody of that Department, and shall deliver all such copies found to such officer as the Governor General in Council may appoint in this behalf by name or in virtue of his office.

16. Every notification and declaration of for-

Jurisdiction barred.

feiture purporting to be issued or made under this

Act shall, as against all persons, be conclusive evidence that the forfeiture therein referred to has taken place; and no proceeding purporting to be taken under this Act, or in execution of a warrant issued under this Act, shall be called in question by any Court of civil or criminal jurisdiction; and no Civil or Criminal proceeding shall be instituted against any person for anything purporting to be done under this Act or in execution of any such warrant, or for the recovery of any property purporting to be seized under this Act.

17. Any publisher or printer of a newspaper

Penalty for printing or publishing without executing bond or making deposit.

required to execute a bond or make a deposit under section three or section four, and publishing or printing such

newspaper without having complied with such requisition, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both.

18. When any publisher of a newspaper has

Penalty for breach of an undertaking under section 5 or section 8.

given an undertaking under section five or section eight, and during the period for

which such undertaking is given, any words, signs, or visible representations which have not been submitted to the officer appointed under section five, or which on being so submitted have been objected to by him, are printed or published in such newspaper, such publisher and the printer of such newspaper, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both.

19. Any portion of this Act which has been

Power to remove territory from operation of Act, and again extend Act.

extended to any part of British India under section one shall cease to be in force in such part whenever the

Governor General in Council, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, so directs, but may be again extended to such part by a like notification.

20. Nothing herein contained shall be deemed

Operation of other laws not barred.

to prevent any person from being prosecuted under any other law for any act or

omission which constitutes an offence against this Act.

SCHEDULE.

FORM OF NOTICE UNDER SECTION 6.

WHEREAS a certain newspaper (*state name of newspaper*) contains words, signs, or visible representations (*as the case may be*) of the nature described in section 3, clause (a), of Act No. IX of 1878 [or is used for a purpose mentioned in section 3 of Act No. IX of 1878, clause (b), or Whereas an attempt has been made to use a certain newspaper (*state name of newspaper*) for a purpose, &c.]

This is to give notice to all whom it may concern, and to give all such persons warning, according to the provisions of section 6 of the said Act No. IX of 1878.

This day of 187 .

A. B.

Secretary to { the Government of
the Chief Commissioner of

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

1. The main object of this Bill is to place newspapers which are published in the vernacular languages of India under better control, and to furnish the Government with more effective means than are provided by the existing law, of punishing and repressing seditious writings which are calculated to produce disaffection towards the Government in the minds of the ignorant and unenlightened masses. Another object is to prevent unscrupulous native editors using their papers as a means of intimidation or extortion.

2. As regards the latter of these objects, it is enough to state that the Government is informed on reliable authority that certain vernacular papers have from time to time been used as a means of intimidating, and extorting money from, our feudatories and native employes. As regards the former and more important object, a fuller statement of the reasons which have led to the introduction of this Bill seems desirable.

3. That a section of the vernacular Press has of late years assumed an attitude of fixed hostility to the Government; that it does not confine itself to criticising particular measures or the acts of individual officers on their merits, but attacks the very existence of British rule in India; and that the evil has been steadily growing and has now attained a magnitude which calls for the application of some strong means of repression, are facts patent to all who read the native papers.

4. The necessity for immediate action has been pressed on the Government of India from many quarters; and those most competent to form an opinion on such a point have advised that the existing law does not furnish a sufficient remedy, and that fresh legislation is accordingly necessary.

5. The only question has been as to the form which such legislation should assume, or, to speak more precisely, whether the object in view could be attained by any mere amendment of the general criminal law, or whether some measure of a special nature is required.

The Government of India have come to the conclusion that a special measure is necessary, and they have been led to this conclusion chiefly by two considerations:

6. In the first place, the object in view is simply to repress an evil which is altogether of a special and limited nature, and for the existence of which a small and strictly defined class of persons is answerable. It is not in any way necessary for that object to expand the general law relating to State offences, or to render that law more stringent. To do so would be to inflict an unmerited hardship on a large number of Her Majesty's subjects.

7. Secondly (and this seems to put the necessity of a special law, as distinguished from any mere amendment of the general law, beyond a doubt), the ordinary criminal law confines itself to imposing penalties for offences already committed, whereas the particular offence to be dealt with here is of such a nature that it is not enough that it should be punished when committed. Its commission must be prevented, and this can be done only under a special procedure devised expressly for that purpose.

8. The Bill now introduced is restricted in its operation to publications in oriental languages. Its chief provisions will take effect only in those parts of British India to which they may be specially extended by the Governor General in Council, and will cease to have effect in those parts whenever the Governor General in Council so directs.

9. The system of check it establishes in the case of newspapers in oriental languages published in British India is as follows:

First.—The Magistrate may, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, require the printer or publisher of any such newspaper to enter into a bond binding himself not to print or publish in such newspaper anything likely to excite feelings of disaffection to the Government or antipathy between persons of different races, castes, religions or sects, and not to use such paper for purposes of extortion. The Magistrate may further require the amount of this bond to be deposited in money or securities.

Secondly.—If any newspaper (whether a bond has been taken in respect of it or not) at any time contains any matter of the description just mentioned, or is used for purposes of extortion, the Local Government may warn such newspaper by a notification in the Gazette, and if, in spite of such warning, the offence is repeated, the Local Government may then issue its warrant to seize the plant, &c., of such newspaper, and when any deposit has been made may declare such deposit forfeited.

Thirdly.—As the provisions regarding the deposit of security and the forfeiture of the deposit would, perhaps, be found to press unduly on some of the less wealthy newspaper proprietors, clauses have been inserted enabling the publisher of a newspaper to take his paper out of the operation of this portion of the Act for such time as he pleases by undertaking to submit his proofs to an officer appointed by the Government before publication, and to publish nothing which such officer objects to.

Any publisher may, if he chooses, do this at the time when he is called upon to deposit security; and if he does so, no security can be demanded from him.

Again, if he does not choose to avail himself of this provision at that stage, he may subsequently, in the event of a warning being issued against him, offer such an undertaking, and if the Magistrate accepts it, the proceedings are at an end.

10. As regards books, pamphlets, &c., printed in British India, containing matter of the description above referred to or used for purposes of extortion, the Bill gives the Local Government a power to seize them and the presses at which they are printed.

11. Newspapers and books published out of British India but circulated in British India remain. And in regard to them the Bill provides—

first, that if they contain matter of the nature already referred to or are used for purposes of extortion, the Local Government may seize them; and

secondly, that the Governor General in Council may prohibit their importation altogether.

12. The only other points calling for special notice are that an appeal is given to the Governor General in Council against anything done by a Local Government or any inferior authority; that declarations of forfeitures and other proceedings under the Act are made final and conclusive, subject only to such appeal; and that penalties are provided for printing or publishing a newspaper without executing a bond or making a deposit after such bond or deposit has been required, and for breach of an undertaking to submit proofs to a Government officer.

A. J. ARBUTHNOT.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[First Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 15th March 1878, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT NO. X OF 1878.

An Act for the levy of Additional Rates on land in the Central Provinces.

WHEREAS, in order to defray the expenditure incurred and to be incurred for the relief and prevention of famine, it is necessary to make a permanent increase to the annual revenues; and it is therefore expedient to provide, in the territories administered by the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, for the levy of additional rates on land; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. This Act may be called "The Central Provinces Additional Rates Act, 1878."

It extends only to the territories administered by the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces;

And it shall come into force on such date as the Governor General in Council by notification in the Gazette of India directs.

2. Every estate shall be liable, in addition to the rates and cesses payable under any settlement for the time being in force, to the payment of such further rate not exceeding one per cent. on its annual value, as the Chief Commissioner, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, from time to time imposes.

"Annual value" means

(1) in cases in which the settlement of the land-revenue is liable to periodical revision, double the amount of the land-revenue for the time being assessed on the estate;

(2) in cases in which such settlement is not liable to such revision, or in which the land-revenue has been, wholly or in part, released, compounded for, redeemed or assigned, double the amount which, if the settlement were liable to such revision and an assessment at full rates were made, would be assessed as land-revenue on the estate.

3. All sums due on account of any rate imposed under this Act shall be recoverable as if they were arrears of land-revenue due in respect of the land on account of which the rate is payable.

4. The proceeds of all rates levied under this Act shall be carried to the credit of the Local Government.

5. From the sums so credited the Chief Commissioner shall from time to time appropriate such amount as the Governor General in Council may direct, for the purpose of increasing the revenues available for defraying the expenditure incurred or to be incurred for the relief and prevention of famine in the said territories: or if the Governor General in Council so directs, in any other part of British India.

The residue of the said sums after such appropriation may be applied by the Chief Commissioner, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, to such local works likely to promote the public health, comfort or convenience as the Chief Commissioner thinks fit.

6. The Chief Commissioner, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may by notification in the Local Gazette from time to time--

(a) determine by what instalments and at what times any rate under this Act shall be payable, by whom it shall be assessed, collected and paid, and what portion (if any) thereof, paid by any person in respect of an estate, may be recovered by such person from any other persons having any interest in such estate;

(b) make rules consistent with this Act for the guidance of officers in matters connected with its enforcement;

(c) exempt wholly or in part any portion of the said territories from the operation of this Act, or exempt any estate from liability to pay the whole or any part of any rate under this Act, and cancel any exemption under this clause;

(d) direct fresh measurements of estates liable to pay rates under this Act, and vary the assessments accordingly.

D. FITZPATRICK,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[First Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 15th March 1878, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XI OF 1878.

THE INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878.

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SECTIONS.

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THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to arms, ammunition and military stores; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

I.—Preliminary.

1. This Act may be called "The Indian Arms Act, 1878"; and it extends to the whole of British India.

Local extent.

Savings.

But nothing herein contained shall apply to—

(a) arms, ammunition or military stores on board any sea-going vessel and forming part of her ordinary armament or equipment, or

(b) the manufacture, conversion, sale, import, export, transport, bearing or possession of arms, ammunition or military stores by order of the Government, or by a public servant or a volunteer enrolled under the Indian Volunteers Act, 1869, in the course of his duty as such public servant or volunteer.

2. This Act shall come into force on such day as the Governor General in Council by notification in the *Gazette of India* appoints.

Commencement.

3. On and from that day the enactments mentioned in the first schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed to the extent specified in the third column of the said schedule. But all authorities and permissions given, licenses and exemptions granted, orders and appointments made, notifications published, and rules, conditions, and forms prescribed under any enactment hereby repealed shall be deemed to be respectively given, granted, made, published and prescribed under this Act.

Repeal of enactments.

And all such authorities, permissions, licences and exemptions shall, except as otherwise provided by this Act, continue in force for the periods for which they may have been given or granted respectively, or, where no such period is expressly fixed, for one year from the date on which this Act comes into force, and shall then cease to have effect.

4. In this Act unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

Interpretation-clause.

"Cannon" includes also all howitzers, mortars wall pieces, mitrailleuses and other ordnance and machine-guns, all parts of the same, and all carriages, platforms and appliances for mounting, transporting and serving the same:

"Arms" includes fire-arms, bayonets, swords, daggers, spears, spear-heads and bows and arrows, also cannon and parts of arms, and machinery for manufacturing arms:

"Ammunition" includes also all articles specially designed for torpedo service and submarine mining, rockets, gun-cotton, dynamite, lithofracteur and other explosive or fulminating material, gunflints, gunwads, percussion caps, fuses, and friction tubes, all parts of ammunition and all machinery for manufacturing ammunition, but does not include lead, sulphur or saltpetre:

"Military stores" in any section of this Act as applied to any part of British India means any military stores to which the Governor General in Council may from time to time by notification in the *Gazette of India* specially extend such section in such part, and includes also all lead, sulphur, saltpetre and other material to which the Governor General in Council may from time to time so extend such section.

"License" means a license granted under this Act, and "licensed" means holding such license:

II.—Manufacture, Conversion and Sale.

5. No person shall manufacture, convert, or sell, or keep, offer or expose for sale, any arms, ammunition or military stores except under a license and in the manner and to the extent permitted thereby.

Unlicensed manufacture, conversion and sale prohibited.

Nothing herein contained shall prevent any person from selling any arms or ammunition which he lawfully possesses for his own private use to any person who is not by any enactment for the time being in force prohibited from possessing the same; but every person so selling arms or ammunition to any person other than a person entitled to possess the same by reason of an exemption under section twenty-seven of this Act shall, without unnecessary delay, give to the Magistrate of the district or to the officer in charge of the nearest police-station notice of the sale and of the purchaser's name and address.

III.—Import, Export and Transport.

6. No person shall bring or take by sea or by land into or out of British India any arms, ammunition or military stores except under a license and in the manner and to the extent permitted by such license.

Unlicensed importation and exportation prohibited.

Nothing in the first clause of this section extends to arms (other than cannon) or ammunition imported or exported in reasonable quantities for his own private use by any person lawfully entitled to possess such arms or ammunition; but the Collector of Customs or any other officer empowered by the Local Government in this behalf by name or in virtue of his office may at any time detain such arms or ammunition until he receives the orders of the Local Government thereon.

Explanation.—Arms, ammunition and military stores taken from one part of British India to another by sea or across intervening territory not being part of British India are taken out of and brought into British India within the meaning of this section.

7. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Sea-customs Act, 1878, no arms, ammunition or military stores shall be deposited in any warehouse licensed under section 16 of that Act without the sanction of the Local Government.

Sanction of local Government required to warehousing of arms, &c.

8. In lieu of the duties imposed by the Indian Tariff Act, 1875, upon the articles mentioned in the second schedule hereto annexed when imported by sea, there shall be levied and collected, in every part of British India, upon the same articles the duties specified in the same schedule:

Levy of duties on arms, &c., imported by sea.

Provided that no duty in excess of ten per cent. *ad valorem* shall be levied upon any of the said articles imported in reasonable quantity for his own private use by any person lawfully entitled to possess the same:

Provided also that when any articles which have been otherwise imported and upon which duty has been levied or is leviable under this section are purchased retail from the importer by a person lawfully entitled as aforesaid, in reasonable quantity for his own private use, the importer may apply to the Customs-collector for a refund or remission (as the case may be) of so much of the duty thereon as is in excess of ten per cent. *ad valorem*; and if such collector is satisfied as to the identity of the articles, and that such importer is in other respects entitled to such refund or remission, he shall grant the same accordingly.

9. The Governor General in Council may from time to time by notification in the *Gazette of India* direct that duties not exceeding those specified in the second schedule hereto annexed shall be levied upon any articles mentioned in that schedule and brought by land into any part of British India, and may in like manner cancel any such notification.

10. The Governor General in Council may from time to time by notification in the *Gazette of India* --
 (a) regulate or prohibit the transport of any description of arms, ammunition or military stores over the whole of British India or any part thereof, either altogether or except under a license and to the extent and in the manner permitted by such license, and

(b) cancel any such notification.

Explanation.—Arms, ammunition or military stores transhipped at a port in British India are transported within the meaning of this section.

11. The Local Government with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council may, at any places along the boundary line between British India and Foreign territory and at such distance within such line as it deems expedient, establish searching posts at which all vessels, carts and baggage animals and all boxes, bales and packages in transit may be stopped and searched for arms, ammunition and military stores by any officer empowered by such Government in this behalf by name or in virtue of his office.

12. When any person is found carrying or conveying any arms, ammunition or military stores, whether covered by a license or not, in such manner or under such circumstances as to afford just grounds of suspicion that the same are being carried by him with intent to use them, or that the same may be used, for any unlawful purpose, any person may without warrant apprehend him and seize such arms, ammunition or military stores

Any person so apprehended and any arms, ammunition or military stores so taken by a person not being a Magistrate or Police-officer shall be delivered over as soon as possible to a Police-officer.

All persons apprehended by, or delivered to, a Police-officer and all arms and ammunition seized by or delivered to any such officer under this section shall be taken without unnecessary delay before a Magistrate.

IV.—Going armed and possessing Arms, &c.

13. No person shall go armed with any arms except under a license and to the extent and in the manner permitted thereby.

Any person so going armed without a license in contravention of its provisions may be punished by any Magistrate, Police-officer or other person empowered by the Local Government in this behalf by name or by virtue of his office.

14. No person shall have in his possession or under his control any non-fire-arms, or any ammunition or military stores except under a license and in the manner and to the extent permitted thereby.

During the three months next following the date on which this Act comes into force nothing in the former part of this section shall apply to the possession by any person of any fire-arms, ammunition or military stores in any place to which section 32, clause 2, of Act No. XXXI of 1860 does not apply at such date.

Any person having within the said period of three months any fire-arms, ammunition or military stores in his possession in any such place may, and any person having at the expiry of the same period any fire-arms, ammunition or military stores in his possession in any such place without a license shall, deposit the same with the officer in charge of the nearest police-station.

If the owner of any thing deposited under this section does not within the year next following the date on which this Act comes into force, obtain a license authorizing him to possess such thing and apply for delivery of the same, such thing shall be forfeited to Her Majesty.

15. In any place to which section 32, clause 2 of Act No. XXXI of 1860, applies at the time this Act comes into force or to which the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may by notification in the local official *Gazette* specially extend this section, no person shall have in his possession any arms of any description except under a license and in the manner and to the extent permitted thereby.

16. Any person possessing arms, ammunition or military stores, the possession whereof by him has, in consequence of the cancellation or expiry of a license or by the issue of a notification under section fifteen become unlawful, shall deposit the same without unnecessary delay with the officer in charge of the nearest police-station.

If the owner of any thing deposited under this section does not within three years from the date on which such thing is so deposited produce a license authorising him to possess the same and apply for delivery of the same, such thing shall be forfeited to Her Majesty.

V.—Licenses.

17. The Governor General in Council may from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, make rules to determine the officers by whom, the form in which, and the terms and conditions on and subject to which, any license shall be granted; and may by such rules among other matters—

(a) fix the period for which such license shall continue in force;

(b) fix a fee payable by stamp or otherwise in respect of any such license granted in a place to which section 32, clause 2, of Act No. XXXI of 1860 applies at the time this Act comes into force, or in respect of any such license other than a license for possession granted in any other place;

(c) direct that the holder of any such license other than a license for possession shall keep a record or account in such form as the Local Government may prescribe of anything done under such license, and exhibit such record or account when called upon by an officer of Government to do so;

(d) empower any officer of Government to enter and inspect any premises in which arms, ammunition or military stores are manufactured or kept by any person holding a license of the description referred to in section five or section six;

(e) direct that any such person shall exhibit the entire stock of arms, ammunition and military stores in his possession or under his control to any officer of Government so empowered, and

(f) require the person holding any license or acting under any license to produce the same, and to produce or account for the arms, ammunition or military stores covered by the same when called upon by an officer of Government so to do.

Cancelling and suspension of license.

18. Any license may be cancelled or suspended—

(a) by the officer by whom the same was granted, or by any authority to which he may be subordinate, or by any Magistrate of a district or commissioner of police in a presidency town, within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the holder of such license may be, when, for reasons to be recorded in writing, such officer, authority, Magistrate or commissioner deems it necessary for the security of the public peace to cancel or suspend such license; or

(b) by any Judge or Magistrate before whom the holder of such license is convicted of an offence against this Act, or against the rules made under this Act; and

the Local Government may at its discretion by a notification in the local official Gazette cancel or suspend all or any licenses throughout the whole or any portion of the territories under its administration.

VI.—Penalties.

19. Whoever commits any of the following offences (namely)—

(a) manufactures, converts or sells, or keeps, offers or exposes for sale any arms, ammunition

or military stores in contravention of the provisions of section five;

(b) fails to give notice as required by the same section;

(c) imports or exports any arms, ammunition or military stores in contravention of the provisions of section six;

(d) transports any arms, ammunition or military stores in contravention of a regulation or prohibition issued under section ten;

(e) goes armed in contravention of the provisions of section thirteen;

(f) has in his possession or under his control any arms, ammunition or military stores in contravention of the provisions of section fourteen or section fifteen;

(g) intentionally makes any false entry in a record or account which by a rule made under section seventeen, clause (c), he is required to keep;

(h) intentionally fails to exhibit anything which by a rule made under section seventeen, clause (e), he is required to exhibit; or

(i) fails to deposit arms, ammunition or military stores, as required by section fourteen or section sixteen;

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.

20. Whoever does any act mentioned in clause

For secret breaches of sections 5, 6, 10, 14 and 15. (a), (c), (d) or (f) of section nineteen, in such manner as to indicate an intention that

such act may not be known to any public servant as defined in the Indian Penal Code, or to any person employed upon a Railway or to the servant of any public carrier,

and whoever, on any search being made under section twenty-five, conceals or attempts to conceal any arms, ammunition or military stores,

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years, or with fine, or with both.

21. Whoever, in violation of a condition sub-

ject to which a license has been granted, does or omits to do any act shall, when the doing or omitting to do such act is not punishable under section nineteen or section twenty, be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

22. Whoever knowingly purchases any arms,

ammunition or military stores from any person not licensed or authorized under the proviso to section five to sell the same; or

delivers any arms, ammunition or military stores into the possession of any person without previously ascertaining that such person is

legally authorized to possess the same,

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

23. Any person violating any rule made under this Act, and for the violation of which no penalty is provided by this Act, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with both.

24. When any person is convicted of an offence punishable under this Act committed by him in respect of any arms, ammunition or military stores, it shall be in the discretion of the convicting Court or Magistrate further to direct that the whole or any portion of such arms, ammunition or military stores, and any vessel, cart or baggage animal used to convey the same, and any box, package or bale in which the same may have been concealed, together with the other contents of such box, package or bale, shall be confiscated.

VII.—Miscellaneous.

25. Whenever any Magistrate has reason to believe that any person residing within the local limits of his jurisdiction has in his possession any arms, ammunition or military stores for any unlawful purpose,

or that such person cannot be left in the possession of any such arms, ammunition or military stores without danger to the public peace,

such Magistrate, having first recorded the grounds of his belief, may cause a search to be made of the house or premises occupied by such person, or in which such Magistrate has reason to believe such arms, ammunition or military stores are or is to be found, and may seize and detain the same, although covered by a license, in safe custody for such time as he thinks necessary.

The search in such case shall be conducted by, or in the presence of, a Magistrate, or by or in the presence of some officer, specially empowered in this behalf by name or in virtue of his office by the Local Government.

26. The Local Government may at any time order or cause to be seized any arms, ammunition or military stores in the possession of any person, notwithstanding that such person is licensed to possess the same, and may detain the same for such time as it thinks necessary for the public safety.

27. The Governor General in Council may from time to time by notification published in the *Gazette of India*—

(a) exempt any person by name or in virtue of his office or any class of persons or exclude any description of arms or ammunition or withdraw any part of British India, from the operation of any prohibition or direction contained in this Act; and

(b) cancel any such notification and again subject the persons or things or the part of British India comprised therein to the operation of such prohibition or direction.

28. Every person aware of the commission of any offence punishable under this Act, shall in the absence of reasonable excuse, the burden of proving which shall lie upon such

person, give information of the same to the nearest Police-officer or Magistrate, and

every person employed upon any railway or by any public carrier shall, in the absence of reasonable excuse, the burden of proving which shall lie upon such person, give information to the nearest Police-officer regarding any box, package or bale in transit which he may have reason to suspect contains arms, ammunition or military stores in respect of which an offence against this Act has been or is being committed.

29. Where an offence punishable under section nineteen, clause (f), has been committed within three months from the date on which this Act comes into force in any province, district or place to which section 32, clause 2 of Act XXXI of 1860 applies at such date, or where such an offence has been committed in any part of British India not being such a district, province or place, no proceedings shall be instituted against any person in respect of such offence without the previous sanction of the Magistrate of the district or in a presidency town of the commissioner of police.

30. Where a search is to be made under the Code of Criminal Procedure or the Presidency Magistrate's Act 1877 in the course of any proceedings instituted in respect of an offence punishable under section nineteen, clause (f), such search shall, notwithstanding anything contained in the said Code or Act, be made in the presence of some officer specially appointed by name or in virtue of his office by the Local Government in this behalf, and not otherwise.

31. Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to prevent any person from being prosecuted under any other law for any act or omission which constitutes an offence against this Act or the rules made under it, or from being liable under such other law to any higher punishment or penalty than that provided by this Act: Provided that no person shall be punished twice for the same offence.

32. The Local Government may from time to time by notification in the local official Gazette direct a census to be taken of all fire-arms in any local area, and empower any person by name or in virtue of his office to take such census.

On the issue of any such notification, all persons possessing any such arms in such area shall furnish to the person so empowered such information as he may require in reference thereto, and shall produce such arms to him if he so requires.

Any person refusing or neglecting to produce any such arms when so required, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with both.

33. No proceeding other than a suit shall be commenced against any person for any thing done in pursuance of this Act, without having given him at least one month's previous notice in writing of the intended proceeding and of the cause thereof, nor after the expiration of three months from the accrual of such cause.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

Number and year.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
XVIII of 1841	An Act for consolidating and amending the enactments concerning the exportation of Military Stores.	So much as has not been repealed.
XXX of 1864	An Act to provide for the levy of Duties of Customs in the Arracan, Pegu, Martaban and Tenasserim Provinces.	In the preamble the words "and that the exportation of munitions of war from any of these Provinces into foreign States should be prohibited" Section 11.
XXXI of 1860	An Act relating to the manufacture, importation and sale of Arms and Ammunition, and for regulating the right to keep and use the same, and to give power of disarming in certain cases.	So much as has not been repealed.
VI of 1866	An Act to continue Act No. XXXI of 1860 (relating to the manufacture, importation and sale of Arms and Ammunition, and for regulating the right to keep and use the same, and to give power of disarming in certain cases), and for other purposes.	The whole.
III of 1872	The Sonthál Parganas Settlement Regulation.	So much of the schedule as relates to Act XXXI of 1860 and Act VI of 1866.

Number and year.

Title.

Extent of repeal.

IX of 1874

The Arakan Hills District Laws Regulation, 1874.

So much of the schedule as relates to Act XVIII of 1841.

XV of 1874

An Act for declaring the local extent of certain Enactments, and for other purposes.

So much of the first schedule as relates to Act XVIII of 1841.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

(See Section 8.)

Rs. As.

- (1) Fire-arms other than pistols, for each 50
- (2) Barrels for the same, whether single or double, for each ... 30
- (3) Pistols for each ... 15
- (4) Barrels for the same, whether single or double, for each ... 10
- (5) Springs used for fire-arms, for each ... 8
- (6) Gun-stocks, sights, blocks and rollers, for each ... 5
- (7) Revolver-breeches, for each cartridge which they will carry ... 2 8
- (8) Extractors, nippers, heel-plates, pins, screws, tangs, bolts, thumb-pieces, triggers, trigger-guards, hammers, pistons, plates, and all other parts of a fire-arm not herein otherwise provided for, and all tools used for cleaning or putting together or loading the same, for each ... 1 8
- (9) Machines for making or loading or closing cartridges, for each ... 10
- (10) Machines for capping cartridges, for each ... 2 8

Exception.—Articles falling under the 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th or 10th head of this schedule when they appertain to a fire-arm falling under the 1st or 3rd head and are fitted into the same case with such fire-arm.

D. FITZPATRICK,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1878.

{ Register
No. 33.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making
Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 23rd February 1878, and was referred to a Select Committee:—

No. 3 of 1878.

A Bill to regulate Ferries in the Panjáb, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

WHEREAS it is expedient to regulate ferries in the Panjáb, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

I.—PRELIMINARY.

1. This Act may be called “The Northern India Ferries Act, 1878.”

It extends only to the territories respectively administered by the Lieutenant-Governors of the Panjáb and the North-Western Provinces and the Chief Commissioner of Oudh; and

It shall come into force in each of the said territories on such date as the Local Government may by notification in the local official Gazette fix in this behalf.

2. On and from the date on which it shall come into force in the territories respectively administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, Bengal Regulation VI of 1819 shall be repealed therein.

3. In this Act the word “ferry” includes a bridge of boats, pontoons or rafts, and also includes the approaches to, and landing-places of, a ferry.

Interpretation-clause.

II.—PUBLIC FERRIES.

Power to declare and establish public ferries. 4. The Local Government may, from time to time,

(a) declare what ferries shall be deemed public ferries, and the respective districts in which, for the purposes of this Act, they shall be deemed to be situate;

(b) take possession of a private ferry and declare it to be a public ferry;

(c) establish new public ferries, where, in its opinion, they are needed;

(d) change the course of any public ferry;

(e) discontinue any public ferry which it deems unnecessary.

Every such declaration, establishment, change or discontinuance shall be made by notification in the local official Gazette:

Provided that, when a river lies between two Provinces, the powers conferred by this section shall in respect of such river be exercised by the Governor General in Council, by notification in the *Gazette of India* and not otherwise:

Provided also that, when any alteration in the course of a public ferry is rendered necessary by changes in the bed of the river, such alteration may be made by the Commissioner of the Division in which such ferry is situate.

5. Claims for compensation for any loss sustained by any person in consequence of a private ferry being taken possession of under section four shall be enquired into by the Magistrate of the District and submitted for the consideration and orders of the Local Government, and shall not be cognizable by the Civil Courts.

Claims for compensation.

6. The immediate superintendence of all public ferries shall, except as provided in section seven, be vested in the Magistrate of the District in which such ferries are situate, or in such other officer as the Local Government may, from time to time, appoint in this behalf;

and such Magistrate or officer shall make all necessary arrangements for the supply of boats for such ferries, and for the collection of the authorized tolls leviable thereat.

7. The Local Government may direct that any public ferry situated within the limits of a town be managed by the officer or public body charged with the superintendence of the municipal arrangements of such town;

and may further direct that all or any part of the proceeds from such ferry be paid into the Municipal Fund of such town;

and thereupon such ferry shall be managed, and such proceeds or part thereof shall be paid, accordingly.

8. The tolls at any public ferry may from time to time be let by public auction for such term not exceeding five years as may be deemed expedient by the Commissioner of the Division in which such ferry is situate, and may be let to the highest bidder.

The lessee shall conform to the rules made under this Act for the management and control of such ferry; and may be called upon by the officer conducting the auction, to give such security for his good conduct and for the punctual payment of the rent as such officer thinks fit.

Such officer may, for sufficient reason recorded in writing under his hand, refuse to accept the offer of the highest bidder, and may accept any other bid, or may withdraw the tolls from auction.

9. All arrears due by the lessee of a public ferry on account of his lease may be recovered from the lessee or his surety (if any) by the Magistrate of the District in which such ferry is situate, as if they were arrears of land-revenue.

10. The Local Government may cancel the lease of any public ferry, on the expiration of six months' notice to the lessee of its intention to cancel such lease.

When any lease is cancelled under this section, the Magistrate of the District shall pay to the lessee such compensation as he may, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, award.

11. Subject to the revision and confirmation of the Local Government, the Commissioner of each Division may from time to time make rules consistent with this Act—

for the control and the management of all public ferries within his division;

for regulating the time and manner at and in which, and the terms on which, the tolls of such ferries may be let by auction;

for collecting the rents payable for the tolls of such ferries;

and for fixing the limits of such ferries; and, when the tolls of a ferry have been let under section eight, he may from time to time (subject as aforesaid) make additional rules consistent with this Act—

(a) in cases in which the communication is to be established by means of a bridge of boats, pontoons or rafts, for regulating the manner in which such bridge shall be constructed and maintained, and

(b) in cases in which the traffic is conveyed in boats, for regulating (1) the number and kinds of such boats and their dimensions, (2) the number of the crew to be kept by the lessee for each boat, (3) the maintenance of such boats continually in good condition, (4) the hours during which, and the intervals within which, the lessee shall be bound to ply, and (5) the number of passengers, carts, carriages and animals, and the quantity of goods, that may be carried in each kind of boat at one trip.

The lessee shall make such returns of traffic as the Commissioner may from time to time require.

12. No person shall, except with the sanction of the officer charged with the management of a public ferry, keep a ferry boat for the purpose of plying for hire to or from any point within a distance of two miles from the limits of a public ferry:

Provided that, in the case of any specified public ferry, the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, reduce the said distance of two miles to such extent as it thinks fit:

Provided also that nothing hereinbefore contained shall prevent persons plying between two places, one of which is without and one within the said limits, when the distance between such two places is not less than three miles, or apply to boats which the Local Government expressly exempts from the operation of this section.

13. No person shall use the approach to, or landing-place of, a public ferry, unless he has paid the toll payable for crossing such ferry.

III.—TOLLS.

14. Tolls, according to such rates as are from time to time fixed by the Local Government, shall be levied on all persons, animals and other things crossing any river by a public ferry:

Provided that the Local Government may, from time to time, declare what persons, animals or other things shall, when employed or transmitted on the public service, or for other sufficient reason, be exempt from payment of such tolls.

Where the tolls of a ferry have been let under section eight, any such declaration, if made after the date of the auction, shall entitle the lessee to such abatement of the rent payable in respect of the tolls as may be fixed by the Commissioner of the Division with the concurrence of the Local Government.

15. The lessee or other person authorized to collect the tolls of any public ferry, shall affix a table of such tolls, legibly written or printed in the

vernacular language, in some conspicuous place near the ferry,

and shall be bound to produce, on demand, a list of the tolls, signed by the Magistrate of the District or such other officer as he appoints on this behalf.

16. Except as provided by section seven, all tolls or rents received under this Act, after defraying thereout all charges incurred in carrying out this Act in the Province in which they are so received, shall be disposed of as follows, that is to say, (a) in the territories administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, such tolls and rents shall be credited to the Fund constituted for those Provinces by the North-Western Provinces Local Rates Act, 1878; (b) in the territories administered by the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, such tolls and rents shall be credited to the Fund constituted for that Province by the Oudh Local Rates Act, 1878; and (c) in the territories administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb, such tolls and rents shall be credited to the Local Government and applied at its discretion in any portion of such territories to any of the purposes specified in the second clause of section 7 of the Panjáb Local Rates Act, 1878.

17. Any person may compound for the tolls payable for the use of a public ferry at such rates as may, from time to time, be fixed by the Commissioner of the Division, with the previous sanction of the Local Government.

IV.—PRIVATE FERRIES.

18. The Commissioner of the Division may with the previous sanction of the Local Government from time to time, make rules for the maintenance of order and for the safety of passengers and property at ferries other than those which may have been declared to be public ferries.

19. The tolls charged at such ferries shall not exceed the highest rates for the time being fixed under section fourteen for similar public ferries.

V.—PENALTIES.

20. Every lessee or other person authorized to collect the tolls of a public ferry, who neglects to affix and keep in good order and repair the table of tolls mentioned in section fifteen,

or who wilfully removes, alters or defaces such table, or allows it to become illegible,

or who fails to produce, on demand, the list of the tolls mentioned in section fifteen,

shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

21. Every such lessee or other person as aforesaid and any person in possession of a private ferry asking or taking other than the lawful toll,

or without due cause delaying any person, animal or other thing,

shall be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

22. Every lessee of the tolls of a public ferry breaking any rule for the management of such ferry made under section eleven,

and every person in possession of a private ferry breaking any rule for the management of such ferry made under section eighteen,

shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with both.

23. When any lessee of the tolls of a public ferry has been convicted of an offence under section twenty-two, or, having been convicted of an offence under section twenty or section twenty-one, is again convicted of an offence under either of those sections,

the Magistrate of the District may, with the sanction of the Commissioner of the Division, cancel the lease of the tolls of such ferry, and make other arrangements for its management during the whole or any part of the term for which the tolls were let.

24. Every person crossing any river by a public ferry, or using the approach to, or landing-place thereof, who refuses to pay the proper toll,

or who, with intent of avoiding payment of such toll, fraudulently or forcibly crosses any ferry-station without paying the toll,

or who obstructs any toll-collector or lessee of the tolls of a public ferry, or any of his assistants, in any way in the execution of their duty under this Act,

shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees over and above the value of the damage, if any, which he has done to the ferry concerned.

25. Whoever conveys for hire any passenger, animal, cart, carriage or other vehicle or any goods or merchandise to or from any point within a distance of two miles from the limits of any public ferry in contravention of the provisions hereinbefore contained, shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Where the tolls of such ferry have been let under the provisions hereinbefore contained, the whole or any portion of any fine realized under this section or section twenty-four may, at the discretion of the convicting Magistrate or Bench of Magistrates, be paid to the lessee.

26. All offences against this Act shall be heard and determined by any Magistrate or Bench of Magistrates, and any Magistrate having summary jurisdiction under chapter XVIII of the Code of Criminal Procedure shall try such offences in manner provided by that chapter.

27. Every Magistrate or Bench of Magistrates trying offences under this Act, may enquire into and assess the value of the damage (any) done by the offender to the ferry concerned.

and shall order the amount of such value to be by him in addition to any fine imposed upon him under this Act; and the amount so ordered to be paid shall be leviable as if it were a fine.

28. All matters determined, orders issued, acts done, penalties imposed and proceedings held in the territories administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb after the repeal of Bengal Regulation VI of 1819 by the Panjáb Laws Act, 1872, section 4, and before this Act comes into force in such territories shall, whenever such determinations, orders, acts, penalties or proceedings would have been lawful if the said Regulation had been in force, be deemed to have been lawfully determined, issued, done, imposed and held respectively.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

An Act for the regulation of ferries in the Panjáb is much needed. Up to the 1st June 1872, when Act No. IV of 1872 (The Panjáb Laws Act) came into force, ferries in the Panjáb were governed by Bengal Regulation VI of 1819; but by the Panjáb Laws Act that Regulation was inadvertently repealed, and, no other law being substituted for it, there has from that date been no law for the control of ferries in the Panjáb. Another result is that, as the law now stands, it would be difficult for the Local Government to prevent an unlicensed person from setting up a rival ferry alongside of a Government ferry, and thus materially reducing the income of the latter ferry and the funds available for its maintenance.

To remedy this state of things, and at the same time to provide generally for the regulation of Government ferries, a Bill to regulate ferries in the Panjáb was prepared. About the same time the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Chief Commissioner of Oudh submitted a draft Bill for the regulation of ferries in the territories under his administration. The Bill so submitted, and the Bill for the Panjáb, as modified and supplemented in accordance with communications subsequently received from the Panjáb, were found to differ so little, that it was thought advisable to amalgamate the two Bills, and accordingly the present Bill, extending to the Panjáb, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, has been prepared.

The Bill is based upon the Burma Ferries Act, II of 1873, and the provisions of that Act have been followed as closely as the different circumstances and requirements of the provinces with which this Bill deals would permit.

In section 3 it has been thought desirable to declare that the term 'ferry' includes boat-bridges, as they often take the place of ferries in Northern India, and are managed in the same way as ferries properly so called.

There appear to be no recognized private ferries in the Panjáb, but they exist in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. A clause has, therefore, been introduced in section 4, in accordance with the wishes of the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner, giving the Local Government power to take possession of private ferries and make them public, and in section 5 the manner in which claims for compensation made by persons whose ferries are so taken by the Government are to be dealt with, is laid down. This section follows the provisions of section 6 of Regulation VI of 1819.

In cases in which an alteration in the course of a public ferry is rendered necessary by changes in the bed of the river, power has been given to the Commissioner (section 4) to make such alteration as is necessary without referring to the Local Government.

Section 9 provides that arrears due by the lessee of a public ferry on account of his lease may be recovered as if they were arrears of land-revenue.

By section 13 it is provided that any person using the approach to, or landing-place of, a ferry shall pay toll.

By section 17 power is given to any person to compound for ferry-tolls. This seems a reasonable provision for people living in the neighbourhood of the ferry, who have constantly to cross it for purposes of business or otherwise.

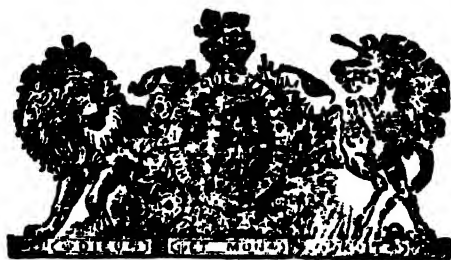
Sections 18 and 19 deal with private ferries: the former empowers the Commissioner, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, to make rules for the maintenance of order and the safety of passengers and property: the latter declares that the tolls chargeable at such ferries shall not exceed the highest rates fixed for similar public ferries.

The penalties generally have been increased in accordance with the wishes of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Chief Commissioner of Oudh.

WHITLEY STOKES.

CALCUTTA,
The 9th February, 1878. }

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.



SUPPLEMENT TO The Gazette of India.

No 11.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1878. { Register
No. 33.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the copy of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA. PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT. (TELEGRAPH.)

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER 1877.

CLASS OF MESSAGES.	ROUTE.												TOTAL.			
	WEST.						EAST.									
	VIA TEHRAN.		VIA TURKEY.		PERSIAN GULF.		VIA SUZ.		VIA AMUR.		VIA MADRAS.		NATIVE SUMMA.			
	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.
INDIAN.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.
Sent ...	943	6,636 0	68	245 10	40	105 10	4,013	20,475 9	2	3 4	826	2,953 0	295	43 2	6,194	30,938 8
Received ...	985	5,361 10	83	319 7	61	303 6	3,508	13,021 10	...	...	768	2,713 1	268	361 9	5,808	22,110 11
TOTAL ...	1,928	11,997 10	151	565 1	101	409 0	7,521	33,497 3	2	3 4	1,594	5,666 1	563	791 11	11,992	53,049 14
TRANSIT.																
From East to West ...	31	180 6	...	...	4	15 3	2,078	10,769 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,110	10,944 10
From West to East ...	174	627 3	17	80 8	2	7 9	1,821	9,175 2	...	...	...	...	*1	3 11	2,016	9,964 1
From West to West ...	...	...	...	...	11	2 0	11	1 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3 5
From East to East ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	205	817 9	17	80 8	7	24 12	3,897	19,945 8	...	...	...	...	1	3 11	4,127	20,903 9
* From Europe via Suaz. † " Aden to B. shire. ‡ " Yokohama via Karachi to Aden.																
GRAND TOTAL ...														15,928	73,950 14	

* From Europe via Suez.

† " Aden to Bombay.

‡ " Yokohama via Karachi to Aden.

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC WITH INDIA BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN AND RED SEA ROUTES FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER 1877.

ROUTE.			NUMBER OF MESSAGES BY EACH ROUTE (EXCLUSIVE OF TRANSIT).			PERCENTAGE OF NUMBER		
			To India.	From India.	TOTAL.	To India.	From India.	TOTAL.
INDO-EUROPEAN	Via Teheran	...	985	913	1,928	21-23	18-59	19-86
	" Turkey	...	85	68	151	1-83	1-30	1-56
	Persian Gulf via Karachi	...	64	40	113	1-38	0-97	1-16
RED SEA	Via SUZ.	...	3,508	4,013	7,521	75-57	79-14	77-43
TOTAL			4,642	5,071	9,713	100-00	100-00	100-00

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.
COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT OF THE INDIAN SALT REVENUE (MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS ARE EXCLUDED).

FOR THE MONTHS OF APRIL TO JANUARY.

YEAR.	BENGAL.			ISLAND CUSTOMS.			MADRAS.			BOMBAY.			SIND.			BRITISH BORMA.			TOTAL.		
	Quantity.		Duty.	Q.antity.		Duty.	Quantity.		Duty.	Quantity.		Duty.	Quantity.		Duty.	Quantity.		Duty.	Quantity.		Duty.
	Maunds.	Rs.		Maunds.	Rs.		Maunds.	Rs.		Maunds.	Rs.		Maunds.	Rs.		Maunds.	Rs.		Maunds.	Rs.	
1873-74	...	6,710,050	2,18,97,002	4,383,286	1,29,65,794	5,139,023	93,23,027	2,17,3,973	38,81,486	124,950	67,184	538,196	1,12,126	19,068,573	4,81,58,379						
1874-75	...	6,982,155	2,23,00,001	4,443,057	1,27,16,020	5,141,211	93,64,638	2,041,770	36,51,040	108,987	58,589	568,142	1,04,517	19,230,222	4,81,94,884						
1875-76	...	6,702,689	2,16,16,799	4,478,207	1,27,06,204	5,220,851	95,36,296	2,215,060	39,04,081	148,567	75,204	870,497	1,36,911	19,635,937	4,80,96,907						
1876-77	...	6,822,201	2,20,31,349	4,703,415	1,33,52,804	5,158,052	94,29,000	2,473,490	44,35,799	134,899	68,126	684,244	1,13,765	19,970,271	4,94,30,903						
1877-78	...	7,144,458	2,29,29,028	4,462,085	1,25,67,757	5,383,506	1,00,65,485	2,554,556	46,37,936	208,167	1,02,420	622,408	1,00,204	20,370,790	5,04,02,920						
AVERAGE	...	6,862,310	2,21,36,986	4,494,204	1,28,73,719	5,208,547	95,43,702	2,291,597	41,14,188	144,108	74,401	656,697	1,13,582	19,657,553	4,88,56,637						

* The quantity on which Excise duty was collected is not included.

DEPT. OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE,
(STATISTICAL BRANCH):
Calcutta, 5th March 1878.

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

STATEMENT showing the JUTE MILLS worked by STEAM, which existed in the LOWER PROVINCES of BENGAL and the PRESIDENCY of MADRAS on the 31st March 1877, and in the PRESIDENCY of BOMBAY on the 31st December 1876.

No. of Mills.	Place of working.	Date of Establishment.	Proprietor Limited Company or private.	Nominal Capital.	Nominal horse-power of engine.	Number of looms.	Number of spindles.	Average yearly consumption of jute since commencement.	Description of Goods.
1	Atambazar, 24-Pergunnahs ...	1856	Joint Stock Company since 1872	Rs. 40,00,000	375	512	8,204	...	Twisted and plain sacking, all kinds of bagging, and jute yarn.
2	Gouripore, 24-Pergunnahs. ...	Dec. 11, 1862	Joint Stock Company	12,00,000	110	201	3,142	...	Gunny cloth and gunny bags.
3	Serajpore in Pubna ...	Oct. —, 1867	Ditto	8,25,000	Two engines; Total power = 65.	200	3,100	...	Gunny bags.
4	Serampore ...	Janv. 1, 1869	Ditto	13,23,500	This Company is now in liquidation. Oriental Jute Mills Company, Limited.	283	3,524	88,000	Gunny cloth, bags, and yarn.
5	Tehra, near Serampore ...	May 1, 1872	Ditto	12,00,000	300	250 looms.	...	...	The mill and factory have been sold to, and are now a part of, the
6	Sealdah, 24-Pergunnahs ...	July 1, 1873	Ditto	5,00,000	(Six Engines)	124	2,260	...	Gunny cloth.
7	Fort Glover, 24-Pergunnahs ...	July —, 1873	Ditto	14,00,000	265	352	652	...	Jute cloth and bags.
8	43 Garden Reach, 24-Pergunnahs ...	May 24, 1874	Private	10,00,000	120	338	6,352	96,000	Jute yarn and gunny cloth.
9	Sealdah, 24-Pergunnahs ...	June 10, 1874	Joint Stock Company	20,00,000	...	70	...	2,000	Twine canvas, gunny bags and tarpaulins.
10	Chandpur, near Bydabatty ...	June 30, 1874	Ditto	18,00,000	...	60	...	...	Gunny cloth and bags.
11	Budge-Budge, 24-Pergunnahs ...	July 20, 1874	Ditto	4,00,000	...	72	...	...	Gunny cloth and bags.
12	No. 73, Narauldanga Road ...	Sept. 30, 1874	Ditto	8,00,000	...	...	...	...	Gunny cloth and bags.
13	Ghoserry ...	Aug. 1, 1875	Ditto	6,00,000	...	...	...	...	Gunny cloth and bags.
14	Sealdah, 24-Pergunnahs ...	Aug. 16, 1875	Ditto	15,00,000	...	...	...	...	Gunny cloth and bags.
15	Shamugger, 24-Pergunnahs ...	Oct. 3, 1875	Private	15,00,000	...	...	...	...	Gunny cloth and bags.
16	Silwara, Howrah ...	Dec. —, 1875	Joint Stock Company	15,00,000	...	...	...	...	Gunny cloth and bags.
17	Bankistopore, Howrah ...	Janv. 1, 1876	Ditto	14,00,000	...	...	...	...	Gunny cloth and bags.
18	Silwara ...	May —, 1876	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	Gunny cloth and bags.
19	Silwara, near Serampore ...	...	Private Company	...	...	...	...	...	Gunny cloth and bags.
1	Lower Colaba (Island of Bombay)	April 18, 1876	Joint Stock Company	6,00,000	135	96	1,808	...	Jute yarn, gunny bags, cloth, twine, &c.
1	Chittavalza ...	July —, 1867	Private owners	...	3 engines at horse power.	70	1,260	14,000	Gunny bags.
21	GRAND TOTAL			...	...	4,004	38,946	...	

BENGAL.

TOTAL MADRAS, BOMBAY.

STATEMENT shewing the COTTON MILLS worked by STEAM, which existed in the LOWER PROVINCES of BENGAL, the PRESIDENCY of MADRAS, CENTRAL INDIA, the NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, the PRESIDENCY of BOMBAY, the CENTRAL PROVINCES, and the HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS on the 31st March 1877.

No. of Mills.	Place of working.	Date of Establishment.	Proprietor.	Nominal Capital.	Nominal horse-power of engine.	Number of looms.	Number of spindles.	Average yearly consumption of cotton since commencement.	Description of Goods.
1	Tardeo (Island of Bombay)...	Mar. —, 1854	Private ...	7,00,000	150	...	28,000	Cwt.	Yarn.
2	Breach ...	Oct. 8, 1855	Joint Stock Company	3,60,000	Two engines of 40 horse-power each.	200	12,000 mules and 6,000 throstles.	4,018.9-20	Twist.
3	Tardeo (Island of Bombay)...	Sept. 19, 1858	Ditto	25,00,000	258	918	51,678	23,418	Yarn and cloth.
4	Ahmedabad ...	June —, 1861	Ditto	6,54,000	190	300	14,740 mules and 7,500 throstles.	As the mill has been gradually extended from 2,400 spindles, it is difficult to give accurate figures.	No. 20 yarn, and coarse cloth.
5	Girgaum (Island of Bombay)...	—, 1861	Private owner	1,30,000	85	...	4,800	Not known	Yarn.
6	Ditto ditto ...	Aug. —, 1862	Joint Stock Company	9,00,000	80	418	21,000	16,400	Yarn and cloth.
7	Cooria (Tanna Collectorate) ...	—, 1862	Ditto	60,00,000	470	1,000	87,000	...	...
8	Tardeo (Island of Bombay)...	—, 1863	Ditto	15,00,000	120	...	25,816	...	...
9	Pareil (Island of Bombay)...	Jan. 1, 1864	Ditto	18,75,000	290	770	35,000	6,000	Yarn and cloth.
10	Tardeo (Island of Bombay)...	April —, 1864	Ditto	25,00,000	130	1,050	60,648	...	...
11	Chinchpogly (Island of Bombay) ...	—, 1864	Ditto	15,00,000	160	663	30,664	...	Yarn and cloth.
12	Pareil (Island of Bombay) ...	May —, 1865	Ditto	8,07,000	85	...	18,800	...	...
13	Surat, Begampura ...	Feb. 20, 1866	Ditto	6,70,750	85	112	15,792	2,000 candles of Surat weight.	Mule and throstle twist No. 20s, long cloth, dhooties, and plain sheets.
14	Ahmedabad, near Raikhand Gate ...	June 15, 1867	Private owner	...	65	140	15,000	About 22,300 lbs.	10s to 30s water and mule twist, domestics, dhooties, pairs shadi, T cloth.
15	Gandevi (Island of Bombay)...	—, 1867	Joint Stock Company	6,00,000	65	...	18,752	...	...
16	Chinchpogly (Island of Bombay) ...	July —, 1871	Ditto	9,68,750	160	330	25,056	12,616	Yarn and cloth.
17	Pareil (Island of Bombay) ...	July 6, 1871	Ditto	12,00,000	135	270	80,150	18,750	Yarn and cloth.
18	Brenulla Flats, Bellasis Road (Island of Bombay) ...	Feb. —, 1873	Ditto	6,50,000	70	...	20,632	16,747	Yarn.
19	Tardeo (Island of Bombay) ...	Sept. —, 1873	Ditto	10,00,000	80	...	23,500	...	Yarn.
20	Bhannagar ...	July 1, 1874	Ditto	9,00,000	40	100	4,704 mules and 7,300 throstles.	...	Mule, water, twist from 11s to 22s.
21	Brenulla Flats, Haines' Road (Island of Bombay) ...	Aug. —, 1874	Ditto	8,75,000	132	300	35,283	...	Yarn.

BOMBAY.

22	Breach	...	Sept. 30, 1874.	Ditto	...	5,00,000	One of 24 horse-power and one of 38 horse-power.	100	8,640 mules	6,000	Twist.
23	Jalgaon (in the Khandesh Collectorate) ...	...	Oct. 12, 1874	Ditto	...	7,50,000	70	206	20,000	...	Yarn and cloth.
24	Falkland Road (Island of Bombay) ...	...	About June 1, 1876.	Private owners	...	9,00,000	123	...	20,000	...	Yarn.
25	Middle Colaba (Island of Bombay) ...	...	Aug. 1, 1875	Joint Stock Company	...	9,00,000	160	300	35,600	...	Yarn and cloth.
26	Lower Colaba (Island of Bombay) ...	...	Jan. 17, 1876	Ditto	...	12,00,000	130	...	22,912	...	...
27	Victoria Bunder (Island of Bombay) ...	...	Mar. 17, 1876	Ditto	...	8,50,000	120	320	20,760	...	...
28	Chinchpoogly (Island of Bombay) ...	...	Apr. 13, 1876	Ditto	...	10,00,000	132	...	17,824*	...	...
29	Ditto ditto	...	June 1, 1876	Ditto	...	7,50,000	160	228	20,000	...	...
30	Surat, opposite the Delhi Gate, Station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway ...	...	July 1, 1876	Ditto	...	5,00,000	6 horse-power, 340 indicated horse-power.	100	10,520 mules and 4,128 threads.	...	Mule and throstle yarn No. 20s, and long cloth.
31	Coorla (in the Tanna Collectorate) ...	...	July —, 1876	Ditto	...	10,00,000	60	343	25,494	...	...
32	Byculla (Island of Bombay) ...	...	Sept. 17, 1876	Ditto	...	10,00,000	154	...	21,330	...	...
33	Nariad (in the Kaira Collectorate) ...	...	Sept. 17, 1876	Ditto	...	4,00,000	51	...	8,281 mules and 3,360 threads.	Consumption up to 31st March 1877 was 1,250 cwts.	Mule yarn Nos. 11s, 16s, 20s, and 22s; throstle yarn Nos. 16s, 20s, and 22s.
34	Parell (Island of Bombay) ...	...	Nov. —, 1876	Ditto	...	5,00,000	100	...	17,568†	...	...
35	Elphinstone Land (Island of Bombay) ...	...	Nov. 1, 1876	Ditto	...	6,00,000	120	...	25,000	...	...
36	Muzagon (Island of Bombay) ...	...	Nov. —, 1876	Ditto	...	10,00,000	120	...	18,000	...	...
37	Ditto ditto	...	Dec. 19, 1876	Ditto	...	16,00,000	240	753	50,220	...	...
38	Sholapur, near Police Line ...	...	Mar. 7, 1877	Ditto	...	8,00,000	2 engines of 40 horse-power each, had not arrived.	...	16,480	...	Yarn No. 20 at the end of the year.
38									Spindles, (undrawn) 961,596 Threads 28,348 Mules ... 62,104 — 961,036		

* 1,176 more spindles have been ordered out from England.

† It has been decided to increase the total number of spindles to 25,000.

‡ In January 1877 there were on the premises 340 looms which it was intended to set up.

STATEMENT showing the COTTON MILLS worked by STEAM, which existed in the LOWER PROVINCES of BENGAL, the PRESIDENCY of MADRAS, CENTRAL INDIA, the NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, the PRESIDENCY of BOMBAY, the CENTRAL PROVINCES, and the HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS on the 31st March 1877—concluded.

No. of Mills.	Place of working.	Date of establishment.	PROPRIETORS.		Nominal Capital.	Nominal horse-power of engine.	Number of looms.	Number of spindles.	Average yearly consumption of Cotton since commencement.	Description of Goods.
			Limited Company or private.							
BENGAL.										
1	Ghoosey, Howrah	June —, 1866	Joint Stock Company	Rs. 10,00,000	100	...	...	50,059 and 2,332 spindles.	About 10,000	Cotton twist or yarn.
2	Bowreeh, Fort Gloster	Sept. 1, 1872	Ditto	18,00,000	Two engines of 60 horse-power and one of 100.	100	...	42,944	...	Sheetings, T cloth, grey shirtings, drill, &c.
3	Garden Reach	Jan. 1, 1875	Ditto	8,00,000	...	...	...	18,700	...	Cotton yarn.
4	Shamugur	Nov. 17, 1875	Ditto	10,00,000	45	...	...	16,500	...	Yarn is to be manufactured.
5	22, Garden Reach	Oct. —, 1876	Private	...	80	...	...	26,496	...	Twist.
5						100		Spindles (undisturbed) 180,000 Throistles 2,332		
1	Choolay (in the Town of Madras)	March 1, 1875	Joint Stock Company	4,60,000	Two engines of 32 horse-power each.	...	...	16,512	11,500	Twist.
2	Rayapuram (in the Town of Madras)	Nov. 28, 1875	Ditto	3,75,000	80	...	...	14,900	...	Yarn 1s to 22s.
2						...	...	31,472		
1	Cannore	Mar. 17, 1871	Private owners	...	60	175	...	16,000	10,714	Cotton twist and cloth.
2	Ditto	Oct. —, 1875	Joint Stock Company	5,00,000	Two engines of 50 horse-power.	116	...	Mules 11,352 Throistles 528	About 499,000 lbs.	Yarns, 20s and 30s, T cloth, shirtings, dhooties, American drills, and madapollams.
2						...	...	Spindles (undisturbed) 16,000 Mules 11,352 Throistles 528		
						201		27,880		
N. W. PROVINCES.										
MADRAS.										

MADRAS.

Total	50	CENTRAL PROVINCES.										
		1	Indore	1, 1872	Private owner	...	45	224	4,992 mules and 6,289 threadless.	...	Cotton cloth and yarn.
HYDRABAD.	1	Hyderabad	...	...	Mar. 23, 1877	Ditto	7,00,000	80	200	15,000	...	Yarn and cloth.
		GRAND TOTAL								10,285	1,202,702	
CENTRAL PROVINCES.	1	Nagpur	...	...	Jan. 1, 1877	Joint Stock Company	15,00,000	428	550	30,000 (of which only a few were at work).	...	Yarn and cloth.

STATEMENT of COTTON MILLS IN BOMBAY expected to commence work shortly after the 31st March 1877.

Bombay.											
1	Chinchpoojy (Island of Bombay)	...	...	Joint Stock Company	6,00,000	...	...	...	30,000	...	} These mills were started about the beginning of August 1877.
2	Parell (Island of Bombay)	...	...	Ditto	10,00,000	...	...	...	40,000	...	
									70,000		

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. I of 1878.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	FOR THE FIRST		TOTAL FROM 1ST JANUARY		Total Increase in 1878.	Total Decrease in 1878.
		6 days of Jan. 1877.	8 days of Jan. 1878.	to 6th Jan. 1877.	to 5th Jan. 1878.		
	<i>Guaranteed.</i>	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.
23rd Feb. 1878	East Indian, Main ...	7,31,280	5,24,881	7,31,280	5,24,881	...	2,06,399
Ditto ...	Ditto, Jabalpur ..	1,02,504	53,331	1,02,504	53,331	...	49,170
Ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	50,129	44,882	50,129	44,882	...	5,247
Ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand ...	58,243	55,097	58,243	55,097	...	3,146
16th Feb. 1878	Sind, Punjab & Delhi ...	1,64,259	1,08,770	1,64,259	1,08,770	...	55,489
9th ditto ...	Madras ...	1,78,034	92,192	1,78,034	92,192	...	85,842
Ditto ...	South Indian ...	38,768	40,010	38,768	40,010	1,242	...
23rd ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula ...	4,89,468	3,99,239	4,89,468	3,99,239	...	...
Ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,28,676	1,35,156	1,28,676	1,35,156	6,480	90,229
	TOTAL ...	19,41,361	14,53,561	19,41,361	14,53,561	...	4,87,800
	<i>State.</i>						
23rd Feb. 1878	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	1,644	1,425	1,644	1,425	...	219
Ditto ...	Nalhati ...	2,054	1,362	2,054	1,362	...	692
16th ditto ...	Rajputana ...	44,654	32,972	44,654	32,972	...	11,782
23rd ditto ...	Holkar ...	4,513	7,297	4,813	7,297	2,484	...
26th Jan. 1878	Khamgaon ...	732	640	732	640	...	92
Ditto ...	Amraoti ...	1,326	1,221	1,326	1,221	...	105
Ditto ...	Wardha Valley ...	1,041	1,681	1,041	1,681	640	...
Ditto ...	Nizam's ...	9,115	11,001	9,115	11,001	1,886	...
9th Feb. 1878	Tirhut ...	1,854	3,213	1,854	3,213	1,359	...
26th Jan. 1878	Punjab Northern ...	8,890	11,027	8,890	11,027	2,137	...
23rd Feb. 1878	Neemuch ...	873	1,311	873	1,311	468	...
2nd ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	...	1,473	...	1,473	1,473	...
Ditto ...	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	...	8,365	...	8,365	8,365	...
	TOTAL ...	76,996	82,998	76,996	82,998	6,002	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	20,18,357	15,36,559	20,18,357	15,36,559	...	4,81,798
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...			8,56,389	7,12,656	...	...
	NET PROFIT ...			11,61,968	8,23,903	...	3,38,065

No. II of 1878.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	FOR WEEK ENDING		TOTAL FROM 1ST JANUARY		Total Increase in 1878.	Total Decrease in 1878.
		13th Jan. 1877.	12th Jan. 1878.	to 13th Jan. 1877.	to 12th Jan. 1878.		
	<i>Guaranteed.</i>	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.
23rd Feb. 1878	East Indian, Main ...	8,53,161	7,34,833	15,84,411	12,59,714	...	3,24,727
Ditto ...	Ditto, Jabalpur ...	1,19,588	74,668	2,22,992	1,28,002	...	94,990
Ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	62,101	69,913	1,12,233	1,14,795	2,562	...
Ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand ...	69,508	76,719	1,27,751	1,31,816	4,065	...
16th ditto ...	Sind, Punjab & Delhi ...	2,44,447	1,40,605	4,08,706	2,49,376	...	1,59,330
9th ditto ...	Madras ...	1,73,507	1,27,305	3,51,541	2,19,577	...	1,31,964
Ditto ...	South Indian ...	47,284	58,314	86,052	98,324	12,272	...
23rd ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula ...	6,29,038	6,28,032	11,18,506	10,27,271	...	91,235
Ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,29,480	1,83,497	2,58,166	3,18,653	60,497	...
	TOTAL ...	23,28,117	20,98,986	42,69,478	35,47,548	...	7,21,930
	<i>State.</i>						
23rd Feb. 1878	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	1,943	2,189	3,587	3,614	27	...
Ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,336	1,908	3,399	3,270	...	120
16th ditto ...	Rajputana ...	62,131	56,814	1,08,785	89,736	...	17,049
23rd ditto ...	Holkar ...	5,416	14,703	10,229	22,000	11,771	...
26th Jan. 1878	Khamgaon ...	1,011	1,015	2,343	1,655	...	688
Ditto ...	Amraoti ...	2,451	2,741	3,777	3,962	185	...
Ditto ...	Wardha Valley ...	1,570	2,669	2,611	4,350	1,739	...
Ditto ...	Nizam's ...	10,486	15,257	19,601	26,258	6,657	...
9th Feb. 1878	Tirhut ...	1,960	6,196	3,814	9,439	5,625	...
26th Jan. 1878	Punjab Northern ...	8,715	12,451	17,606	23,478	5,873	...
23rd Feb. 1878	Neemuch ...	928	2,314	1,801	3,055	1,254	...
2nd ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	...	3,578	...	5,061	5,061	...
Ditto ...	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	...	12,515	...	20,880	20,880	...
	TOTAL ...	98,547	1,34,350	1,75,543	2,17,313	41,805	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	24,26,664	22,28,336	44,45,021	37,64,866	...	6,80,155

No. III of 1878.
APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	FOR WEEK ENDING		TOTAL FROM 1ST JANUARY		Total Increase in 1878.	Total Decrease in 1878.
		30th January 1877.	19th January 1878.	to 30th Jan. 1877.	to 19th Jan. 1878.		
	<i>Guaranteed</i>	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
23rd Feb. 1878	East Indian, Main ...	7,97,065	7,08,614	23,81,506	19,68,328	...	4,13,178
Ditto	Ditto, Jabalpur ...	1,09,863	71,163	3,31,955	1,99,165	...	1,32,790
Ditto	Eastern Bengal ...	62,932	67,393	1,75,165	1,82,188	...	7,023
Ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand ...	65,657	77,911	1,93,408	2,09,727	16,319	...
16th Feb. 1878	Sind, Punjab & Delhi ...	1,73,817	1,96,500	5,82,523	4,45,876	...	1,36,647
9th ditto	Madras ...	1,89,676	1,11,108	5,41,217	3,30,705	...	2,10,512
Ditto	South Indian ...	40,839	54,018	1,26,891	1,52,342	25,451	...
23rd Feb. 1878	Great Indian Peninsula ...	6,85,611	5,98,422	18,04,117	16,25,693	...	1,78,424
Ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,45,444	1,65,417	4,03,600	4,84,070	80,470	...
	TOTAL ...	22,70,904	20,50,516	65,40,382	55,09,094	...	9,12,288
	<i>State.</i>						
23rd Feb. 1878	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,000	2,517	5,587	6,131	544	...
Ditto	Nalhati ...	1,450	1,771	4,840	5,041	201	...
16th Feb. 1878	Rajputana ...	61,941	59,202	1,68,726	1,18,938	...	19,788
23rd ditto	Holkar ...	7,350	12,374	17,579	34,374	16,795	...
24th Jan. 1878	Khamgaon ...	1,362	1,391	3,705	3,049	...	656
Ditto	Amroli ...	2,232	2,185	6,009	6,147	138	...
Ditto	Wardha Valley ...	1,063	3,169	3,674	7,459	3,785	...
Ditto	Nizam's ...	11,241	14,636	30,445	40,894	10,049	...
9th Feb. 1878	Tirhut ...	1,781	5,517	5,595	14,956	9,361	...
26th Jan. 1878	Punjab Northern ...	9,584	11,312	27,180	37,790	10,601	...
23rd Feb. 1878	Necmuh ...	1,138	3,002	2,939	6,657	3,718	...
2nd ditto	Northern Bengal ...	...	2,557	...	7,608	7,608	...
Ditto	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	...	* 14,992	...	35,872	35,872	...
16th ditto	Sindia ...	...	(a) 1,054	...	1,054	1,054	...
	TOTAL ...	1,01,145	1,38,622	2,75,688	3,55,970	79,282	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	23,72,049	21,89,138	68,17,070	59,54,064	...	8,63,006
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...			28,92,183	27,61,495	...	...
	NET PROFITS ...			39,24,887	31,92,569	...	7,32,018

(a).—Receipts from 19th to 19th January 1878.

No. IV of 1878.
APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	FOR WEEK ENDING		TOTAL FROM 1ST JANUARY		Total Increase in 1878.	Total Decrease in 1878.
		27th Jan. 1877.	26th Jan. 1878.	to 27th Jan. 1877.	to 26th Jan. 1878.		
	<i>Guaranteed.</i>	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
23rd Feb. 1878	East Indian, Main ...	8,92,573	8,84,498	31,81,049	27,74,826	...	4,07,223
23rd ditto	Ditto, Jabalpur ...	89,163	78,379	4,21,118	2,77,544	...	1,43,574
23rd ditto	Eastern Bengal ...	70,107	91,725	2,45,272	2,76,913	31,641	...
23rd ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand ...	82,833	91,133	2,76,211	3,01,161	24,920	...
16th ditto	Sind, Punjab & Delhi ...	1,66,533	2,51,130	7,39,056	6,96,976	...	52,080
9th ditto	Madras ...	1,81,824	1,18,429	7,23,041	4,49,134	...	2,73,907
9th ditto	South Indian ...	47,384	53,612	1,74,275	2,05,984	31,709	...
23rd ditto	Great Indian Peninsula ...	7,13,213	6,14,489	25,17,360	22,10,182	...	2,77,178
23rd ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,29,945	1,98,446	5,33,545	6,92,516	1,48,971	...
	TOTAL ...	22,83,575	23,09,141	68,23,957	79,07,236	...	9,16,721
	<i>State.</i>						
23rd Feb. 1878	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,242	2,970	7,829	9,101	1,272	...
23rd ditto	Nalhati ...	1,719	1,995	6,559	7,036	477	...
16th ditto	Rajputana ...	61,013	70,478	2,29,739	2,19,416	...	10,323
23rd ditto	Holkar ...	5,329	18,734	22,908	53,108	30,200	...
26th Jan. 1878	Khamgaon ...	979	1,235	4,684	4,281	...	400
26th ditto	Amroli ...	1,424	2,063	7,433	8,209	776	...
26th ditto	Wardha Valley ...	540	3,674	4,214	11,133	6,919	...
26th ditto	Nizam's ...	14,849	15,180	45,694	56,073	10,379	...
9th Feb. 1878	Tirhut ...	1,938	8,162	7,633	23,118	15,585	...
26th Jan. 1878	Punjab Northern ...	10,534	13,771	37,723	51,562	13,839	...
23rd Feb. 1878	Necmuh ...	1,167	2,148	4,106	8,805	4,699	...
2nd ditto	Northern Bengal ...	...	4,073	...	12,581	12,581	...
2nd ditto	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	...	15,378	...	51,250	51,250	...
16th ditto	Sindia ...	...	1,202	...	(a) 2,256	2,256	...
	TOTAL ...	1,01,734	1,61,963	3,78,422	5,17,932	1,39,510	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	23,85,309	24,71,104	72,02,379	84,25,168	...	7,77,211
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...			39,04,569	39,07,693	...	...
	NET PROFITS ...			32,97,810	45,17,575	...	7,80,235

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

[illegible]

* Does not include the weight of barrels, timber, and miscellaneous items.

G. H. D. WALKER.

Asst. Sec. to Govt., N. W. P. W. D., I. B.

ALLAHABAD,
The 18th January

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABBI IN THE PUNJAB UP TO 31st JANUARY 1878.

CANAL DIVISION.	WATER DISTRIBUTED DURING JANUARY 1878.				NAVIGATION RETURN CANAL.		LAND IRRIGATED (APPROXIMATE).		RAINFALL.		CHIEF CROPS (APPROXIMATE).		REMARKS.
	DEPTH IN CANAL AT REGULATING GAUGE.		GROSS CONSUMPTION, C. FT. PER SECOND.		PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF TRAFFIC.		ZILLAH.		AVERAGE.		NAME.		
	Full supply, throughout.	Actual supply, throughout.	Estimated full supply.	Actual average through out.	Up.	Down.						ACRES.	
BARI DOAB CANAL. 1st Division Main Branch, Lower Lahore Branch	4-40	0-33	3073-00	25-88	Nil	Nil	Gurdaspur...	11-145	1-38	1-61	Wheat	110,022	There is an increase of 56,881 acres as compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year. The second year passed down the various branches of the Bari Doab Canal. The Bari Doab Canal was closed for repairs on the 15th January.
	4-40	0-23		31-94			Anandpur...	63-702			Barley	2,022	
	3-50	0-32		3-14			Lahore	90-581			Mixed grains...	7,964	
											Miscellaneous...	45,420	
TOTAL B. D. CANAL								1,65,428				165,428	
CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF LAST YEAR								1,08,597				108,597	
WESTERN JUMNA CANALS. Karnal Division Delhi Division Hansi Division Hansi Bulha Head	4-38	2-40	2546-00	403-17	Nil	Nil	Unbulla	38-20			Wheat	163,786	On the Western Jumna Canal there is an increase of 68,131 acres in the area irrigated as compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year. The area already irrigated is larger than any recorded since 1871-72, and if the supply can be maintained there will be some further increase. The high prices of grain now prevailing have induced the zemindars to take water freely without speculating on rain.
	5-15	3-23		269-00			Karnal	58,105			Barley	8,115	
	8-00	6-10		113-00			Rohitak	36,265			Mixed grains...	27,017	
		5-20					Hissar	47,870			Miscellaneous...	33,343	
TOTAL W. J. CANALS								1,450				2,32,261	
CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF LAST YEAR								1,64,130				1,64,130	
INDUS CANALS. Upper Sutlej Division Lower Sutlej and Chenab Indus Canals							Lahore	10,000			Detail not available for want of establishment.		
							Mongomery	26,000					
							Mooltan	1,63,000					
							Dera Ghazi Khan	41,500					
TOTAL INDUS CANALS								2,41,400				2,41,400	
CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF LAST YEAR								2,20,636				2,20,636	
DELHI AND GURGAON WORKS							Delhi	375			Wheat	170	
							Gurgaon	33			Barley	236	
							Rohitak				Mixed grains...		
											Miscellaneous...	2	
TOTAL DELHI AND GURGAON WORKS								408				408	
CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF LAST YEAR								6,750				6,750	
PERENNIAL CANALS GRAND TOTAL								3,97,689				3,97,689	
Ditto, CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF LAST YEAR								2,72,737				2,72,737	
Total increase on perennial canals amounts to 1,24,952 acres.													

W. BROADFOOT, Captain, R.E.,
Asst. Secy to Govt. Punjab, F. & P. Division, Lahore.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

WEEKLY CONDITION REPORT OF THE DISTRESSED DISTRICTS OF THE
MYSORE PROVINCE.

PROVINCE OF MYSORE.

(No. 56).

*Special Famine Report for the Week ending 2nd March 1878.**Statement No. 56, regarding Famine Relief Operations in the Province of Mysore, for the Week ending the 2nd March 1878.*

The weather continues warm. Prospects are unchanged and, unless prices rise, no serious difficulty is anticipated in dealing with those who still require assistance. Prices have not varied during the past week on the whole, though they are constantly fluctuating, and importations continue fairly active.

2. By rail, the imports amounted to 1,935 tons, or 113 tons more than last week. From Bangalore 544 tons were sent to the interior, being 60 less than for the week previous.

3. The number of laborers on Civil Relief Works increased from 6,317 to 8,818, being 2,501 in excess. The increase was due to the opening of works to relieve some of the larger towns, or tentatively to ascertain the extent of distress believed to exist. Thus a small improvement to the Sompur Road was begun to check a disposition on the part of some of the poor of Dod Ballapur town to wander towards Bangalore. The Anekal-Bannerghatta Road in the Anekal Taluk was commenced for a similar reason, and as the laborers in that taluk form the bulk of those under Civil Agency in the Bangalore District, the works there will shortly be taken over by the Public Works Department. In the Kolar District, two petty works have been opened for Kolar and Mulbagal Towns, and the work in the Shrinivasapur Taluk not proving sufficient, a second has been commenced, which will very probably be transferred to D. P. W. management. In Tūmkūr, there are still a large number under Civil Agency, chiefly on the Sira-Mysore Road, and it would be very desirable if this work could also be got under professional supervision. Besides this large work, there are a few petty ones near towns. One new work has also been tentatively started in the Harnhalli Taluk of Hassan.

4. The Department Public Works employed 41,984 laborers, or 1,639 less than in the previous week. Half this decrease is owing to the exclusion of the Bangalore Water Works from the returns, as that project is not now worked on Relief principles; and half to a falling off on the Mysore Water Works, in which district the numbers on Relief are steadily declining. In the Hassan District also between 600 and 700 laborers, hitherto included, have this week been omitted, as not properly Relief coolies. The following statement shews the more important works in progress:—

No.	District.	Name of Work.	Number employed.	
			Previous Week.	Present Week.
1	Bangalore	State Railway	14,583	14,647
2	Bangalore-Kolar	Bangalore-Bellary (via Devanahalli) Road	2,233	2,268
3	Bangalore	Mallappa Chetti's Tank	799	797
4	Do.	Bhadram Tank	2,703	*2,006
5	Do.	Hoskote Large Tank	565	632
6	Tūmkūr	Bangalore-Tūmkūr Road	1,565	1,690
7	Do.	Tūmkūr-Shimoga Road	4,845	5,189
8	Tūmkūr-Chitaldrug	Tūmkūr-Bellary Road	7,604	8,367
9	Tūmkūr	Hebbur Tank	827	776
10	Mysore	Mysore Water-works	1,030	954
11	Hassan	Akkihobbal Tank and Channel	555	587
12	Chitaldrug	Timmenhalli Tank	565	502
13	Do.	Dodderi Feeder	1,097	1,032
14	Do.	Kotgunda Tank	687	631
TOTAL			40,258	40,096

* Labor has been transferred as the tank is nearly complete to works not yet brought on this list.

5. In Relief Camps there were 3,248 inmates, or 280 less than in the preceding week. There were besides 473 persons in receipt of the village grain dole. There were 43 admissions to Camps and 481 discharges. The following numbers were dealt with in Bangalore :—

Number sent to Railway Works	...	...	...	852
Ditto Special Gang	...	...	...	134
Ditto Relief Camp	...	...	...	32
Ditto Hospital	...	...	...	31
Ditto Mallappa Chetty's Tank	...	...	...	30
TOTAL				1,079

The next statement gives the average number relieved in each district, and the cost per head :—

DISTRICT.	DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS RELIEVED IN CAMPS.				COST PER HEAD.					
	Past Week.	Present Week.	Increase.	Decrease.	Past Week.			Present Week.		
					Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Bangalore	563	436	...	127	0	12	3	0	15	3
Kolar	134	112	8	...	0	15	5	1	0	3
Tumkur	762	628	...	134	1	6	10	1	10	11
Mysore	121	120	...	1	0	14	8	1	0	6
Hassan	222	241	19	...	1	3	4	1	1	8
Kadur	97	60	...	37	0	10	11	1	0	10
Chitaldrug	446	460	14	...	1	3	2	1	2	10
Bangalore Municipality	912	917	5	...	1	6	6	1	5	4
Mysore Municipality	271	244	...	27	0	14	3	1	9	6
TOTAL	3,523	3,248	46	326	1	2	10	1	4	10

BANGALORE, }
9th March 1878.

By Order,
A. WINGATE,
Addl. Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

FAMINE.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 1205, dated Calcutta, the 15th March 1878.

Mr. A. P. Howell, M. A., C. S., whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Department by the Home Department's Notification No. 284, dated the 13th instant, is appointed to officiate *pro tempore* as Secretary to the Famine Commission.

S. C. BAYLEY,
Addl. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

Comparative Statement of the Sea Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the first eleven months of the official year 1977-78 and of the four preceding years.

Presidencies and Provinces.		FOR THE MONTHS OF APRIL TO FEBRUARY														
		1873-74.			1874-75.			1875-76.			1876-77.			1877-78.		
		Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
BENGAL	Gross ...	71,39,356	20,85,200	92,23,556	81,54,967	18,04,059	99,59,026	80,86,713	19,39,720	1,00,26,433	72,47,250	19,19,844	91,67,094	87,99,798	20,66,554	1,08,66,352
	Nett ...	...	...	91,32,414	...	...	98,72,674	80,55,289	19,10,857	99,66,146	72,19,961	18,90,368	91,10,319	87,75,546	19,36,749	1,07,12,295
BOMBAY	Gross ...	54,74,129	3,37,934	58,12,063	54,95,230	4,29,910	59,25,140	52,21,729	3,90,558	56,12,286	50,14,555	93,935	51,08,790	56,27,120	1,16,085	57,43,205
	Nett ...	...	...	54,56,042	...	...	55,53,454	48,61,192	3,83,082	52,44,874	46,84,871	93,016	47,77,887	53,48,789	1,15,340	54,64,129
SIND	Gross ...	2,16,899	1,13,117	3,30,016	1,92,576	1,48,173	3,40,749	2,20,825	1,18,418	3,45,243	2,05,627	31,028	2,36,655	2,57,507	43,919	3,01,496
	Nett ...	...	...	3,27,483	...	...	3,34,727	2,17,738	1,14,737	3,32,475	2,04,535	31,028	2,35,563	2,56,600	43,909	3,00,509
MADRAS	Gross ...	15,88,103	11,84,942	27,73,045	15,51,569	10,67,952	26,19,521	16,30,502	8,51,022	24,84,524	15,55,387	5,06,427	20,61,814	14,76,806	2,04,257	16,81,063
	Nett ...	...	...	27,41,543	...	...	25,72,575	15,99,812	8,46,419	24,46,031	15,29,743	5,04,595	20,34,388	14,01,370	2,01,883	18,08,253
B. BURMA	Gross ...	7,92,899	22,09,970	30,92,869	9,89,227	16,29,793	26,19,020	8,39,956	26,58,599	34,98,775	8,89,553	22,39,912	31,29,465	10,56,281	20,43,543	30,99,929
	Nett ...	...	...	30,14,137	...	...	25,22,835	8,39,785	25,74,772	34,05,557	8,84,960	22,00,508	30,85,486	10,52,262	20,16,900	30,68,163
TOTAL	Gross ...	1,52,10,386	60,21,163	2,12,31,549	1,63,83,569	50,79,887	2,14,63,466	1,60,08,754	59,61,307	2,19,67,061	1,49,12,673	47,91,146	1,97,03,818	1,72,17,519	44,74,463	2,16,91,975
	Nett ...	...	...	2,06,71,619	...	...	2,08,56,285	1,55,64,616	58,30,467	2,13,95,083	1,45,24,070	47,19,593	1,92,43,573	1,68,34,567	43,14,781	2,11,49,348

N. B.—1. The nett collections for years previous to 1875-76 cannot be separately given for Imports and Exports, as, in the Returns furnished by Local Governments, refunds on Imports and Exports are not distinguished.

2. The figures for British Burma for 1877-78 include collections at Tavoy and Mergul for April to January only.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE,

STATISTICAL BRANCH;

Calcutta, 15th March 1878.

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

**REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS
FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 12th MARCH 1878.**

GENERAL REMARKS.—No rain has fallen during the week in Madras; it continues to be much wanted in Madura, and is also needed in parts of Chingleput and North and South Arcot; the standing crops are in fair condition, but prices continue to rise. The number on relief works is 122,016, and on gratuitous relief 132,651, a decrease of 4,953 and 580 on the figures of last week respectively. In Mysore there has been no rain; the crops are generally in good condition; the number on works for the week ending the 2nd instant is reported as 10,802, but there is probably some mistake in this figure; the number gratuitously relieved was 3,721, which is 81 less than in the previous week. In Bombay showers are reported in Sind, where prospects are improving; there is no change elsewhere. In the Central Provinces the weather has been clear during the week: cutting and threshing are progressing; the outturn is said to be everywhere below the average; export continues, with rising prices. In Berar the *rabi* is said to have partially failed in Basim. In Central India there has been no rain; in Gwalior and other Northern States the crops have suffered from blight, and distress is increasing. In Rajputana there has been no rain; the crops are progressing favourably. In Bengal rain has fallen in the Eastern and showers in most of the Central districts, Balasore, and Pooree; the *rabi* crops are being reaped, and give promise of a good outturn, except in parts of the Patna division, where damage has been caused by blight, frost and insects. Some rain has fallen in Sylhet, none in the valley districts of Assam; prospects are good. No crops are now on the ground in Burma. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the weather is dry and clear; the harvest is going on in the Eastern and Southern districts, and the ripening crops elsewhere promise very well; the new grain is coming into the market, and prices are slightly falling. In the Punjab there has been no rain during the week; agricultural prospects are good generally, and have much improved in the Peshawar district.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Ganjam (March 7th)	Nil	Rice 852, <i>raggi</i> 1259, <i>cholum</i> 1322, <i>cumboo</i> 1356; average number daily fed at Berhampur, Aska and Purushottampur 319.
Vizagapatam („ 11th)	Nil	Rice 84, <i>cholum</i> 128, <i>raggi</i> 149, <i>cumboo</i> 154; pasture and drinking water diminishing.
Godavery („ „)	...	Rice 747, <i>cholum</i> 137, <i>raggi</i> 136, <i>cumboo</i> 150; standing crops generally good, though suffering from blight in some places; apicut planked up, water 3 inches above stone crest.
Kutna („ 7th)	Nil	Rice 689, <i>cholum</i> 1112, <i>raggi</i> 1158, <i>cumboo</i> 1114; on works 13, sick in relief hospitals 39; standing crops generally good; pulses, tobacco, cotton and castor being reaped.
Nellore („ 9th)	Nil	Rice 775, <i>cholum</i> 1089, <i>raggi</i> 1270, <i>cumboo</i> 1180; on Public Works Department works 6,405; canal 15,735; in camps 1,465; village relief about 900; crops fair, but suffering in parts from insects and blight.
Ouddapah	...	Rice 770, <i>cholum</i> 1324, <i>raggi</i> 1360, <i>cumboo</i> 1361; on works 993, children 153; camps 2,110, village relief 2,618, paddy and <i>raggi</i> harvested in parts, outturn 15 annas.
Bellary („ 9th)	Nil	Rice 772, <i>cholum</i> 1074, <i>raggi</i> 1067, <i>cumboo</i> 1059; on works 4,777, camps 1,650; village relief 3,077; sowing of second crop Paddy nearly over; standing crops—second-crop paddy, pulses, horse-grass, Bengal gram, oil-seeds and cotton—generally thriving; cotton picking here and there commenced, white <i>cholum</i> damaged considerably by insects.
Karnool („ „)	Nil	Rice 921, <i>cholum</i> 1368, <i>raggi</i> 1485, <i>cumboo</i> 1177; in camps 261; village relief 6,142; fodder abundant; cotton being gathered.
North Arcot	Nil	Rice 87, <i>cholum</i> 102, <i>raggi</i> 101, <i>cumboo</i> 98, wheat 82; on works 20,260; children 2,739; in camps and houses 9,005; village relief 13,845; crops affected with blight and insects and withering in some places; harvest of paddy, <i>raggi</i> and <i>cholum</i> , outturn poor.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—continued.		
South Arcot ...	<i>Nil</i>	Rice 10'68, <i>cholum</i> 14'52, <i>raggi</i> 12'94, <i>cumboo</i> 14'74; on works, Professional, 407; children 128; camps 1,210; village relief 9,066; crops generally good; want of rain felt in parts; paddy and <i>varagu</i> harvested, outturn tolerable.
Tanjore (Mar. 9th)	<i>Nil</i>	Rice 9'68, <i>cholum</i> 14'25, <i>raggi</i> 15'28, <i>cumboo</i> 13'48; rivers almost dry; crops—wet in good condition—dry in pretty good condition; harvest, wet, <i>samba</i> , &c., dry, <i>varagu</i> , <i>dhol</i> , <i>ulundoo</i> , &c., outturn $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$.
Trichinopoly (" ")	<i>Nil</i>	Rice 9'12, <i>cholum</i> 25'20, <i>raggi</i> 13'78, <i>cumboo</i> 15'66; on works 1,085; children 159; in camps 96; standing crops moderate; paddy harvested, outturn between a 9 and 12 anna crop; <i>cholum</i> and horsegram between 4 and 6 annas.
Madura (" ")	<i>Nil</i>	Rice 8'98, <i>raggi</i> 13'83, <i>cumboo</i> 18'39; on works 575; children 240; in camps 533; paddy being harvested everywhere, yield below average; crops injured by locusts, insects and disease; rain greatly wanted.
Tinnevely (" ")	<i>Nil</i>	Rice 8'9, <i>cholum</i> 12'8, <i>raggi</i> 17'7, <i>cumboo</i> 20'6; village relief 83; crops damaged by the attacks of locusts and insects; wet and dry crops harvested in some taluks, outturn poor.
Coimbatore (" ")	<i>Nil</i>	Rice 8'75, <i>cholum</i> 12'75, <i>raggi</i> 12'82, <i>cumboo</i> 17'36; on works 28,949; camps and houses 6,885; children 1,032; village relief 6,106; crops damaged by insects in parts; harvest of paddy and some dry crops; outturn, paddy $\frac{1}{2}$ to full, dry crops $\frac{1}{2}$ and less.
Nilgiris (" ")	<i>Nil</i>	Rice 7'52, <i>cholum</i> 10'22, <i>raggi</i> 11'04, <i>cumboo</i> 15'49.
Salem (" 11th)	...	Rice 8'48, <i>raggi</i> 11'36, <i>cumboo</i> 11'92, <i>cholum</i> 10'21; on works 30,320; camps 6,430; village relief 17,540; prices rising in Salem town.
South Canara (" 9th)	...	Rice 11'17, <i>raggi</i> 12'33; third rice crop sown in most parts.
Malabar (" ")	<i>Nil</i>	Rice 9'88, <i>raggi</i> 12'09; rain not required; prospects good.
Chingleput (" ")	<i>Nil</i>	Rice 9'32, <i>raggi</i> 10'95, <i>cumboo</i> 11'88, <i>cholum</i> 11'73; on works 2,288; children 362; camps 1,343; village relief 30,824; crops where water is available in fair condition, in other places beginning to wither; <i>kur</i> , <i>samba</i> , <i>raggi</i> , <i>cumboo</i> and <i>gingelly</i> harvested in parts, outturn from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$; <i>raggi</i> in Chingleput taluk full.
Madras (" 12th)	<i>Nil</i>	Rice 7'3, <i>raggi</i> 9'97, <i>cholum</i> 9'8. <i>General Remarks.</i> —General prospects not improving; slight fall in numbers, but prices continue to rise; total number on works 122,016; total number gratuitously relieved 132,651; exports of grain by rail from Madras during the week ending the 9th March 1,405½ tons.
Bombay—(March 13th)		
<i>Sind—</i>		
Kurrachee ...	10 in Kurrachee; 06 in Kotri; 27 in Tháno Bula Khán; 14 in Jerruck.	River on 11th 10 feet 2 inches, fallen 1 foot 5 inches; freshet in Gáj watering 450 acres.
Hyderabad ...	...	<i>Rabi</i> reaping commenced; river unusually high; some canals flowing; weather unseasonably warm.
Upper Sind Frontier ...	...	Weather cloudy and sultry; <i>rabi</i> crops on Begári very promising; disease among sheep and goats; public health fair.
<i>Guzerat—</i>		
Ahmedabad ...	...	Cholera in Daskrohi taluka.
Kaira ...	...	Weather getting warm; three cases of cholera in Kapadwanj, one fatal; small-pox in Mátar and Mehmabad.
Surat ...	...	Two deaths from cholera in the city.
Broach ...	...	Cholera in Broach, 22 cases, 11 fatal; cotton-picking progressing.
<i>Khandesh and Násik—</i>		
Khandesh ...	...	Weather cloudy and warm.
Násik ...	...	No change.
Colába (Mar. 11th)	...	Weather cold; public health good, except in three talukas, where slight fever continues; <i>rabi</i> crops healthy.
<i>Konkan—</i>		
Ratnágiri (Mar. 8th)	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Waingani</i> crops flourishing, <i>kulith</i> , <i>udid</i> , <i>gawta</i> and <i>kadre</i> being harvested; two deaths from cholera in Gubagar peta and 21 in Dápoli taluka; fever in some villages of Mandangarh peta and Máilwan taluka; cattle disease in Maumangarh peta.
<i>Deccan—</i>		
Poona ...	...	Two deaths from cholera in Mawal.
Ahmednagar ...	...	No change.
Satara ...	...	No change.
<i>Southern Mahratta Country.</i>		
Belgaum ...	...	Reaping of <i>rabi</i> continues.
Kaládgí ...	...	<i>Rabi</i> reaping nearly over in Bágalkot, continues in other talukas; cotton-picking commenced in Hungund; ague decreasing.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—continued. <i>Kattywar and Guekwar's Territory.</i>		
Rājkot ...	...	Health generally good; small-pox in Nawānagar.
Baroda ...	...	Four cases of cholera and two of small-pox in city; weather hot.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> Showers continue in Kurrachee; prospects better in Sind; weather warmer generally; no other change from last week reported from Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country Districts.
Bengal—(Mar. 14) Chittagong ...	0.92	Weather fine and cool since the rain of the 4th instant; the rain has done some good to the cold-weather crops; ploughing in some places for <i>panta dās</i> is going on.
Noakholly ...	1.78	Weather cool; a sharp storm accompanied by rain and hail passed over the station on the 4th instant afternoon; the rain has been good for the cold-weather crops and for ploughing for the early rice; public health is good.
Chittagong Hill Tracts...	0.71	A heavy fall of rain with hail-storm on the night of the 1st instant and a slight fall on the 4th; weather cool and pleasant in the morning; <i>jam</i> -cutting still continues; the prospects of tobacco are good.
Hill Tipperah ...	1.09	There were good showers on the 28th February and 4th instant, which have somewhat reduced the temperature; ploughing has begun for the early rice crop.
Backergunge ...	0.18	All is well, save that the price of rice continues very high.
Furreedpore ...	2.33	Heavy rain on the 8th instant, since which the weather has been clear but warm; this rain which was probably general must have been of great service in enabling the ryots to prepare the ground for the next crop.
Dacca ...	0.11	The eastern part of the district has had very fair rain; the rain has kept the temperature down; state and prospect of the crops are favourable; the rain in the eastern parts has been sufficient; there probably was rain in the west also on the 8th instant, but reports are not in.
Mymensingh ...	Nil	Change for cold since 27th ultimo, indicating rain to have fallen in the neighbourhood; ploughing is in progress; no crops to report on.
Tipperah ...	1.08	Weather fair; north wind for a day or two; <i>boro</i> rice and the cold-weather crops are in good condition; <i>mosmor</i> is being reaped, and the other cold-weather crops are ready; nearly all the sugarcane has been cut with a good outturn; the average price of rice is Rs. 2.14 per maund.
	Sub-division 1.74	
24-Pergunnahs ...	0.02	Weather variable, but not seasonable; there is nothing of importance on the ground at present; cholera is prevailing in parts of the district; small pox is reported from Diamond Harbour, and cattle disease from Satkhira.
Jessore ...	0.04	Weather warm; mornings are generally foggy; there is every prospect of more rain; the recent rain has done much good to the crops on the ground, and all is now ready for spring sowings; prospects are satisfactory; more rain is wanted in the south.
Nuddes ...	0.02	Weather beginning to grow warm; fogs occasionally in the night; very little of the cold weather crop now remains on the ground; the fogs have done some damage to mango blossoms; the late rain has enabled the cultivators to plough extensively.
Moorsshedabad ...	Nil	Weather seasonable; prospects of the crops are favourable; cholera prevails in Dewasera, Mirzapore, Burwa, Rampore Haut and Bhurtpore police stations.
Pubna ...	0.15	Weather warm during the whole of the week; the harvesting of <i>mutter</i> , <i>khesari</i> , <i>mosmor</i> and <i>mosina</i> has commenced, a fair outturn is expected; the <i>rabi</i> crops also promise a good outturn, but rain is wanted; the gathering of <i>bului</i> is over.
Rajshahye ...	Nil	The cutting of the early <i>rabi</i> crops has commenced; the transplanting of <i>boro</i> rice continues; the lands are being ploughed for <i>sasamun</i> and rice sowing; the sowing of jute has commenced.
Bogra ...	Nil	Weather growing warm gradually; nothing to report about the crops; the prospects of the mango crops are excellent; the price of rice has risen from 24 to 20 seers the rupee and is tending upwards still; there were a few cases of cholera here and there; in the Badalgachi division there is a great deal of fever.
Dinagapore ...	Nil	Weather getting warmer gradually; prospects of the <i>rabi</i> crops are good; rice is being sold at a price varying from 16 to 26 seers the rupee.
Rungpore ...	Nil	Weather warm and dry; state and prospects of the crops continue favourable; cholera has nearly disappeared; small-pox is still prevailing in some parts of the Bhabāngunj thana; malarious fever is strikingly absent.
Cooch Behar ...	Nil	In the early part of the week the weather was cloudy and there was a sharp wind blowing from the east; it has cleared now, and is becoming gradually warm; the prospects of <i>cheena</i> , <i>kaon</i> and other crops appear to be good; the cutting of tobacco is going on in all parts of the districts; public health is reported to be generally good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preced.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—continued.		
Jalpaiguri	<i>Nil</i>	Fine clear weather, very cool for the time of year; the cold-weather crops are generally doing well; <i>sarsoo</i> crop is very good.
Darjeeling	0.20	Squally weather, with a little rain; the minor crops are doing well; the land is being prepared for the rice sowings.
Midnapore	0.62	Weather somewhat cooler than it was, except on the 9th, it is now cloudy and hot; those crops that still remain on the ground are in good condition.
Howrah	0.01	Weather getting hot; the little <i>boro dhon</i> on the ground is doing well.
Hooghly	0.16	Weather cool in the first part of the week; ploughing is retarded for want of rain; a few cases of small-pox and cholera have been reported from the Chinsurah Municipality; cattle disease is prevalent in thara Pundooah.
Burdwan	<i>Nil</i>	Sugarcane is being cut and pressed, the outturn is good; wheat and barley are doing well; cholera still lingers in Culna sub-division.
Bankoora	<i>Nil</i>	Weather pleasant, but warm since 8th instant; sugarcane, cotton, gram, wheat, and barley have all given a good outturn; the growing crops viz., <i>boro</i> rice, tobacco, and indigo promise well.
Beerbhoom	<i>Nil</i>	Weather seasonable, not too warm; nothing new to report on the state and prospects of the crops.
Sonthal Pergunnahs	<i>Nil</i>	Weather still cool; no change in the state and prospects of the crops since last week's report; there is some small-pox and cholera about, but no serious cases.
Bhágulpur	<i>Nil</i>	Night and mornings are cool; days are warm and bright; prospects of the <i>rabi</i> crops are very favourable; no further rise in prices this week; health is good.
Monghyr	<i>Nil</i>	West wind prevailing; state and prospects of the crops are excellent.
Purneah	<i>Nil</i>	Weather fair and mild; westerly winds have been prevalent; the outturn of the crops harvested is good; the <i>rabi</i> crops generally are of excellent promise; the <i>bhadai</i> sowing has commenced; light rain for this crop is required.
Maldah	<i>Nil</i>	Weather fair; state and prospects of the crops are satisfactory; cholera has broken out about Manick-huck, where a native doctor has been sent, also with less severity in thara Nawabgunge; in all 28 deaths from cholera were reported during the week.
Durbehunga	<i>Nil</i>	Weather seasonable; the <i>rabi</i> crop is being harvested; it promises to be one of the best an average crop.
Mozufferpore	<i>Nil</i>	Season getting warm; the harvesting of the <i>rabi</i> crops has commenced here and there in all the three sub-divisions of the district, and a fair outturn is expected, save in the pulses which have suffered somewhat from frost, blight, or insects; a few cases of small-pox are reported from Soosund in Setaamurhee sub-division, as well as from the Sunder sub-division.
Sarun	<i>Nil</i>	Weather seasonable; west wind prevailing; the prospects of the cold-weather crops continue good; <i>rahur</i> is fast approaching maturity; wheat, barley, peas, mustard, gram, and <i>masoor</i> are still being harvested; people are busy in sowing the spring crops; indigo seed is being put in the ground; the early sowings have germinated; poppy-heads are being tapped; mango is still doing well; new peas and other pulses are coming into the market; prices are stationary; public health is good.
Chumparun	<i>Nil</i>	Weather nice and cool at night, hot during the day; the prospects of the <i>rabi</i> crops are fair throughout the district; towards the south and east of the district (Tolaria and Madhuban) these crops are very promising; the average outturn would be, as reported in the previous week, 10 annas; food-grain market is steady; indigo sowings have commenced; opium prospects are not favourable.
Patna	<i>Nil</i>	Weather still cold in the mornings and evenings, seasonably warm at midday; the <i>rabi</i> crops are being harvested, and the outturn is fairly favourable where caterpillars did not damage them; health is good.
Gya	<i>Nil</i>	Weather warm and unclouded; maximum thermometer in the shade 83.6°; no change to report in the state and prospects of the crops; prices are about stationary.
Shahabad	<i>Nil</i>	Weather getting hot and clear; the <i>rabi</i> crops are being partially cut; much injury seems to have been caused by insects in various parts of the district; where this has not happened the crops are good; the planting of sugarcane has commenced.
Hazáribágh	<i>Nil</i>	The temperature is still below the usual average; no change to report about the crops; there is very little now on the ground; export still continues, and prices are rising; general health is good.
Lohardugga	<i>Nil</i>	Weather seasonable; the <i>mohra</i> promises well; exportation continues, and prices are still rising; a few cases of small-pox and cholera have been reported from the Palamow sub-division.
Manbhoom	<i>Nil</i>	Weather seasonable; mornings are cool; days are getting hot; the <i>mohra</i> crop is the one in which the district is interested chiefly at present; it has blossomed, and prospects are fair; wheat, gram, and <i>rahur</i> there are in the Gobindpur sub-division are reported good.
Singbhoom	<i>Nil</i>	Weather seasonable; nothing new to report about the crops; the district is healthy.

Presidency or Province and District	Rainfall week in	
Bengal—Calcutta	3	Weather fine and dry; the condition of the crops is satisfactory; a deaths from cholera and small-pox have occurred.
Ct	1	Weather fine and hot; the <i>dalsa</i> crop is progressing well, and ear in some places; public health is generally good.
Pn	7	Weather warm for the season; <i>sarad</i> rice, <i>kulthi</i> and <i>mondia</i> are almost harvested; <i>dalsa</i> rice is suffering from want of rain; mon rice is selling generally at a rupee for 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 15; no export of rice to the Madras Presidency continues; the state of poor people in the tract between the Chilka and the sea has proved, as they are now getting employment in salt manufacture but in that part of the country rice is selling at a rupee for 9 and 14 chittacks; public health is good.
		General Remarks. —There has been rain in all the eastern districts except Mymensingh, in some of the other districts of Bengal Pr and in the districts of Balasore and Pooree; it has done good the growing crops, and has facilitated ploughing operations; but Pooree rain is still very much wanted for the <i>dalsa</i> rice; the crops are being reaped, and promise to yield a fair outturn except in places in the Patna division, where they have been damaged by blight, frost and insects; prices are generally high, and are tending upwards where exportation continues; the state of
N. W. P. and Oudh—		
Benares (Mar. 13th)	...	No change; reaping in progress.
Allahabad (" 12th)	...	Harvest being gathered in; prospects good.
Jhansi (" 12th)	...	Weather fine; reaping begun; grain in light soils much injured by caterpillars; wheat good; prices falling.
Agra (" 11)		No change; prospects good.
Rareilly		Weather hot and dry; crops everywhere excellent and ripening fast; markets supplied almost entirely by importation from Punjab and elsewhere; importations now ceasing in view of coming harvest prices consequently somewhat higher; wheat 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 12 per rupee.
Meerut (" 13)	Nil	Prices slightly lower; prospect of harvest good.
Kumaon (" 11)		Weather fine; crops flourishing.
Lucknow (")		Prospects unchanged; prices falling; new grain coming into market.
Sitapur (" 13)	N	Weather fine; prospects good.
Partabgarh (" 9)	N	Prospects good.
Fyzabad (" 13)	"	Harvesting going on; outturn below average in some parts; grain attacked by insects.
		General Remarks. —Weather continues favourable for harvesting crops are generally reported to be good, and new grain is already coming into the markets, causing prices to decline somewhat.
Punjab—(Mar. 13th)		
Delhi	N	Agricultural prospects good; small-pox decreasing.
Hissar	"	Crops progressing favourably, but in Sirsa district they have been slightly scarce.
Umballa	N	Health and crops good.
Jullundur	"	Crops flourishing; health good; prices of food-grains have fallen slightly.
Amritsar	"	
Lahore	"	Agricultural prospects and health good.
Bawalpindi	"	
Mooltan	"	
Dera Ismail Khan	"	Public health and harvest prospects good, except gram crop; indications of rain.
Peshawar	"	Harvest prospects much improved; prices of wheat and barley have fallen.
		General Remarks. —Agricultural prospects throughout the province good.
Central Provinces—		
(Mar. 13th)		
Upper Godavari (Mar. 9th)	...	Clear and hot; <i>rabi</i> cutting complete; threshing continues; outturn average; small-pox prevailing; prices rising.
Sambalpur Bilaspur	...	Mornings cool, days hot; health good; prices steady.
		Mornings cool, days hot; <i>rabi</i> cutting and threshing continue; wheat and grain injured in places; fever prevalent; prices rising owing to exports to Jubbulpore.
Baipur		Days hot, nights cool; <i>rabi</i> cutting almost completed; threshing continues; cattle disease prevalent; prices rising.
Bilaghat		Hot; <i>rabi</i> cutting and threshing continue; outturn much below average; measles prevalent; prices rising.
Chhindwara		Clear and warm; <i>rabi</i> thresh

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Prov.—contd.		
Chánda (Mar. 10th)	...	Clear and hot; threshing of <i>rabi</i> continues; cattle disease slightly prevalent; prices rising.
Betál (" 11th)	...	Days warm, nights cool; <i>rabi</i> threshing continues; outturn scarcely exceed quantity of seed sown; fever and cattle disease prevalent; cholera appeared in Chicholi circle; prices stationary.
Bhandára (" 12th)	...	<i>Rabi</i> cutting and threshing progressing; outturn below average; fever and small-pox continue; prices rising.
Nágpur (" 13th)	...	Clear and cool mornings; <i>rabi</i> threshing continues; outturn below average; small-pox prevalent; prices rising.
Wardha	...	Clear; <i>rabi</i> threshing continues; outturn below average; small-pox prevalent; prices rising.
Nimár	...	Unusually hot; <i>rabi</i> threshing continues; outturn poor; small-pox prevalent; prices rising.
Honhangabad	...	Warm; harvest continues; small-pox prevalent.
Narsinghpur	...	<i>Rabi</i> harvest nearly completed; yield four annas below average; health good; prices rising.
Jubbulpore	...	Clear; <i>rabi</i> harvest progressing; health good; prices high and rising still.
Saugor	...	Hot during the day; <i>rabi</i> harvest progressing; prices stationary.
Seoni	...	<i>Rabi</i> threshing continues; outturn poor; prices high.
Damoh	...	<i>Rabi</i> harvest continues; prices stationary.
Maudla	...	Days hot, nights cool; wheat injured by blight; health good; prices stationary.
General Remarks. —Clear with cool mornings and days hot; <i>rabi</i> cutting and threshing progressing; outturn of crops threshed below average everywhere, owing to injury to crops caused by blight and insects; prices high and still rising owing to exports towards Bombay and the North-Western Provinces.		
British Burma—		
(March 13th.)		
Arrakan Division	...	Public health good; paddy crops have all been reaped.
Pegu Division.		
Rangoon	...	Public health good; harvesting over; price of paddy in district Rs. 95 to 98 per 100 baskets, in town Rs. 100 to 103.
Thonkwa	...	Health generally good.
Bassein	...	General health good.
Henzada	...	Twelve deaths from cholera in Okpho township.
Prome	...	Three deaths from cholera in Mahathamam, otherwise public health good.
Thayetmyo	...	Public health good.
Tenasserim Division	...	Small-pox prevalent in Moulmein and Amherst districts.
Assam—		
Gauhati (March 13th)	Nil	Weather unusually hot for season; at present cloudy and threatening rain; the sowing of <i>asu</i> still in progress.
Sylhet (" ")	76	State and prospects good; tea plucking commencing.
Mysore and Coorg—		
(March 13th.)		
	...	Crops generally in good condition except under a few tanks where water is failing; prospects and prices unchanged; for week ending 2nd,—on Civil Relief works 8,818, on Professional Department works 1,984 (<i>sic</i> in telegram) and gratuitously relieved 3,721.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Amráoti (March 13th)		<i>Rabi</i> crops partially failed in Rásia
Central India—		
(Mar. 12th.)		
Indore	...	
Gwalior	Nil	Crops in Gwalior and Northern Districts blighted; distress there increasing; water scarce throughout Malwa.
Rutham	...	
Neemuch	...	
Rajputana—		
Jhalawar (Mar. 7th)		Weather warm; small-pox decreasing.
Jeypore (" 13th)	Nil	Crops progressing favourably; public health good.
Ajnere (" ")	Nil	Heat great; prospects unaltered.
Tonk and (" 11th)	Nil	Health and prospects good; cattle dying.
Harowtee.		
Ulwar (" 13th)		No change; prices steady.

ERRATUM.—On page 240 of the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* of the 9th instant, opposite Rangoon for "27 in town" read "97 in town."

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.



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No. 33.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 1911, dated 18th March 1878.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, FINANCIAL DEPT.

1. Such full explanations of the general financial situation of the Government of India have lately been given in the Legislative Council of the Governor General, in connection with the new measures of taxation which have been adopted, that the necessity for entering into much detail at present has been obviated. As no legislation is required to carry out any measures which the Government of India now proposes to adopt, the Financial Statement necessarily takes the form of a Resolution of the Government, for no Statement could be made in the Legislative Council without disregarding the provisions of the Act of Parliament by which the Council is constituted. It will, however, be convenient to recapitulate the main facts which have lately been laid before the Council and the public, and to refer to the more important measures, whether of taxation or of financial administration, which have been taken during the past year.

2. A Statement in explanation of the Accounts of the year 1876-77, of the Regular Estimates of the current year 1877-78, and of the Budget Estimate of the coming year 1878-79, accompanies this Resolution. The main results will now be summarized.

3. The Accounts of 1876-77 show a deficit on the ordinary account £2,182,778, of which a sum of £3,450,000 is due to Famine Expenditure and Loss of Revenue.

4. The Expenditure on Productive Public Works (under which designation the class of works will be henceforth spoken of hitherto termed Extraordinary) was £3,809,284.

5. The Regular Estimate for 1877-78 shows a deficit on the Ordinary Account of £3,431,000. This result is worse than the Budget Estimate £2,809,300, due to the prolongation of the Famine in Southern India, which is now expected to cost, in loss of revenue and direct expenditure during the current year, £3,500,000.

6. The Expenditure on Productive Works for 1877-78 is now estimated £4,877,000.

7. The effects of the Famine have so entirely disturbed the whole of the Financial arrangements of these two years that no useful comparison can be instituted between the Budget Estimates and the later results. Full details, however, will be found in the Statement appended to this Resolution.

8. The Budget Estimates for 1878-79 show the Ordinary Revenue at £63,250,000, and the Ordinary Expenditure at £61,094,000, with a surplus of £2,156,000.

9. The increase of the Revenues compared with the Regular Estimates for 1877-78 is due, to the extent of £2,654,000, to the incorporation of Provincial rates which have hitherto been excluded; £929,000 arises from new taxation.

The land revenue of 1877-78 having been about £1,300,000 in deficit of the normal receipts, and that of 1878-79 being about £700,000 in excess, accounts for an apparent improvement in the Budget Estimate of nearly £2,000,000.

The improvement in the Excise, £248,000, is partly real and the result of improved administration, and partly due to depression in 1877-78.

Under Assessed Taxes is shown the proceeds of the New License Tax amounting to £765,000.

The decrease under Customs and increase under Salt will be explained subsequently.

The net revenue under Opium is taken at 6 millions, being less by about £500,000 than the Regular Estimate. This decrease is mainly due, as explained in the Statement, to a failure in the opium crop in Malwa.

The decrease under Mints is due to the very large coining operations of 1877-78.

The head Guaranteed Railways shows a decrease of £965,000, the revenue having been swollen by famine and other exceptional causes during the current year.

State Railways show an estimated increase of £430,000, with a gross income of £967,000.

10. The ordinary expenditure excluding £555,000 for Famine amounts to £60,444,600, showing an increase over the corresponding estimated expenditure for 1877-78 (also excluding Famine) of £3,765,000, of which £2,832,100 is due to the incorporation of the Provincial Expenditure now for the first time brought into the general accounts.

Under Expenditure, the increase under Interest is £161,000, the total charge being £5,909,000. The apparent increases under Land Revenue, Minor Departments, Police, Education and some other less important heads are due to the transfers from Provincial Funds.

The reduction under Opium, £469,000, arises from reduced payments to cultivators.

The largely increased remittances in the coming year lead to an increase of £1,384,000 under the head Loss by Exchange.

Famine Relief shows a reduction of £4,734,000. The estimate provides for £500,000 for relief, to which £55,000 has to be added under Army. The corresponding charge last year under Army was £200,000.

The Expenditure under Army shows a satisfactory diminution of £636,000, due to the extent of £225,000 to expenditure in India, the rest being under Stores in England.

The increase under Public Works Ordinary is due to the Provincial Expenditure.

State Railways show an increase of £298,000 with a total of £704,000, leaving a net increase of £263,000.

11. The Expenditure under Productive Public Works, hitherto classed as Public Works Extraordinary, is estimated for 1878-79 at £4,555,000. This grant is less by £322,000 than the Regular Estimate for 1878-79, but exceeds the Budget Grant of that year by £927,000. The excess expenditure under this head in the current year was due partly to the desire to complete the Indus Valley Railway, and partly to works undertaken for Famine relief.

12. Taking into account the capital transactions with the Guaranteed Railway Companies and the loans to Native States, &c., the net sum borrowed

in 1876-77 was £3,306,595, exceeding by £1,409,795 the sum (£1,896,800) entered in the Regular Estimates. This, and some other circumstances, explain the excess of £2,776,865 in the Opening Balances of 1877-78 as compared with the Regular Estimates. In 1877-78 the net sum borrowed similarly calculated amounts to £6,726,000, exceeding by £1,344,900 the sum £5,381,100 shown in the Budget Estimates. The Closing Balances of the year are now expected to be £16,000,000, being more than the Opening Balances by £535,335, and than the estimated Closing Balances by £2,488,800. The great extra expenditure imposed upon the State by the prolongation of the Famine was practically almost entirely met by the excess sum borrowed in the two years compared with the Estimates of the 15th March last, *viz.*, £2,754,695.

Next year it is proposed to borrow in all only £2,500,000, of which £600,000 is wanted for loans to Native States and the like, and £1,000,000 for repayment to the Guaranteed Railway Companies; the net sums therefore added to the Debt will, if the Estimates are realised, be only £900,000. But, on the other hand, the balances will be reduced by £1,500,000. The Government of India cannot at present give any information about the time or manner in which it will borrow the £2,500,000 set down in the Estimates, or any other sum which it may actually want. The Closing Balance of 1878-79 is estimated at £14,500,000. Of the Closing Balances, £14,734,600 in 1877-78 and £13,069,200 in 1878-79 are expected to be in the Indian Treasuries.

13. The total net cost of the Famine in Southern India is now estimated to be—

	£
In 1876-77	3,450,000
In 1877-78	6,500,000
TOTAL	9,950,000

In 1878-79 it is, at present, expected that arrears of land revenue lying over from the famine years will be recovered in excess of the famine expenditure occurring in the year by about £116,000. Upon the whole, it seems probable that the whole net cost of the Famine will be about nine-and-three-quarters millions sterling, *viz.* :—

	£
In the Bombay Presidency	1,300,000
In the Madras Presidency	8,450,000
	9,750,000

14. In the Financial Statement for 1877-78 made by the Hon'ble Sir John Strachey on the 15th March 1877 it was shown as the result of a careful examination of the actual Accounts of the Revenues and Expenditure of the Empire during the preceding seven years that, excluding the cost of famine relief, the Government had just managed to pay its way. Before the commencement of the great famine from which the country has lately been suffering, and the effects of which have even now not entirely passed away, the finances of India might be considered to be in a condition of equilibrium. But for one reason the financial position would have been satisfactory. The ordinary public expenditure, with the exception of that incurred in England for the Army, not only showed no tendency to increase, but, excluding famine relief, it was less in 1875-76 by more than £1,000,000 than it had been seven years before. Excluding *Loss by Exchange*, an element altogether beyond our control, the net expenditure during the same period had decreased by £2,251,000. It was shown also that the net revenue of the Empire had increased in seven years by more than £2,000,000, or at the average rate of nearly £300,000 a year. Thus, but for one cause, we might have hoped that no addition to the burdens of the country would be necessary, and that the normal growth of the revenues would have enabled the Government to go on gradually carrying out those measures of fiscal and administrative reform which it felt to be essential to the prosperity and progress of the Empire. The cause which rendered nugatory all such anticipations and beliefs was the recognition of the fact that the obligations entailed on the Government by the periodical and inevitable recurrence of famine must be provided for among the ordinary charges of the State.

15. When it was thus admitted that famines must be looked on not as abnormal or exceptional calamities, but as certain from time to time to recur, it became obvious that sound financial policy obliged the Government to reject altogether the expedient of trusting to borrowing to meet the charges which they entailed, and that it was essential to make such an improvement in the financial position of the Government as would enable it to meet these charges from its ordinary revenue. This could only be done satisfactorily by securing in years of prosperity a substantial surplus of revenue over expenditure by means of which the Government could meet the charges thrown upon it in years of famine.

16. It was not possible to estimate with any confidence the amount of financial relief which was necessary before the Government could undertake these new burdens, but for reasons which were explained by the Hon'ble Sir John Strachey in his speech in the Legislative Council on the 27th December 1877, the Government decided that the yearly average cost of famines, in loss of revenue and actual expenditure, could not safely be estimated at less than £1,500,000.

17. It was necessary therefore (on account of famine alone) to improve the financial position by that amount. Besides this it was necessary to provide a margin on the annual estimates of at least £500,000, to meet those contingencies which cannot be foreseen but to which we must always be liable, and to assist the Government in providing the means of proceeding steadily with the administrative and fiscal improvements which from time to time become necessary.

Thus, the conclusion was arrived at, that when the late famine commenced, or we may say at the beginning of the current year 1877-78, the revenues were deficient to the amount of about £2,000,000 a year.

18. In considering how these additional resources could be supplied, the Government of India anxiously directed its attention in the first instance to the possibility of reducing expenditure. In regard to the civil expenditure, although there are still some branches of the Administration for which the charges ought undoubtedly to be diminished, the Government was satisfied that no very great reduction could be hoped for. In the seven years to which reference has been made the net civil expenditure was reduced by £1,500,000 a year. This fact justifies the Government of India in declaring that the administration of the finances has been conducted with care and economy in the past, and entitles it to claim confidence when it asserts its resolution to exercise similar care and economy in the future.

19. No reduction could be looked for in the charges for Productive Public Works, for, although the receipts from the Railways and Irrigation Works have rapidly increased and the financial results that have been obtained from these great undertakings are as a whole satisfactory and encouraging, the Government hopes to push on these useful works even more vigorously in the future than it has done in the past. Thus only can it discharge the responsibility which it has accepted, of sparing no efforts which it is possible to make for the purpose of protecting the country against the consequences of drought and famine. Past experience has proved that even from a merely financial point of view it is wise strenuously to persevere in this policy. The burden on the revenues on account of these great works goes on steadily diminishing. During the last twenty-five years more than £130,000,000 has been spent in India, either directly by the Government, or through the Guaranteed Companies, on Railways and Works of Irrigation. In 1876-77 the total net charge for interest on this account was about £1,000,000, or about sixteen shillings per cent. on the capital outlay, an insignificant price to pay for works of such incalculable usefulness. In 1877-78, under circumstances no doubt exceptional, this charge has virtually disappeared. That the policy which the Government has been pursuing in regard to the construction of productive works may, if it be wisely applied, be followed without financial risk, is further illustrated by the fact that the total charge for interest on debt of all sorts and Guaranteed Railway Capital, is in the present year less than the charge in 1870-71 by about £2,000,000.

20. Up to the year 1875-76, the efforts of the Government to reduce the Military charges had been as successful as those made to reduce the charges for the Civil Services. The net cost of the army in 1875-76 was less by £1,000,000 than it had been seven years before. Unfortunately its cost during the last two years was again increased by upwards of £1,000,000, chiefly on account of increase to the Home charges. It is satisfactory that the Estimates for the coming year 1878-79 show a reduction under this head of more than £600,000 compared with the Budget Estimate of the present year. The Government of India has been in communication with Her Majesty's Secretary of State on this important subject, and trusts that some arrangement may be found practicable which shall prevent further demands on account of the Home military charges, over which this Government has no power of control, being thrown on the Revenues of India.

21. The measures taken during the past year for increasing the powers and responsibilities of the Local Governments, the nature of which was described in the Financial Statement for 1877-78, will, it is believed, when they are complete, improve the financial position of the Government of India by an annual sum of nearly £400,000. No part of this improvement is due to fresh taxation. It is the result of the administrative changes and improvements to which the policy of decentralization has led. The original measures taken in 1870 by the Government of Lord Mayo had previously led to a saving of £330,000, and this policy, which has given increased efficiency to almost every branch of the Administration, has thus added to the Imperial Revenues a sum of about £700,000 a year, without the imposition of any fresh burdens on the people. These measures of decentralization have now been more or less completely carried out in Bengal, in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, in the Punjab, the Central Provinces, and in Bombay, and in all cases with the complete approval of the Local Governments. The only great province in regard to which no satisfactory arrangement has hitherto been found practicable is Madras.

22. After taking credit for the gain of £400,000 just referred to, there remained to be provided a sum of £1,100,000 to complete the amount of £1,500,000 declared necessary to enable the Revenues to meet the estimated charges on account of famine. It appeared to the Government that this sum could only be provided by fresh taxation.

23. It is not necessary to repeat here the reasons which led the Government of India to the conclusion that the new taxes necessary for providing an insurance against famine should fall partly on the trading and partly on the agricultural classes. Nor is it necessary to describe again in detail the measures of taxation which have recently been passed into law. It is sufficient to refer to those measures in general terms.

24. The new taxation imposed on the trading classes has taken the form of a License Tax on trades and dealings. The Acts passed for the various provinces differ in some of their details, but in all matters of importance they are similar. In those which apply to the provinces of Northern India, the maximum fee chargeable in any case is Rs. 500. The minimum fee is Re. 1. The tax will be imposed on no person whose net earnings are less than Rs. 100 a year, and no person will be called on to pay an amount exceeding 2 per cent. on his annual income. In Bombay the maximum fee has been fixed at Rs. 200. The License Tax will be levied throughout India. It is estimated to yield to the Imperial Government about £700,000 after meeting charges of collection, and allowing a margin to Local Governments.

25. The tax on the agricultural classes has been imposed in the provinces of Northern India and Bengal alone. It has taken in each province the form of an addition to the existing Local Rates on land. It is expected to yield about £500,000 a year.

26. Similar additional rates have not been imposed in Madras or Bombay. In order to carry out the long-declared policy of the Government in regard to the equalisation of the salt duties throughout India, an increase to the Salt Tax in those presidencies became unavoidable. Although, before any thought of imposing new taxation on account of famine had arisen,

this increase had been virtually decided upon, and had therefore no connection with the new measures of famine taxation, the Government of India did not think that it would be right to impose additional direct taxation on the agricultural classes in Madras and Bombay at the same time that it was increasing the salt duties. No fresh taxation has therefore been imposed in those presidencies on the land.

27. The total amount which the new taxes on the trading and agricultural classes will yield is thus estimated at £1,200,000. The full amount, however, will not be collected in the coming year, because it will not be right to levy the additional rates on land in the North-Western Provinces, until the country has recovered from the serious loss which it suffered in the almost total failure of the last summer crops.

28. The proceeds of these taxes, together with the sum of £400,000 which will be gained by the extension of Provincial responsibility, make up a little more than the £1,500,000 which is annually required for the insurance of the country against famine. The manner in which the Government proposes actually to apply this sum was fully explained by the Hon'ble Sir John Strachey in his speech in the Legislative Council on the 9th February 1878.

• Appendix A.

This explanation will be found in an Appendix* to this

Resolution. By following the course which is proposed, the Government of India will virtually reduce the Public Debt by £1,500,000 a year; and resources will be stored up in years of prosperity, by means of which, when famine actually occurs, it will be possible to discharge the heavy obligations which then fall upon the State. By investing in Productive Public Works from the resources thus specially created a sum of $1\frac{1}{2}$ millions yearly, instead of from borrowed money, the charge for interest which would otherwise arise will be saved, while an additional income will be created from the works, which will supply in the future a source from which to meet without increased strain on the finances a corresponding interest payment on any debt which may then be incurred to meet Famine charges.

29. When introducing the new measures of taxation, it was explained by Sir John Strachey that, in the opinion of the Government of India, it was necessary that a surplus should be shown on the Accounts of each year amounting at least to £2,000,000. Of this, £1,500,000 was for insurance against Famine; the remaining £500,000 was said to be required as the smallest sum which would enable the Government to meet contingencies, and to furnish, in combination with the natural growth of the Revenues, the means of carrying out necessary administrative and fiscal reforms.

30. To provide a portion of this surplus, new taxation was necessary. The new taxes were expected to improve the Imperial Revenues by £1,100,000 a year. The steps taken towards the equalisation of the Salt duties, to be further referred to hereafter, gave temporary relief to the extent of £300,000. The £600,000 required to make up the full amount of £2,000,000 would, it was expected, be provided partly by the new measures of decentralisation, which involved no fresh taxation, and partly by the normal increase of the General Revenues.

31. It is important to ascertain how far the estimates for the coming year, which are now published, support the anticipations made by the Government a few months ago.

32. To obtain a true conception of the present financial position, it is, first, necessary to eliminate certain disturbing causes. In this view, it must be remembered that a sum of £281,000 is shown among the receipts on account of the extinct Military Funds. This is a merely nominal credit, and it must be deducted in estimating the real amount of our Revenues. It must further be remembered that the Accounts of the past, of the present, and of the coming year are all much disturbed by the effects of the Famine. It is from this cause that in the coming year 1878-79, £671,000 is expected to be received on account of the arrears of the land-revenue of past years. Hence, if we look only to the normal facts of the Revenue, allowance must be made for these disturbing causes, and the estimated receipts for 1878-79 must be reduced by the aggregate of these two amounts, namely, £952,000.

33. If after making these allowances, no fiscal changes were now made; if all existing taxes were to remain unaltered; and no provision had to be made for the relief of famine for which £555,000 has actually been granted, the surplus of £2,156,000 as shown in the Estimates of the ensuing year would be reduced to £1,991,000. Hence after providing for the estimated Famine Expenditure of £555,000, and allowing £945,000 as expenditure for Famine Insurance, making together the 1½ millions required, there would still be left a margin of £484,000. Thus there appears to be a deficiency of only £16,000 to be provided, if the ultimate surplus of £500,000 is to be made good from the normal revenues of the year. As regards the Ways and Means of the coming year, the additional exceptional receipts of arrears of Land Revenue, amounting to £671,000, will far more than make good this small deficiency.

34. Thus the Government trusts that it will be able in the ensuing year to fulfil satisfactorily the engagements which it has undertaken and the pledges which it has given. It will be able to provide from its ordinary revenues a sum of £555,000 for the relief of famine, and to devote at least £1,000,000 towards Famine Insurance, thus the pledge that £1,500,000 shall be set aside from the ordinary Revenues for the relief and prevention of famine, will be fulfilled. It will indeed be more than fulfilled, for the actual pledge given was not that this amount should always be provided in the Estimates of the year, but that it should always be shown to have been applied when the actual accounts of the year were closed.

35. After thus assigning from the Revenues of the coming year £1,500,000 on account of famine, there will still be at the disposal of the Government an available surplus of £656,000 for meeting those contingencies, and carrying out those fiscal and other reforms to which reference has been made.

36. Although it is thus confidently expected that the new taxation will enable the Government to fulfil, in the coming year, its pledge to devote £1,500,000 to the relief and prevention of Famine, it is clear that the financial position is not such as to justify at the present time new measures which would involve considerable reductions in any great branch of the existing revenue. It is true that all those branches of revenues are prosperous, but there are several causes which render caution obligatory on the part of the Government.

37. The extreme pressure of the famine has passed away, but relief operations still continue in a large tract of Southern India, and much suffering still exists among the poorer classes in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. Thus the prospects of the future are not free from anxiety. The state of political affairs in Europe cannot wisely be ignored. Further, although the position of the silver market seems far more hopeful than it was, it is impossible to contemplate without some anxiety an operation of such unexampled magnitude as the remittance from India to England in the ensuing year of £17,000,000.

38. With every desire to press on the accomplishment of the fiscal reforms which it has bound itself to undertake, or which have been prescribed for its adoption by Parliament and the Secretary of State, the Government of India feels that it cannot, with due regard to the condition of the finances, do very much at the present time. It would be in opposition to the pledges given by the Government, and to the instructions of the Secretary of State, to undertake any such measures of reform if they would involve fresh taxation, and this prohibition must be applied to the future as well as to the present. No risk therefore must now be incurred of doing that which might render it necessary hereafter to impose fresh burdens.

39. There are two great measures to which the Government is pledged: the first is the equalization of the salt duties, the abolition of the Inland Customs line, and, with it, of the inland duties on sugar; the second is the improvement of the Customs tariff and the removal of the import duties on cotton manufactures.

40. Towards the accomplishment of the first of these measures great steps have been taken during the present year. Throughout the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay, including Sindh, the duty on salt, whether foreign salt imported by sea or home manufactured salt, has been raised to Rs. 2-8 per maund. At the same time the mileage duty which was levied on salt

brought by Railway from Bombay into the Central Provinces, has been abolished, so that the duty of Rs. 2-8 per maund is the rate for those Provinces also, since they derive their supply of salt from Bombay and Madras. The duties in Lower Bengal, both import and excise, have been reduced to Rs. 3-2 per maund, and the duty on salt imported across the Inland Customs Line for consumption in the Upper Provinces, as well as the excise duty on salt manufactured in those Provinces, has been reduced to Rs. 2-12 per maund. At the same time the price of Punjab mines salt, the property of Government, has been diminished by 4 annas per maund. More recently, that is on the 1st of this month, the price of Sambhar salt, purchased for importation into British Territory, has been reduced by 2 annas a maund, but a great part of this reduction has been counteracted by the simultaneous raising of the Railway freight on this salt, when brought to Agra, by $1\frac{1}{2}$ anna per maund. The freight had been kept abnormally low under an arrangement by which the Inland Customs Department made up to the Railway any deficiency from a fixed standard of profit. This arrangement, which was inconvenient and anomalous, has now ceased.

41. The object of these measures has been recently fully explained. That object is not to increase the burden of the salt taxes on the people of India or to derive therefrom a larger revenue, but to make as large a step as the finances will permit toward the equalisation of those duties, a condition of taxation desirable in itself and an essential preliminary to the abolition of that great opprobrium to British administration, the Inland Customs Line. The Government of India regrets, that on a general review of its position no further steps in this direction can at the present moment be taken, but it confidently hopes that the time is not distant when this great reform, the object of which is to give the people of India "the means of obtaining, with the least possible inconvenience, and at the cheapest rate consistent with financial necessities, a supply of salt only limited by the people's capacity for consumption, will be completely carried out."

42. After making due allowance for these changes and for the normal development of the salt-revenue, as well as other circumstances affecting it, the Budget Estimate of 1878-79 shews a net increase of £247,000 over the Regular Estimate of 1877-78.

43. In Sir John Strachey's Financial Statement made a year ago, he referred to the duties levied on sugar exported across the Inland Customs Line in the following terms:—

"These are one rupee per maund on refined sugar, and six annas per maund on unrefined sugar, or saccharine produce. Except where the line runs along the left bank of the Indus, exports across it are taken to Native States; but, when it passes the Indus, the sugar is nearly taken from one part of British territory to another. This sugar is all the produce of our own people in the North-Western Provinces, Oudh, and the Punjab: it is one of the most important agricultural staples of those provinces; and it is important not only to the agriculturists and manufacturers and consumers, but directly to the Government, which looks greatly to sugar cultivation for its irrigation revenue.

"While we are taxing heavily our own sugar grown on the east of the Customs Line, for the supply of the country beyond it, we admit into the same country the Mauritius sugar, which is imported largely to Bombay, taxed at a much lower rate. It is calculated that the Inland Customs duty is equivalent to 10 per cent. on the value; but the incidence of the duty varies considerably, particularly on refined sugar: on the cheaper kinds the duty is equivalent to more than 20 per cent. on its value: the sea import duty on Mauritius sugar is 5 per cent. *ad valorem*. I do not assert that there is, at present, any great competition between the sugar of the Upper Provinces of this Presidency and foreign sugar; but, so far as competition exists, the Inland Customs duty acts as a protective duty in favor of foreign and against our own sugar: to this extent, the duty must fall on the producer within the Customs Line. The competition will be more apparent and severe when the connection of the Rajputana State Railway with the Bombay and Baroda Line is completed.

"Little or no sugar is grown in Rajputana or Central India; and the increase of price caused by the Inland Customs Line must tend to diminish consumption, and so, still further, to injure the producer. It is impossible to estimate the injury to the people and the Government caused by placing artificial obstructions on the export of one of the great agricultural staples of the country. Such obstructions obviously affect not only the export but the import trade as well. The Government of India has repeatedly urged upon Native States the policy of abolishing their transit duties, but it is difficult to see with what consistency we

can do this, so long as we retain our sugar duties. They yield about £165,000 a year: this is my only excuse for not proposing their instant abolition: they will, at any rate, disappear with the abolition of the Inland Customs Line."

44. The negotiations relating to salt, with the Native States of Rajputana and Central India, which have for their object the abolition of the Customs Line, are rapidly approaching successful completion. The maintenance of the sugar duties after the arrangements connected with salt in the Native States are put into effect, will not be consistent with the engagements made with those States, and after the Customs Line, along which they are levied, has been removed their retention will be impossible. The Government of India will therefore be compelled under any circumstances to relinquish these duties very shortly, and as no practical financial advantage would be obtained by postponing the measure for a few months, it has been decided that the duties shall be at once abolished. The country will thus be relieved of these sugar duties, which have been more than once characterized as "the most discreditable relic of the dark ages of taxation that exists in India."

45. It is estimated that these Inland sugar duties would have produced in the coming year £155,000. They appear under the head of "Customs" and their abolition has led to a corresponding reduction.

46. The second of the measures of fiscal reform before mentioned, the improvement of the Customs Tariff, next calls for notice.

47. Her Majesty's Secretary of State has called the attention of the Government of India to the Customs Tariff generally, and to the duties levied on cotton goods in particular, in several despatches received during the past year.

First, in a despatch, No. 81, dated the 7th June 1877,* His Lordship pointed out that there were numerous articles in the Tariff on which the duty levied was quite insignificant, and he requested that at a convenient time the propriety of excluding from the Tariff items that will not be productive of revenue might be considered.

Next, a despatch, No. 124, dated the 23rd August 1877,† forwarded a copy of a memorial from the Council of the East India Association, and a reply thereto by Mr. Raynsford Jackson on behalf of the Associated Committees of Employers and Workmen in the cotton manufacturing districts, respecting the abolition of the duties on the importation of cotton goods and yarns into India. Lord Salisbury observed with reference to these papers:—

"Your Excellency is well aware of the great importance attached by Her Majesty's Government to the gradual reduction of these duties at the earliest period that is not inconsistent with the financial requirements of your administration."

Finally, the Secretary of State transmitted with his despatch No. 136, dated the 30th August 1877,‡ a Resolution which was adopted by the House of Commons on the 11th July 1877 without a division in the following terms:—

"That, in the opinion of this House, the duties now levied upon cotton manufactures imported into India, being protective in their nature, are contrary to sound commercial policy, and ought to be repealed without delay so soon as the financial condition of India will permit."

His Lordship expressed his concurrence with the views of this Government, as reported in the speeches of His Excellency the Viceroy and of Sir John Strachey in the Proceedings of the Legislative Council on the occasion of the Budget Statement in March last.

The despatch concluded in the following words:—

"I can only, in conclusion, express my hope that the financial prospects of your Government in the approaching year may not preclude the possibility of commencing the reform of this branch of the Indian Tariff, but if, as now seems too probable, it shall unfortunately be such as to render you unable to incur the risk of any material loss of revenue from remission of duties, there are still two measures in connexion with this reform which should not, in my opinion, be delayed beyond the present year. I mean the repeal of the duty of 5 per cent. on foreign raw cotton imported into India, and the exemption from import duty of the lower qualities of cotton manufactures, upon which the present tax is incontestibly protective, not only in principle but in fact, and the value of which for revenue purposes is wholly insignificant."

48. The questions thus brought before the Government of India by Her Majesty's Secretary of State have received careful consideration. It is evident that, in the present state of the finances of India, any large measure of reduction of the Customs duties would be not only impossible, but would not be in accordance with the views of the House of Commons or of Her Majesty's Secretary of State. The Government of India is, however, of opinion that there is no reason for delaying compliance with the instructions of the Secretary of State, that something should be done towards removing from the Tariff the coarser qualities of cotton goods which are subject to competition from the Indian mills and looms and some other articles which are productive of but a small amount of revenue.

49. Although as just stated it is not at present possible to sacrifice any important part of our existing revenue, for the purposes of reforming the commercial taxation of India, the Government deems it right to place on record the principles on which its action is at the present time guided, and by which it desires to be guided in the future.

50. It is not necessary now to discuss the advantages to a country of free trade and the disadvantages of protective duties. It is sufficient to say that these have been admitted for many years by the Statesmen who, of whatever party, have guided the policy of the United Kingdom. In pursuance of the principles thus accepted, the Tariff of the United Kingdom, which, less than thirty years ago, subjected to duty more than one thousand different articles, has been brought down by various stages to some half dozen, of which the only important ones are wine and spirits, tea and tobacco. At the same time all export duties have been abolished.

51. The principles on which the Customs legislation of the United Kingdom has been based are now admitted axioms by all who recognise the theoretic advantages of free trade. They must be regarded as a part of the national policy which Great Britain has finally adopted, and which the Secretary of State for India, with the deliberate approval of the House of Commons, has required the Government of India in this country to carry out.

These principles are, as regards imports;—

(1) that no duty should exist which affords protection to native industry, and, as a corollary, that no duty should be applied to any article which can be produced at home, without an equivalent duty of excise on the home production, also, that no duty should be levied except for purely fiscal purposes;

(2) that, as far as possible, the raw materials of industry and articles contributing to production should be exempt from customs taxation;

(3) that duties should be applied only to articles which yield a revenue of sufficient importance to justify the interference with trade involved by the machinery of collection.

As regards exports;—that duties should be levied on those commodities only in which the exporting country has practically a monopoly of production.

52. These principles are of general application, but in the case of India, they possess a peculiar significance. India is a country of unbounded material resources, but her people are a poor people. Its characteristics are great power of production, but almost total absence of accumulated capital. On this account alone the prosperity of the country essentially depends on its being able to secure a large and favourable outlet for its surplus produce. But there is a special feature in the economic conditions of India which renders this a matter of yet more pressing, and even of vital importance,—this is the fact that her connection with England and the financial results of that connection, compel her to send to Europe every year about 20 millions sterling worth of her products without receiving in return any direct commercial equivalent. It is this excess of exports over imports which, in the language of the economists, is described as tribute. It is, really, the return for the foreign capital, in its broadest sense, which is invested in India, including under capital not only money, but all advantages which have to be paid for, such as the intelligence, strength, and energy, on which good administration and commercial prosperity depend. From these causes the trade of India is in an abnormal position, preventing her receiving, in the shape of imported merchandise and treasure, the full commercial benefit which otherwise would spring from her vast material resources.

53. The comparatively undeveloped condition of the trade of India may be illustrated by the following figures. The value of the imports and exports

taken together per head of the population is in the United Kingdom about £20. In British India it is about 10 shillings. The Custom revenue on the few articles now retained in the Import Tariff of the United Kingdom is about 12 shillings per head, while that of India, on all the articles of its lengthy Tariff, is about 3 pence, showing that small as is the proportion of the foreign trade of India to that of England, the proportion of customs revenue derived from it is smaller still.

54. Here then is a country which, both from its poverty, the primitive and monotonous condition of its industrial life, and the peculiar character of its political condition, seems to require from its Government, before all things, the most economical treatment of its resources, and, therefore, the greatest possible freedom in its foreign exchanges.

Under these circumstances, what are the conditions of production and consumption in India? How far is it possible to construct a Tariff of import and export duties, which will comply with the accepted canons of taxation? And how far does the existing Tariff conform to those canons?

55. In answering these questions, it will be found that India, by the extent and favourable conditions of its territory, is capable of producing almost every article required for the use of man. If, therefore, the Import Customs Tariff be maintained, it will involve the evils of protection, unless an excise duty to counter-vail the customs duty be imposed upon almost every item which the tariff now includes. Now, as excise duties are generally costly, vexatious, and inconvenient forms of taxation, and would be in most cases impracticable in India, this of itself is a reason against the permanent retention of the existing Customs Tariff, and one which interposes a very serious difficulty in the way of constructing one that shall be free from objection. Since almost every article that is now on the Tariff, or that could be named, is either produced or is capable of being produced in India, it follows that import duties must in every case be actually or potentially protective, while, with the exception of liquors and salt, none of them are subject to an excise.

Again, the people of India are too poor to consume many luxuries. The import trade merely consists of what may be considered either the materials of industry or the necessities of life. It will accordingly be found that nearly all the heads of customs revenue which are of any importance are derived from one or other of these descriptions of commodities, and that the revenue derived from other articles is so insignificant as neither to justify the machinery of collection nor the interference with the trade.

56. The total amount of import duties was, in 1876-77, £4,170,917, or, deducting erroneous collections, refunds, and drawbacks on re-exportation, £4,098,296; of this latter sum there was realised—

	£
From Salt	2,191,010
From Liquors	331,761
Total	<u>2,522,771</u>

On these articles there is an internal excise duty countervailing the customs duty.

Deducting the duty on these two articles, there remains £1,275,525. Deducting again from this the revenue realised from cotton goods, or £811,340, there remains £464,185, which is thus distributed:—

	£	£
Copper	65,024	} .. 112,740
Iron	17,096	
Other metals	30,020	
Silk, raw and manufactured		43,727
Woollen manufactures		38,068
Provisions		32,901
Apparel		25,658
Hardware and cutlery		21,049
Spices		18,724
Sugar		13,886
Glass		13,241
Railway materials		11,335
Articles, each group of which gave less than £10,000		<u>132,853</u>
Total		<u>464,185</u>

Many of the numerous articles in the last class yield each an insignificant revenue, and nearly the whole are, or can be, produced in India. The duties on them are thus indefensible in principle, and cannot consistently be maintained longer than financial exigencies require their retention.

57. To revert to the cotton duties, regarding which the Resolution of the House of Commons has declared that, being contrary to sound commercial principles, they ought to be abolished, the Government of India has been at some pains to ascertain how such of them as are now actually protective can be defined. The real test is the quality or fineness of the yarn of which the goods consist. At present the Indian manufacture is confined to the coarser yarns and goods made of such yarns, and it is evident that the 5 per cent. import duty does protect such yarns and goods against competition from without. It is difficult to determine exactly how far it is effective. The coarser Indian yarns and piece-goods may, by their comparative cheapness, displace, as indeed it is asserted that they have displaced, finer imported goods in the Indian market. So far as this happens, the duties are destructive of the Customs revenue. However this may be, it is generally admitted, and the Customs returns, so far as they supply information, show, that there are certain descriptions of goods regarding which it can safely be asserted that they are of the kinds with which the Indian manufactures can compete successfully. These are unbleached T cloths under 18 reed, jeans, domestics, sheetings, and drills. The duty paid by these descriptions of piece-goods in 1876-77 was only £22,227, of which probably some portion was given back in the shape of drawbacks and refunds, as there is a considerable re-export of grey piece-goods from India. The total value of such goods re-exported in 1876-77 was £302,234. They are taken chiefly to Persia, Arabia, and the east coast of Africa. The total refunds and drawbacks in 1867-68 amounted to £12,563. It is not known how much of this was on account of the coarser goods specified above.

58. The Government of India has determined to commence by exempting these descriptions with the further condition that the goods so exempted shall not contain finer yarn than what is known as 30s, that is, yarn of which 30 hanks of 840 yards each weigh one pound. The loss of duty, calculated on the figures of 1876-77, cannot exceed £22,227, and, for the reasons above stated, will probably be less. For yarns themselves, the limit selected for exemption is for mule twist 32s and for water twist 20s. The former yielded in 1876-77 £3,400, and the latter £39, *minus* any refunds and drawbacks that may have been granted. The duty on long-stapled raw cotton yielded £15, and it is quite unnecessary to maintain this duty. The maximum remission of duty proposed under these heads, calculated on the figures of 1876-77, amounts to £25,681.

59. It has been urged in some quarters that instead of taking the duties off imported cotton goods or so long as they are retained, it would be right to excise the Indian manufactures. Regarding this proposal, it may be said, first, that it would be impossible to excise the product of all the hand-looms and spinning apparatus in India, and that to confine the excise duty to the large mills and looms worked by European machinery would be not only an unjust and incomplete measure, but would place an obstruction on a most legitimate and desirable development of the industry of India; secondly, that it would be impossible to tax the manufactures produced in India in Native States outside of British territory without maintaining the present Inland Customs lines, which the Government of India are strenuously endeavouring to abolish, and without establishing many more similar lines; and thirdly, that the imposition of an excise duty is inconsistent with the declared future policy of the Government of India, and of Her Majesty's Government, namely, eventually to abolish all import duties on cotton manufactures. The Government of India has, therefore, no hesitation in rejecting the proposal in question. Orders giving effect to the decisions will be found in the Notification issued with this Resolution.

60. Another class of articles is also clearly marked out for exemption. These are materials for railways. Under any circumstances, it must be a short-sighted fiscal policy to add artificially to the cost of railways, on which the development of the wealth of India is so greatly dependent; but when it is considered that, under the guarantee system, the Government of India has to

pay five per cent. on the customs duties which it imposes on railway plant not imported by itself, the inexpediency and inconsistency of retaining these duties is beyond question. Locomotives and other machinery for railways, as well as wooden sleepers, have already been freed from duty. On the rest £11,335 net duty was realised in 1876-77, and the Government of India has determined to free this head of the Tariff from duty.

61. It has also decided to relieve the Tariff of 26 other major heads, comprising a larger number of sub-heads and innumerable articles, the details of which will be found in the Notification published with this Resolution. The whole of these Tariff heads produced in 1876-77 £39,610. The most important is the head "Fruits and Vegetables," being chiefly cocoanuts, dates, and the like—articles of food of the poorer classes. These yielded a revenue of £6,126.

62. With respect to the Export Tariff, the only duties now remaining are those on rice, indigo, and shell and button lac. Although India cannot be said to possess a complete monopoly of these articles, still this condition is nearly enough complied with to justify their present retention on the Tariff. As soon as the finances will permit of it, the question of the retention of these duties may be reconsidered. They yielded in 1876-77 the following amounts:—

	£
Rice	529,739
Indigo	41,132
Lac of all sorts	33,952

63. There will now remain out of the 62 tariff numbers of Schedule A of the Indian Tariff Act, 1875, only 35 numbers, and this important reduction including the remissions of duties on the cotton goods and minor articles is effected with a loss of about £77,000.

64. Thus, these measures, designed to be the first steps towards giving effect to the policy that has been enjoined on the Government of India by Parliament and the Secretary of State, strictly comply with the conditions under which that policy was to be carried out. The estimate of the Customs revenue of 1878-79 is, after allowing for all the proposed remissions, taken at £2,480,000 or £150,000 less than the regular estimate of 1877-78. This decrease is less than what will be given up by the relief of sugar from Inland Customs duty, so that the sea customs duty remitted has no part in this decrease. The amount of sea customs duties in the coming year is smaller than in the earlier years of the series given below, by reason of the reductions made in the tariff in the year 1875 by the Government of Lord Northbrook:—

1872-73, Actuals	2,654,000
1873-74 " 	2,628,000
1874-75 " 	2,678,000
1875-76 " 	2,723,000
1876-77 " 	2,483,000
1877-78, Regular Estimate	2,630,000
1878-79, Budget " 	2,480,000

The Government of India, in pursuing for the future the policy that has guided it in making these remissions, will always give full consideration to the general financial position of the country and will recognise the obligation laid upon it not to attempt to hasten this important fiscal reform by additional taxation. It confidently expects that the normal growth of the revenues will place at its disposal the necessary means.

65. After the explanation that has now been given of the actual financial measures taken by the Government in the past year, and those now to be adopted, it is further necessary to refer to the plans by which the Governor General in Council hopes to give effect to the policy of enlarging the responsibilities of the Local Governments, and through them to accomplish the task

that devolves upon it, of providing as far as practicable for the protection of the country from the effects of Famine.

66. The keystone of the whole financial policy of the present Government is the enforcement to the utmost of the responsibility of every great Province of the Empire for meeting its own local wants. It has given to the Local Governments largely increased powers; it declares that they, alone, are competent to deal wisely with the details of administration; that they have advantages which the Government of India cannot possess, of seeing what their own provinces require; and that it is only by acting on these principles that the Supreme Government can obtain either good Provincial administration, or exercise that intelligent power of control which is essential to the prosperity of the Empire. A sound financial system and financial safety can only be secured by efficient administration in every great department of the State. It is by the application of these principles that the Government of India hopes to discharge the greatest of the responsibilities which now rests upon it—that of protecting the people against the terrible calamity of periodical famines.

67. During the year 1877-78 the scheme of making Provincial Governments responsible for provincial finances has been much developed, and the Government of India has received interesting reports upon the working of the scheme. Every Local Government that has expressed any opinion has reported favourably upon the result of the provincialization arrangements begun by the late Lord Mayo in 1870. It happens that during the past year nearly all of the larger provinces, except Bengal, have been more or less afflicted by drought. The first financial effect of drought and of famine relief outlay is to reduce the provincial balances and to cause large provincial expenditure. Under the pressure of famine exigencies, therefore, the provincial finance system has been more or less strained in almost every province except Bengal. From that province most favourable accounts of the results of the system have been received. The Local Government of Bengal is now financially responsible for all civil expenditure of every kind within Bengal, except only the Opium Department operations; it has full authority over, and the benefit of, all branches of the public revenue except only land revenue, salt and opium; and it provides locally for any loss that may occur on Productive Public Works such as canals and railways. The Guaranteed Railways in Bengal earn considerably more than the full guaranteed interest. And so the Imperial Treasury is relieved from all burdens on account of future increases in the cost of the civil administration, or the material improvement of Bengal, while it reserves to itself the right to a share in future increments of the provincial revenues entrusted to the Local Government. From the imperial point of view the scheme of financial provincialization is thus eminently advantageous.

68. The Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor's report of December last shows that from the Local Government's point of view also the scheme is not less beneficial. That report, of which a copy will be found in Appendix E to this Statement, shows that the revenues made over to Bengal increased 17 per cent. during the first half of the year 1877-78, and that, to use the Lieutenant-Governor's words, "in the majority of headings the expenditure, so far from showing any tendency to grow, is actually somewhat less than during the corresponding period of last year." Some of the increases of revenue are abnormal, and may not recur. But the general result appears to be fairly summed up in the concluding paragraph of the Lieutenant-Governor's report, which runs as follows:—

"The Lieutenant-Governor has found that the general effect of the extension of the decentralization system in respect to the facilities which it has given to provincial administration has been even more satisfactory than he anticipated. In making the Local Government responsible for expenditure, and giving them a direct interest in the development of various branches of the revenue, it has secured a careful scrutiny over the expenditure of all departments, and a deep interest in all improveable heads of revenue, which has extended to all grades of the services. District officers understand that the Provincial Government can sanction no new schemes and few new works unless it has a constantly improving revenue, and they have shewn an earnest desire to assist the Government by the adoption of every measure which their local experience suggests as likely to have a beneficial effect upon the revenues. At the same time the Local Government has, since the inauguration of the system of provincial finance in 1870-71, been in a position to carry out many works and many measures of improvement on

its own responsibility, which would, under the old system, have possibly been delayed for an indefinite period. All friction with the Imperial Government has been obviated, and much useless and unsatisfactory correspondence avoided."

69. Though the failure of the autumn crop has caused a severe strain on the provincial finances of the North-Western Provinces, where the localization of the financial responsibility has been introduced as completely as in Bengal, still it is worthy of note that, even in a year of drought and partial famine, the Imperial Treasury has in those provinces benefitted greatly from the provincialization system. The Local Government has already spent nine lakhs of rupees on relief works and in charitable relief, and it expects to spend five lakhs more before the rainy season begins. Under the old system this money would have come out of the Imperial Treasury, but the whole sum has this year been found by the Provincial Government; it has come from the provincial balances and from savings made in previous years. Not only has the Imperial Treasury been benefitted, but the Local Government and its officers have had the strongest possible interest in spending their money with careful economy and on permanently useful works; and it is certain that the North-Western Provinces' relief expenditure of 1877-78 will bequeath to the country a considerable legacy of useful canals, railway works and roads.

70. Although there is hardly any branch of the public administration, improvement in which will not help the Government to fulfil the great task which it has undertaken, it is obvious that the principal means by which the end in view will be attained is the construction of works for increasing the productiveness of the country, and improving its communications. Of all things, therefore, the most essential at the present time is this, that the best and most economical arrangements possible should be made with the least practicable delay, yet with no unwise precipitance, in covering the country with that net-work of railways, and with those works of irrigation, which the country requires.

71. The development that has been recently given to the financial responsibilities of the Local Governments, and the transfer to some of them of the entire charge arising from the larger reproductive public works constructed within their territories, having been approved by Her Majesty's Government, and otherwise being found by experience to be conducive to improved administration and public economy, the Government of India has adopted the conclusion that it should be made generally applicable as soon as circumstances permit, and the needful preliminary arrangements have been completed with the several Local Governments and Administrations.

72. This resolution renders it necessary to review the rules under which funds are supplied for the prosecution of such works, the sanction of expenditure takes place, and the general system of management, financial and administrative, is conducted; and the urgency for this is the greater now that the Government of India has declared its intention of applying the funds at its disposal, for providing protection against famine, to works to be carried out through the agency of the Local Governments.

73. Her Majesty's Government have also recently directed that certain modifications should be made in the method of recording the financial results of all such works, with a view to presenting them to Parliament in a form likely to be more readily understood, and the present time may conveniently be taken for consolidating and revising the rules that have hitherto been in force in relation to this class of works.

74. The policy which has hitherto guided the Government of India in its action has been based on the assumption, which experience has shown to be a sound one, that the gradual improvement of the income derived from the larger reproductive works, including under this head the guaranteed railways, would admit of a certain yearly additional expenditure of borrowed money for extending such undertakings without bringing on the revenues any consequent larger net charge, when the increased income had been set off against the increased interest on the borrowed capital. It was on this principle that Lord Lawrence in 1869, in his minute on railway extension, advocated the gradual but systematic construction of railways, and on it the Government has since been acting with most satisfactory results. By regulating its operations within

these prudent limits, the Government has been able to apply a sum of not less than 25½ millions to reproductive works during the last eight years, without thereby adding to the total charge of interest on account of the public debt, including under that name the guaranteed railway capital.

75. It is the intention of the Governor General in Council to follow the same general course in the future, subject to such modifications of detail as will be required by the somewhat changed system that will henceforth be adopted on making use of the agency of the Local Governments in carrying out the works. Heretofore the aggregate interest charge on the capital invested in the works had to be met from the general revenues, under the condition that the net burden should not exceed a certain sum which experience had shown could be borne without inconvenience; so in future, a similar liability will be held to attach to the provincial outlay of capital applied to these objects, otherwise than from the revenues of year. The provincial revenues will be made to bear the net charge for all interest on such capital, after deducting the net receipts from the works; and the net burden of interest thus thrown on the provincial resources year by year will not be allowed to exceed the sum which in each case experience shows that they can bear without inconvenience or undue interference with other administrative demands.

76. It will manifestly be a necessary condition of success in carrying out such a policy that the works undertaken shall in fact produce the growing income from which to meet the gradual increase of interest charge, and it therefore becomes essential to examine very strictly the character of all projects brought forward for execution, so that borrowed capital shall not, under any circumstances, be supplied for any work of which it cannot reasonably be anticipated that it will in a definite period of time produce a net income at least as great as the interest on the capital outlay upon it.

77. Further, the same limitation that it is thus necessary to apply to the grant of borrowed money to these works, must also be applied to the grant of all funds the expenditure of which does not appear as a direct charge against the revenues of the year, under which will be included the new resources lately specially created to provide a surplus from which to meet charges on account of the relief or prevention of famine.

78. The sum that is likely to be available for capital outlay on works of this class from the ordinary revenues would, under any circumstances, be small, and the inconvenience of distinguishing in the accounts between outlay from ordinary revenue, and that met from other sources, would be great. The justification for granting, for productive works, funds from the surplus revenues which might otherwise be applied to the extinction of debt, is, that so far as it prevents an increase of debt, it will virtually be equivalent to a corresponding discharge of debt; a condition however that cannot be fulfilled unless the works are properly remunerative. In all cases then the interest on the whole capital, from whatever sources it is obtained, must be secured generally by the provincial revenues, and specially in each case by the ascertained profitable character of the work, so far as a careful examination can serve to test it.

79. It will be seen that the general policy thus explained necessarily starts with the acceptance, for a limited period, of a dead weight of interest charge during the time when the income of the works is not fully developed. This charge may properly be met from the provincial revenues at the disposal of the Local Governments for carrying out works of internal improvement; and Her Majesty's Government has recognized the propriety of thus applying the local resources, subject to the general obligation that rests on Local Governments to see that the essential wants of the provinces under their administration are provided for in the manner that shall on the whole be most conducive to their well-being.

80. The reasons that support this view will likewise justify the Government of India in accepting, in proof of the financial sufficiency of the estimated income of any proposed work, during what may be termed the unremunerative period of its operation, a calculation which should include any well established saving of outlay that would follow upon the execution of the work,

such as the reduction of the cost of maintenance of a road which would be diminished in consequence of the opening of a line of railway.

81. So also in the case of any work undertaken avowedly with the intention of its being wholly or in part paid for by any special rate or cess imposed, outside of all general rates or taxes, on those likely to benefit by the work, the proceeds of any such special rate would be properly included with any ordinary receipts due to specific payments for the actual use of the work as income in the estimate of financial return.

82. In these cases, and possibly in others, special considerations will present themselves, on which the Government of India will have to form a judgment as they arise, but the general principles that have now been laid down will indicate the spirit in which any such proposals will hereafter be dealt with.

83. Within the limits thus marked out, the Government of India will endeavour to meet the reasonable requirements of the Local Governments for funds, in addition to those available for expenditure from the ordinary revenues, to carry out works of material improvement, especially such as will have for their more immediate effect the protection of the country against the effects of famine, whether by supplying improved means of communication, or of irrigation, or otherwise. The power of the Government of India to do this, however, will be necessarily restricted by the amount that it can spare from the surplus revenues, or raise by loan without unduly forcing the money market, or coming under inconvenient liabilities. Neither can it consistently with the instructions of Her Majesty's Government enlarge the borrowed grants beyond the sums that can be raised in India.

84. It will be the wish of the Governor General in Council to comply as far as possible with the wishes of the Local Governments in carrying out the policy thus explained, subject of course to any instructions of a general or special character that may be given by the Secretary of State, or that may be found otherwise necessary to secure financial regularity or administrative convenience.

85. Under orders of the Secretary of State, works of the class now under consideration will henceforth be designated as Productive Public Works, and the expressions Extraordinary Works and Grants will cease to be employed. The whole of the rules now in force as to the preparation of designs and estimates, and the sanction of works hitherto called Extraordinary, and as to the grants of funds to carry out such works and the manner of rendering the accounts, will however continue to be applicable to all Productive Public Works already constructed or hereafter undertaken.

86. As a rule, all Productive Works, which will for the most part consist of Works of Irrigation or Navigation and Railways (excluding however the Guaranteed Railways, which will continue to be managed as heretofore), within the territories of the several Local Governments and Administrations, will be carried out under their direct orders and financial management, subject only to a general control by the Government of India, and in the manner described in the detailed rules that will be issued hereafter. The earliest possible effect will be given to this arrangement.

87. His Excellency the Viceroy, when addressing the Legislative Council on the introduction of the new measures of taxation, thus stated the intentions of the Government in relation to the execution of Protective Public Works:—

“ For the attainment of this object, the material appliances we intend to promote, by means of additional revenue, are cheap railroads and extended irrigation works. We are conscious of the reproach we should justly incur if, after such a declaration as I have now made, the prosecution of these necessary works were commenced, suspended, or relinquished, according to the increased or relaxed pressure of annual circumstance, or the intermittent activity of spasmodic effort. We, therefore, propose to entrust, in the first instance, to the Local Governments the duty of framing a sufficient and carefully considered scheme of local railroad and irrigation works. We are prepared to provide them with the means whereby they may from year to year work systematically forwards and upwards to the completion of such a scheme. The funds locally raised for this purpose will be locally applied. But Provincial Governments will have to meet the cost of provincial famines out of provincial funds to the fullest extent those funds can bear. They will find that thriftless expenditure in one year may involve the risk of diminished allotments in subsequent years; and I cannot

doubt that the unavoidable recognition of this fact will make them wisely eager to spend the requisite proportion of their annual income upon well-planned and carefully estimated railway and irrigation works which will be their best insurance against the losses of famine, and the postponement of all administrative progress which famine generally entails. It will be the special duty of the Public Works Department of this Government to keep those objects constantly in view of the Local Governments, and to assist them, no less constantly, in their endeavours to give a rational preference to really useful and remunerative works, over those more captivating, but less compensating, subjects of expenditure which, in all comparatively small communities, so powerfully appeal to provincial pride, professional proclivities, or popular pleasure."

88. In amplification of these views, His Excellency has subsequently recorded a Minute, in which are laid down the principles that will henceforth guide the Financial and Public Works Departments in dealing with projects for Public Works designed to improve the internal communications of the country or to increase the means of irrigation, by which works protection from the consequences of famine can best be secured. The Minute of His Excellency is appended to this Resolution (Appendix F).

ORDERED, that this Resolution, with the annexed Statement and Appendices A to G, be published in a *Gazette of India Extraordinary*, and that copy thereof be forwarded to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India; and also for information and guidance

to each Department of the Government of India;

to each Local Government and Administration;

to the Comptroller General; and to each Accountant General and Deputy Accountant General in independent charge.

By order of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council,

FORT WILLIAM;
FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, }
March 18th, 1878.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Annexures to this Resolution.

1. Statement in explanation of the Estimates with eight Abstracts of the Estimates.
2. *Appendix A.*—Extract from speech by the Hon'ble Sir John Strachey in the Legislative Council on the 9th February 1878.
3. *Appendix B.*—Despatch from Secretary of State, No. 81, dated 7th June 1877.
4. *Appendix C.*—Despatch from the Secretary of State, No. 124, dated 23rd August 1877.
5. *Appendix D.*—Despatch from the Secretary of State, No. 136, dated 30th August 1877.
6. *Appendix E.*—Report by the Government of Bengal on its Provincial Finances, No. 4192, dated 14th December 1877.
7. *Appendix F.*—Minute by His Excellency the Viceroy, dated 19th March 1878.
8. *Appendix G.*—Financial and Commercial Statistics.

STATEMENT IN EXPLANATION OF THE ACCOUNTS OF BRITISH
INDIA FOR THE YEAR 1876-77, THE LATEST ESTI-
MATES FOR THE YEAR 1877-78, AND THE FIRST
ESTIMATES FOR THE YEAR 1878-79.

THE Accounts of the Public Revenue and Expenditure and Receipts Preliminary and Disbursements of British India, in 1876-77, are herewith presented, together with the Regular Estimates based upon the latest information in the possession of the Government, of the Revenue and Expenditure and Receipts and Disbursements of the current year 1877-78, and the Budget Estimates of the Revenue and Expenditure and Receipts and Disbursements of 1878-79.

FORMS OF THE ACCOUNTS AND ESTIMATES.

For reasons given by the Hon'ble Sir John Strachey in the Financial Statement dated 15th March 1877, the Abstracts then published were compiled in rupees. In accordance with instructions received from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, some important changes have been introduced into the forms now adopted, and other modifications have been made which call for explanation.

The system of exhibiting the amounts in conventional pounds sterling of ten Rupees has been reverted to and, except where the context, or some specific assertion indicates the contrary, the same conventional notation is employed throughout this Statement and its Appendix.

Two new adjusting Heads of Account, *Balances of the Local Governments decreased* and *Balances of the Local Governments increased*, were introduced last year, in order to provide for the consolidation of the Accounts of the Provincial Governments with those of the Imperial Government without disturbance of the independence of the Provincial Finances. The revenues actually collected, and the expenditure actually incurred, are recorded in the Public Accounts, just as they would be recorded if there were no internal or domestic contracts between the Supreme Government and the Local Governments; but, if the revenue of a Local Government exceeds its expenditure, the excess is paid to it from the Imperial Treasury; if, on the contrary, its expenditure exceeds its revenue, the Local Government must make good the deficiency to the Imperial Treasury. By the particular terminology originally used for the new adjusting Heads, it was intended to emphasise and stereotype the fundamental rule that the Local Governments shall so administer their affairs as never to exhaust the balances at their credit with the Imperial Government. Now, however, it is thought better to adopt the fuller titles *Adjusting receipts from Provincial Governments (Provincial Deficits)* and *Adjusting payments to Provincial Governments (Provincial Surpluses)*.

eliminary.

UNIFICATION OF
THE ACCOUNTS BY
INCORPORATION
SEPARATE LOCAL
TRANSACTIONS
AFFECTING WHOLE
PROVINCES.

Besides the resources provided from the General or Imperial Revenues, the Local Governments have, more or less absolutely at their disposal for provincial uses, considerable sums of money provided otherwise—as, for example, the revenues from Ferries, Tolls, Cattle Pounds, the Nuddea and Calcutta Canals, Local Rates and Cesses, and, in the Central Provinces, the Pandhary tax inherited from the Mahratta Government. When the system of Provincial Service contracts was initiated in 1871-72, it was thought that it would be convenient to include this separate Revenue and Expenditure in the Provincial Accounts and Estimates; but, as this amalgamation was found to obscure comparisons between the new and the old systems, it was postponed. The existence of the two Accounts side by side has, however, produced difficulty and confusion, for it has never been found possible to separate them perfectly; and, meanwhile, an important part of the public Revenue and Expenditure has been excluded from the General Accounts of the Empire. The Provincial Service system has now passed from the experimental stage, and, owing to its successive developments and to the progress of other events, it would now be as difficult as it would be useless to institute detailed comparisons between it and the system which it has superseded. Altogether, the Government of India consider that the best solution of present difficulties will be to adopt now the policy of the complete unification of the Public Accounts: there seems in short no sufficient reason why the Revenue and Expenditure of the country, and the transactions of the Local Governments, should be divided into two categories differing from each other in no essential characteristics. The Government of India has, therefore, determined that, from the beginning of 1878-79, the separate Revenue and Expenditure of the Provincial Governments shall be incorporated in the General Estimates and Accounts of the Revenue and Expenditure of the country, which will, thenceforth, show the Whole Public Revenue and Expenditure of British India. It must be clearly understood that the Government of India does not intend, by thus incorporating these transactions in the General Accounts, to prescribe, or authorise, any change of practice in respect to them; and, in particular, that, to whatever extent the application of any of these funds is governed by law, such law will continue to be exactly as binding as at present.

CHANGE IN
APPROPRIATION OF
THE FUNDS.

MAINTAINING LOCAL
FUNDS.

The receipts and disbursements of those Local Funds which are appropriated to specially defined purposes, or are quasi-private property, and are not, at any stage, under the direct control of the Local Governments, and do not affect whole Provinces, will still be excluded from the General Estimates and Accounts, and shown in subsidiary Statements; but, excepting the Port Funds, their amount will be unimportant.

PROVINCIAL
CONTRIBUTIONS"
HEADS.

HEADS OF
PROVINCIAL RATES.

One effect of this change will be the disappearance of the Head of *Provincial Contributions*, which was required only for the adjustment of transactions between the two separate purses of the Local Governments. On the other hand, two new Heads of *Provincial Rates* must be opened, one on each side of the Account, to show, on the Revenue side, the whole of the Provincial Rates now incorporated and, on the Expenditure side, the cost of their collection. The rest of the expenditure of the Local Governments, whether met from the Provincial Rates, or from assignments of the general or Imperial Revenues, will be distributed under the existing Heads of Account.

TRANSACTIONS
GUARANTEED
COMPANIES TO BE
NET GROSS.

Hitherto the guaranteed interest paid to Railway and other Companies has been shown net, after deduction of the net traffic receipts: henceforth, the whole Net Traffic Receipts received from the Companies, including all the gain by exchange whether upon capital or revenue account, will be shown, in one line, as revenue, and the gross payments of interest and surplus profits to the Companies, together with the cost of land and of Government supervision, will appear, in another line, as expenditure.

WORKING
EXPENSES.

A new Head has been introduced to show separately the working expenses and maintenance charges of *Irrigation Works*, which charges have hitherto been incorporated under *Public Works Ordinary*. The growing importance of these works demands this separation. From this Head and, henceforth, from

the Head of *State Railway Expenditure* will be excluded all capital expenditure: the object being to afford the means of a comparison between the Revenue and the Working Expenses of these Works. Such capital expenditure as may not, under Rule, be transferred to the Head *Productive Public Works* will be recorded under *Public Works Ordinary*. Preliminary.

Under instructions from the Secretary of State, the Heading *Productive Public Works* has been substituted for *Public Works Extraordinary*. The change is significant of a more rigid adherence to the sound policy of excluding nothing from the Total Expenditure upon a comparison of which with the Revenue the surplus or deficit of each year is ascertained, excepting expenditure which may confidently be expected to produce a direct net return at least equal to interest upon it at the current rate. NEW HEADING PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS.

A fresh Abstract Statement No. II is appended in the form in which the Secretary of State has resolved, for the future, to present the Accounts of the Revenue and Expenditure of British India to Parliament. The design of this change of form is that the transactions relating to the investment of capital by the State in works of material improvement, and the financial consequences of such investments, may, as far as possible, be distinguished, upon the face of the balance-sheet of the country, from the rest of the transactions of the State. NEW PARLIAMENTARY FORM OF ABSTRACT.

The chief differences between the Abstracts Nos. I and II will be that, in Abstract No. II, (1) the interest on that part of the public debt which may be regarded as having been incurred for the construction of Productive Public Works and, as soon as the necessary enquiries are completed, that portion of the Land-Revenue which is believed to be due to the Irrigation Works of which the cost is included in the Capital Expenditure thus distinguished, will be shown separately; and (2) the Account will be broken up into two subdivisions, the first intended to show the results of all the transactions that are not connected with State investments in Productive Public Works, and the second those that are dependent on such investments. The Total Revenue and Expenditure and the Surplus or Deficit will be the same in both Abstracts; but the division, in the new Abstract, of the Revenue and Expenditure into two categories will, when it is completely effected, enable a judgment to be formed of the general financial results of the State investments in Public Works, a subject on which much doubt has been expressed, and on which the older form of Abstract did not throw full light. The new form cannot, however, be prepared with sufficient completeness to answer its purpose fully until the Government of India is in a position, which it is not at present, to distinguish the Land Revenue due to the Capital Expenditure of the State on Irrigation. For this reason, the present Statement does not contain detailed remarks upon the results shown in the new Abstract No. II. OLD AND NEW VERSIONS COMPARED.

The importance and interest of the separate Provincial Finances call now for their separate exhibition and illustration. A new Abstract Statement No. III is, accordingly, annexed to show the Accounts and Estimates of the whole Revenue and Expenditure for which the Provincial Governments have accepted separate responsibilities, with the resulting surplus or deficit accruing to these Governments. The entries in this Abstract correspond generally with the entries in the General Abstracts Nos. I and II; but there are some important distinctions. On the Revenue side is shown the Allotment placed at the credit of the Local Governments for Provincial Services in addition to the revenues specifically assigned to them: no corresponding entry is required, or would be admissible, in the General Accounts. On the Expenditure side are shown, *first*, the portion of the Interest on the Funded and Unfunded Debt which is made good by Provincial Governments for the capital invested in Provincial Productive Public Works; *secondly*, the value of the stationery and stamps supplied to the several Provinces from the Central Stores; and *thirdly*, the amount contributed to the Imperial Treasury from the Provincial Rates and Taxes by way of insurance against Famines. In the general Imperial Accounts all these charges are either deducted from the Provincial surplus which would otherwise be payable to the Provincial Governments, or, as the case may be, added to the deficit which must be made good by the Provincial Governments. ABSTRACT OF THE PROVINCIAL ACCOUNTS.

ACCOUNTS, 1876-77.

Accounts, 1876-77. The Public Revenue and Expenditure and Receipts and Disbursements actually recorded in the Accounts of 1876-77 may be thus compared with the Regular Estimates:

	Regular Estimates	Actual		
	£	£		
Opening Balances	17,872,500	17,872,393		7
Revenue	55,796,300	56,022,277	225,977	...
Other Receipts	57,115,400	61,001,319	6,855,949	...
Expenditure	61,875,200	62,011,339	...	139,139
Other Disbursements	56,251,700	60,117,015		4,165,315
Closing Balances	12,687,800	15,161,655	2,776,865	...
Deficit of Revenue compared with whole Expenditure	6,078,300	5,992,062	86,238	...
Less invested in Productive Public Works	3,800,000	3,809,284	...	9,284
Remaining Deficit	2,278,300	2,182,778		
Deficit of Revenue compared with Expenditure	6,078,300	5,992,062	86,238	
Excess of Other Receipts compared with Other Disbursements	893,700	3,581,334	2,690,634	
Reduction of Balances in the Public Treasuries	5,184,600	2,107,72	2,776,872	

It thus appears that the whole Expenditure recorded in the Accounts of 1876-77, including Famine and Productive Public Works, exceeded the recorded Revenue by £5,992,062, being £86,238 less than was expected in March last; the expenditure on Productive Public Works was more by £9,284 than was then estimated; so that the net result of the rest of the Accounts was better than the Regular Estimates by £95,522. This result was attained notwithstanding that the loss of revenue and the expenditure attributed to the Famine brought to account in 1876-77 exceeded the estimates by a net amount which cannot be calculated at less than £350,000. This excess is nominal, and requires no explanation, because the distribution of the financial effects of the Famine in Southern India between the Accounts of that year and those of this year is a detail of no importance. The excess net charge for the Famine was counterbalanced by the postponement to 1877-78 of some heavy payments due at Home to Her Majesty's Government on account of Her Majesty's British Forces serving, or having served in India. There are many other variations in the Accounts from the Regular Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure: but none of them are of sufficient interest to require further notice.

The principal cause of the improvement (£2,690,634) in the Surplus of "Other Receipts," that is to say, in the Debt Account, which contributed most of the increase of £2,776,865 in the Closing Balance in the Public Treasuries, is that £1,000,000 was borrowed in England in the month of March 1877 instead of, as had been intended, later in the calendar year 1877. The other variations, though aggregating a large sum, are none of them of prominent importance; but the following may be mentioned:—

The Mahārājā Sindhiā paid in advance, on account of His Highness's Railway Loan, £56,000; certain loans amounting to £140,000 (chiefly in the Bombay Presidency) were not taken so soon as was expected; the Guaranteed Railway Companies supplied themselves to the amount of £244,000 with stores from their Capital reserve instead of, as had been estimated, by new disbursements of cash; bills and assay certificates remained over for discharge in 1877-78 to the amount of £392,000; the deficit of Local Revenues was smaller than the Estimate by £154,000.

In the following Table the Accounts of 1876-77 are similarly compared with the Budget Estimates for that year:

				ACCOUNTS, 1876-77.
	Budget Estimates.	Accounts.	Better.	Worse.
	£	£	£	ACCOUNTS, 1876-77. COMPARED WITH ORIGINAL ESTIMATES.
Opening Balance	16,990,800	17,872,393	881,593	
Revenue	55,163,200	56,022,277	859,077	
Other Receipts	59,055,460	61,001,340	4,945,949	
Expenditure	58,778,200	62,014,339		3,236,139
Other Disbursements	57,202,700	60,417,015		3,214,315
Closing Balance	15,228,500	15,461,665	236,165	
Deficit of Revenue compared with Expenditure	3,615,000	5,992,062	...	2,377,062
Less invested in Productive Public Works	3,759,000	3,809,284	...	50,284
Remaining Deficit	(Surplus) 144,000	2,182,778		2,326,778
Deficit of Revenue compared with Expenditure	3,615,000	5,992,062	...	2,377,062
Excess of Other Receipts compared with Other Disbursements	1,852,700	3,584,334	1,731,634	...
Reduction of Balances in the Public Treasuries	1,762,300	2,107,728	...	615,428

The outturn of the Revenue compared with the Expenditure was worse than the Budget Estimates, altogether, by £2,326,778, and, if the expenditure on Productive Public Works be included, then by £2,377,062.

The cause of this failure was the Famine, which was not foreseen when the Estimates were prepared: the Accounts show a worse result by, probably, £3,450,000 than they would have shown if there had been no Famine: thus, apart from that calamity, there was an improvement in the Ordinary Account of £1,072,938, which is more than accounted for by the improved earnings of the Guaranteed Railways (£1,140,000), of which some part no-doubt was due to the increase of traffic arising from the Famine relief operations.

The Expenditure having thus, owing to the Famine, exceeded the Revenue, it was necessary to supply ways and means for the service of the year otherwise. Fortunately, the opening balance in the Public Treasuries was larger than was estimated by £881,593, of which £645,428 was absorbed in supplying the deficit of Revenue. The remaining £1,731,634 was obtained under the Debt Heads. The excess amount raised by Public Loans was £1,772,145, so that, but for the Famine and the consequent necessity for increased Loans, the net result of the transactions on the Debt Account would have differed from the Budget Estimates by only £40,511. If, therefore, the effects of the unforeseen Famine be eliminated, it will be found that the Accounts correspond satisfactorily with the Estimates made two years ago; the only exception being the great improvement in the Guaranteed Railway Earnings, which was not anticipated.

The transactions for which the Local Governments had accepted defined separate responsibilities resulted, in 1876-77, in a small surplus, to them, of £5,842.

Of the sum of £3,809,284 recorded as Expenditure on Productive Public Works, £949,423 was spent on Irrigation and Navigation Works, and £2,865,865

EXPENDITURE
PRODUCTIVE
PUBLIC WORKS

on railways. The principal Irrigation Works and Railways under construction were as follows:—

		Cost in the year.	Cost to the end of the year.			Cost in the year.	Cost to the end of the year.
CANALS.		£	£	CANALS.		£	£
Orissa	...	73,000	1,728,000	Lower Ganges	...	197,000	1,070,000
Midnapore	...	36,000	683,000	Western Jumna	...	51,000	484,000
Soane	...	218,000	1,737,000	Bari Doab	...	21,000	1,526,000
Ganges	...	97,000	2,851,000	Sirhind	...	100,000	860,000*
Agra	...	42,000	753,000	Godavery Works	...	26,000	761,000
RAILWAYS.		£	£	RAILWAYS.		£	£
Punjab Northern	...	340,000	2,409,000	Neemuch	...	151,000	736,000
Indus Valley	...	968,000	3,699,000	Sindhia	...	172,000	247,000
Northern Bengal	...	378,000	1,130,000	Holkar	...	146,000	1,208,000
Tirhut	...	156,000	413,000	Wardha Valley	...	75,000	455,000
Rajputana	...	157,000	2,616,000	Chhattisgarh	...	8,000	17,000
Western Rajputana	...	11,000	57,000				

The expenditure on the realignment of the Western Jumna Canal (£51,000) is necessary for sanitary reasons and to remove serious defects of original construction, but will not add materially to the Revenue; and, as explained by Sir John Strachey last year, it cannot be predicated concerning the Indus Valley and Punjab Northern Lines that they will yield a direct revenue sufficient to cover the interest on their cost. Strictly speaking, therefore, £1,359,000, the outlay on these works, should rather have been added to the deficit on the ordinary account, than included in the Productive Expenditure of the year.

The Accounts of the three last years 1874-77 record an expenditure of £12,329,479 on Productive Public Works, being only £798,000 less than the net sum borrowed (£13,128,000), and only £194,766 less than the aggregate net deficit (£12,524,245) of revenue during the three years as recorded in the Accounts. It must, however, be remembered that, of the expenditure thus recorded under the Head of *Productive Public Works*, £3,873,000 spent on the Indus Valley and Punjab Northern State Railways and on the realignment of the Western Jumna Canal cannot be expected to be fully reproductive.

Thus, if only the expenditure on truly Productive Public Works during the three years be deducted from the rest, there would remain a deficit of £4,068,000. As explained by the Hon'ble Sir John Strachey last year, it is necessary to make other adjustments before the true financial indications of the Public Accounts can be appreciated. If these adjustments were made and no expenditure were excluded excepting such as may be expected, with some confidence, to be reproductive, the true deficit of the three years would amount to about £5,878,000.* On the other hand, an expenditure of £4,979,000 is recorded in the Accounts of this period for Famine Relief, and, if count be taken of loss of revenue and of expenditure due to the Famine but recorded under other Service Heads, the Accounts of the three years must be the worse for the Famine by perhaps net 6 millions sterling. Upon the whole, considering the financial inconvenience of the unprecedentedly rapid divergence of the values of gold and silver during this period, the general result does not appear to be unfavourable. The true deficit of the three years does not, probably, exceed the cost of Famine recorded in the Accounts of this period; and, though there may be good reasons for excluding from the Head *Productive Public Works* the £3,873,000 spent on the realignment of the Western Jumna Canal and on the Frontier State Railways, yet that large expenditure need hardly be accepted, without reserve, as an ordinary incident of the administration.

	£
* Deficit as shown in the text	4,068,000
Credited from the Bank Balances of the Military Funds	1,059,975
Gained by borrowing at Home instead of supplying the Home Treasury by remittances	750,736

5,877,711

* Besides £517,000 paid by Native States

REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1877-78.

The Regular Estimates of the Public Revenues and Expenditure and Regular Receipts and Disbursements during 1877-78 may be thus compared with the Budget Estimates:—

	Budget Estimates.	Regular Estimates.	Better.	Worse.
	£	£	£	£
Opening balance	12,687,800	15,464,665	2,776,865	
Revenue	56,310,900	58,682,000	2,371,100	...
Other Receipts	56,588,200	71,216,000	14,627,800	...
Expenditure	60,560,600	66,990,000	...	6,429,400
Other Disbursements	51,515,100	62,373,665	...	10,857,565
Closing Balance	13,511,200	16,000,000	2,488,800	
Deficit of Revenue compared with whole Expenditure	4,249,700	8,308,000	...	4,058,300
Less invested in Productive Public Works ...	3,628,000	4,877,000	...	1,249,000
Remaining deficit	621,700	3,431,000	...	2,809,300
Deficit of Revenue compared with whole Expenditure	4,249,700	8,308,000	...	4,058,300
Excess of Other Receipts compared with Other Disbursements	5,073,100	7,843,335	3,770,235	
Increase of Balances in the Public Treasuries ...	823,400	535,335		288,065

REGULAR ESTIMATES COMPARED WITH BUDGET ESTIMATES.

The improvement of the opening balance has been already explained in the review of the Accounts of 1876-77.

When the Estimates of the current year were prepared a year ago, the Gross Deficit of Revenue, as compared with the whole recorded expenditure, was expected to be £4,249,700, which would be reduced to £621,700 if the expenditure on Productive Public Works were excluded. The Gross Deficit is now estimated at £8,308,000 and the Deficit on the Ordinary Account at £3,431,000, being in excess of the Original Estimates by £4,058,300 and £2,809,300 respectively.

INCREASE OF DEFICIT.

As last year, so, again, this year, this disappointment is to be attributed entirely to the Famine. In March last year, the Government of India ventured to hope that the Famine in Southern India was drawing to a close; and the Estimates were framed in the expectation of the return of prosperity as soon as the South-West Monsoon should come: but the Monsoon did not come till after much delay, and indeed, in some parts of India, it scarcely came at all. Consequently, the sufferings of the people and the drain upon the public treasuries not only continued, but assumed proportions which were, at one time, gravely alarming. In the Bombay Presidency, although the rain fell irregularly, much loss of crop occurred, and men's minds remained for a long time in uncertainty and apprehension, yet the relief expenditure was kept within bounds, so that the present estimate of the cost of the Famine in that Presidency is less than the estimate of last year: the Government of Bombay and its officers are to be congratulated upon the efficiency and economy with which the disaster was met there. In Madras, the gross cost of the Famine, after setting off only the price recovered for the grain provided by the Government of Madras, is now estimated at £8,687,000 in all, being much more than double the amount estimated a year ago. The Government cannot hope now that operations will altogether cease in the Madras Presidency until the next South-West Monsoon shall set in favourably. The Famine has been, in like manner, prolonged and intensified in Mysore also.

CAUSED BY F.

PROLONGATED THE FAMINE.

BOMBAY FAM FINANCE.

MADRAS FAM FINANCE.

Moreover, the result of the want of rain in Upper India was that, throughout the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and a great part of the Punjab, as well as in the Native States of Rajputana and Central India, the autumn (kharif) crops upon which multitudes depend for food, almost wholly failed, and there ensued great distress which is not yet, by any means, at an end. At one time there was imminent apprehension that the spring (rabi) crops must also be wanting throughout vast regions, in which case an appalling calamity must have followed. Happily, timely and abundant rain removed these gloomy forebodings, an unusually large breadth of land was sown with spring crops, and

DROUGHT IN NORTHERN I

APPREHENSION

PRESSENT PROSPECTS.

there is now good reason to hope for a fairly abundant spring harvest in Northern India. The Lower Provinces of Bengal, the Central Provinces, and Burmah have, throughout, been prosperous, obtaining from the necessities of their neighbours great prices for abundant crops.

The general effect of the Famine upon the finances of 1877-78 may be traced in the Abstract Statements, in the entries opposite to *Land Revenue* and *Famine Relief*. An average year's land revenue is now about £21,400,000; the land revenue of the current year is expected to be only £20,103,000: a loss of not less than £1,300,000 may be set down to the Famine here. The estimated expenditure on Famine Relief is £5,234,000: this includes, as will be presently explained, the greater part of the excess outlay upon the Public Establishments generally: it does not include £200,000, the estimated addition to the cost of the *Army* in 1877-78 on account of the Famine; or £102,900 granted to the Governments of Madras and Bombay as opening balances at their credit on Provincial Account. There are also losses of *Excise* and *Customs* and of some other Revenues: but these are, perhaps, more than balanced by the excess net traffic earnings of the *Guaranteed Railways*. Upon the whole, the financial results of the Famine which will be recorded in the Accounts of 1877-78 may now be set down at net 6½ millions sterling, being upwards of 4½ millions more than the estimate of March 1877.

The total net cost of the Famine then estimated was—

	£
In 1876-77	3,100,000
In 1877-78	2,150,000

TOTAL ... 5,250,000

The present Estimates are—

In 1876-77	3,450,000
In 1877-78	6,500,000

TOTAL ... 9,950,000

In 1878-79, the arrears of land revenue recovered may be expected to exceed the Famine expenditure. The whole net cost of the Famine in Southern India may therefore be now estimated approximately at 9½ millions sterling, of which, roughly £1,300,000 net, may be attributed to the Bombay Presidency, and £8,450,000 to the Madras Presidency. It is necessary, however, to remember that it is never possible to give a perfectly accurate account of the total net cost of a Famine: the bulk, indeed, of the direct relief expenditure and of the direct loss of revenue can be readily ascertained; but a large margin of indirect loss and gain of revenue on the one hand, and of indirect excess expenditure on the other, must, to the last, be matter for estimate rather than account.

Besides the actual cost of the Famine to British India, it has been necessary for the Government of India to lend £500,000 to Mysore and £500,000 to His Highness the Mahārājā Sindhia, making £1,000,000 in all. A large sum has also been expended on additions to the rolling-stock of the State Railways and on the construction of Railways which would not otherwise have been constructed: for instance, the Dhond and Manmar Line alone is estimated to cost £758,000 in the two years 1877-78 and 1878-79. Perhaps two-thirds of the £1,249,000 spent on Productive Public Works in excess of the Grant for the year is due to the Famine.

To revert, now, to the comparison of the Regular Estimates with the Budget Estimates of the year 1877-78, it will be observed that the excess deficit on the ordinary account (£2,809,300) is less than the excess cost of the Famine (net £4,350,000) by £1,540,700; in other words, that, if the Famine had not cost more than was expected a year ago, instead of a deficit of £3,431,000, the result of the year would have been a surplus on the ordinary account of £919,000. If the whole £6,500,000 net estimated cost of the Famine recorded in the Regular Estimates of 1877-78, be eliminated, then the surplus upon the ordinary account would be £3,069,000; and, assuming that £800,000 of the excess expenditure on Productive Public Works is due to the Famine,

the Whole Expenditure, including Productive Works, would exceed the revenue recorded during the year by only £1,008,000. The adjustments necessary to bring out the true financial condition of the year would have reduced the surplus on the ordinary account by £1,113,000; and once again it is necessary to remember that, of the total entry against Productive Public Works, £89,000 spent upon the Western Jumna realignment, and £1,659,000 on the Frontier Railways should rather be recorded as ordinary than extraordinary expenditure.* Nor must it be forgotten that some of the first-fruits of the recent financial measures are being reaped this year. The Governments of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces are contributing to the Imperial Exchequer, as the result of those measures, £279,200, as follows:—

EFFECTS OF FINANCIAL MEASURES.

	£
Bengal	200,000
North-Western Provinces	289,500
Total	489,500
Less net profits on Canals and Railways—	£
Bengal	5,900
North-Western Provinces	204,400
	<u>210,300</u>
Net	<u>279,200</u>

And the following retrenchments have been secured:—

	£
Bengal	59,000
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	42,700
Punjab	22,400
Central Provinces	9,000
Bombay	56,700
	<u>189,800</u>

The following are the detailed explanations of the differences between the Original and Present Estimates:—

REVENUE.

I, Land Revenues.—Less £837,800.

The chief defaulter is *Madras*, which is responsible for £656,600; *Bombay*, on the other hand, hopes to yield £129,200 more than estimated: thus the two Southern Presidencies together are expected to give £527,400 less than estimated. As a consequence of the drought in Northern India, the Punjab falls short by £25,700, and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh by £347,500. Other differences are unimportant.

III and 5, *Forests*.—Revenue more £49,800; Expenditure more £31,700; Net Revenue better £18,100; Net Revenue £179,000. The net increase is in *Burmah* £19,000, including the net price (£8,300) of some teak supplied to the Admiralty in England.

IV and 6, *Excise*.—Revenue less £59,700; Expenditure less £7,100; Net Revenue less £52,600; Net Revenue £2,402,000. There were net improvements as follows:—*Assam*

* A more correct estimate of the real financial position in 1877-78 may, perhaps, be formed by making the following adjustments:—

	Compared with Whole Expenditure.	Compared with Expenditure exclusive of investments in Productive Public Works.
	£	£
Deficit of recorded Revenue according to the Accounts	8,308,000	3,431,000
Add credited from extinct Military Funds	297,000	297,000
Saved by borrowing in England instead of remitting	815,000	815,000
Total	9,420,000	4,543,000
Transfer from Productive Public Works, expenditure not fully reproductive	1,748,000	1,748,000
Total	11,168,000	6,291,000
Deduct net cost of Famine, less the estimated annual average of £1,500,000	5,000,000	5,000,000
Remaining Deficit	6,168,000	1,291,000

£10,000, Bengal £45,000, Bombay £34,000 (of which £15,000 is nominal, there having been an error of classification in the original Grant), the Central Provinces £10,000, and the Punjab £3,000: and deficits as follows:—North-Western Provinces and Oudh £24,000, and Madras £128,000.

Thus, the Famine in Southern India and the Drought in Upper India caused a net loss of *Excise* revenue compared with the Estimates (which were normal Estimates) of £133,000. This loss was compensated, to the extent of £80,000, by favourable returns in other Provinces; notably in Bengal, where, the Board of Revenue remarks, "the localisation of the Excise Revenue has instilled energy into the administration" of the department.

68. *F and 7. Assessed Taxes.*—The entries here (net £84,000) are for the License Tax in the North-Western Provinces, the only Province in which this tax was in operation in 1877-78.

69. *VI, Provincial Rates, and XXVII, Provincial Contributions.*—It was estimated that the Provincial Governments would contribute £415,100 to the Imperial Treasury from their own independent resources, the main tributaries being Bengal (£281,700), almost wholly for interest on the capital invested in the Provincial Canals and Railways, and the North-Western Provinces (£100,000), on the same account. In the Budget Estimates these contributions were placed under the head "XXVII, Provincial Contributions."

To enable these Governments to bear their new burdens, the Government of Bengal was authorised to impose a Public Works cess (*Bengal Provincial Public Works Act (II), 1877*), and, by Act VII of 1877, the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces was empowered to apply, at his discretion, in payment of charges incurred on account of Canals and Railways declared to be works of general provincial utility, any sum not exceeding one-tenth of the rates levied under the North-Western Provinces Local Rates Act, 1871: the sum actually so applied is expected to be only £28,000. Further, by the North-Western Provinces License Act (VIII), 1877, the Government of the North-Western Provinces was empowered to levy a license tax on trades and dealings, the results of which in 1877-78 are shown, as has been explained, under the preceding Head, "*F Assessed Taxes.*"

The proceeds of the Bengal Public Works Cess Act, 1877, (£185,000) and the North-Western Provinces Amended Local Rates Act, 1877, (£28,000) are shown in the Regular Estimates for 1877-78 under the Head "*VI Provincial Rates.*"

70. The actual contributions to be paid by the Local Governments, whether under the arrangements completed last year, as just described, or under the further arrangements for Famine Insurance, described in the preliminary Resolution, appear in the separate *Abstract Statement of Provincial Revenues and Expenditure No. III*. The entries in that Statement under *1 Interest*, contain the gross amounts payable by the Governments of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh as interest (including the imperial share of profits) on the capital cost of the Provincial Works for which those Governments have accepted responsibility; to ascertain the net charge upon the Local Governments on this account, the net revenue which they receive from the Canals and Railways made over to them, must be deducted from the amount shown under *1 Interest*. The entry opposite to *Famine Insurance* is the total amount which will be paid by the Local Governments, in consequence of the recent legislation as explained in the preliminary Resolution. The effect of the entry of those sums in this way in that *pro forma* Account, is to reduce the Surplus payable to the Provincial Governments by the Imperial Government, or, as the case may be, to increase the Deficit payable by the Provincial Governments to the Imperial Government: the relief to the Imperial Government appears in the General Finance Accounts, Abstracts I and II, only in the shape of less Surplus to pay to the Provincial Governments, or more Deficit to receive from them.

A necessary result of all this is, that the contributions from the Governments of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces shown in the Original Estimates under "*Provincial Contributions*" disappear in the Regular Estimates.

71. It may be mentioned here that, as the Government of Bengal found a difficulty in levying the Provincial Public Works Cess during the first quarter

of 1877-78, the Government of India consented to reduce the gross amount of interest to be contributed by that Government in 1877-78 from £274,700 to £200,000 only: the net amount that will be actually contributed is now estimated at £5,900 less, *viz.*, £194,100.

VII and 9.—Customs.—Revenue more £149,100; Expenditure more £8,700; Net CUSTOMS. Revenue more £136,400; Net Revenue £2,430,000. The net improvements were, in Bengal £214,000 and Bombay £67,000; the failures were in Burmah £21,000, Madras £80,000, and on the Inland Customs Line £44,000. Here, again, the failures in Burmah, Madras, and Upper India, aggregating £125,000, are due entirely to the Famine. The estimate, as a whole, was abnormally low, and the Regular Estimate shows considerable recovery, great prosperity in Bengal having counterbalanced the loss in Madras and Upper India: Bombay has nearly regained its usual condition.

VIII and 10.—Salt.—Revenue more £223,000; Expenditure more £12,300; Net SALT. Revenue more £210,700; Net Revenue £6,035,000. The Net Revenue would have been greater by £165,000 but for the rectification of an erroneous procedure in Madras, where it has been the habit to credit as Revenue, Government Securities deposited by Salt Contractors: if it had not been necessary to make this correction, the Net Revenue would have been £6,200,000. The improvements are as follows:—Bombay £154,000, Bengal £128,000, Inland Customs Line £35,000 (would have been £51,000 but for the cost of certain negotiations with the Native States in Rajputana, and indemnity payments already made to some of them). The defaulters are, Madras £102,000 (but for the transfer already described, there would have been an improvement of £63,000), and Burmah £3,000.

By the Salt Act (XVIII), 1877, which became law on the 27th Decem- CHANGES IN
ber 1877, the duty on Salt consumed in Bombay and Madras was raised from DUTIES.
Rs. 1-13 to Rs. 2-8 a maund; the duty on Salt consumed in Sindh was raised from the special rate of 8 annas to the general rate of Rs. 2-8 a maund; and, simultaneously, the duty in Upper India was reduced from Rs. 3 to Rs. 2-12, and the duty in Bengal from Rs. 3-4 to Rs. 3-2 a maund: some other changes were also made. Although these measures were taken with a view to the eventual equalisation of the Salt Duties throughout India, still they were calculated to produce a temporary net yearly addition to the Revenue of £300,000: it is impossible to say how much of the considerable increase of Revenue this year is due to their operation; the expectation was that little increase would result at first; and it is probable that not much of the excess Revenue is due to the increased rates of duty: but that this Head of Revenue has been exceptionally productive this year.

IX and 11.—Opium.—Revenue more £588,000; Expenditure more £355,000; Net Revenue OPUM.
more £229,000; Net Revenue £6,429,000. Of the improvement, £10,000 is in Bombay and the rest in Bengal.

On the 16th July 1877, the duty on a chest of opium exported from Bom- INCREASE OF
bay was raised by Rs. 50; that is to say, the duty on a chest of opium DUTY.
for export from Bombay was increased, if weighed at Ajmir, from Rs. 625 to Rs. 675, and, if weighed elsewhere, from Rs. 600 to Rs. 650. This measure was adopted in order to prevent the loss of revenue caused by the displacement in China by Malwa opium, of Bengal opium, which, at present prices, yields, on a quantity of opium equal to the contents of a chest of Malwa opium, a net revenue of about Rs. 1,000.

The drought in Upper India extended to Malwa with such disastrous effects FAILURE OF
upon the poppy cultivation there, that the Governor General's Agent, after care- MALWA CROP.
ful personal inspection, does not expect the crop to yield 25,000 chests of opium, which is less than half an average crop. The effect of this anticipated failure has been, for some time past, manifest; the market prices having risen, at Bombay, from Rs. 1,275 for new, and Rs. 1,312 for old opium, to Rs. 1,540 and Rs. 1,590, or by more than 20 per cent.: prices have, indeed, been still higher. In consequence of the stimulus of these high prices, the falling-off in the export of Malwa opium this year has been less than might have been expected; 41,651 chests passed the scales to the end of February, compared with the following corresponding figures:—

1872-73	...	...	39,905	1875-76	...	...	38,418
1873-74	...	...	42,129	1876-77	...	...	46,253
1874-75	...	...	45,281	1877-78	...	...	41,651

Esti- 77-78. Forty-nine thousand five hundred chests of Bengal Opium have been sold during the year, at an average of Rs. 1,266-6-7, yielding £6,268,760, which may be compared with the following figures :—

NUM.	No. of Chests.	Average.			No. of Chests.	Average.		
		Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
1872-73	... 42,675	1,385	11	6	1876-77	... 47,240	1,270	1 11
1873-74	... 42,750	1,265	18	4	1877-78	... 49,500	1,266	6 7
1874-75	... 45,000	1,207	0	4	1878-79	... 55,500		
1875-76	... 45,510	1,259	2	11				

1878. The produce of Bengal Opium in 1876-77 was again abundant the harvest yielding 67,167 chests: thus the stock in hand on the 1st of January 1878 was no less than 102,482 chests. Seeing the large supply thus accumulated, the Government of India, on the 27th April, notified 54,000 chests for sale in the calendar year 1878, leaving for sale in 1879, 48,882 chests of old opium, in addition to the crop of 1877-78 now on the ground. At the same time, the price paid to the cultivators was reduced from Rs. 5 to Rs. 4½ a seer 70° consistence, and the Chutia Nagpur Agency and the Rohini Factory were closed. The cultivators have manifested no unwillingness to accept the reduced price; and, had not the season in Bengal, as in Malwa, been unpropitious, there would probably have been no great contraction of the area under poppy.

X and 12, Stamps.—Revenue more £88,600; Expenditure more £4,800; Net Revenue more £83,800; Net Revenue £2,882,000; being more by £140,000 than the highest net revenue ever before collected. The improvements are as follows: *Assam*, £6,000; *Bengal*, £90,000; the *Punjab*, £25,000; *Burma*, £6,000; *Central Provinces*, £10,000; *North-Western Provinces and Oudh*, £4,000. On the other hand, *Madras* has defaulted by £22,000, and *Bombay* by £30,000. Stores in *England*, too, have cost £3,000 more than was estimated.

The great increase in Bengal is partly accidental, being due to the effects of the Land Registration Act (VII) of 1876, the operation of which will be for the most part temporary: this Act, though not passed for revenue purposes, was estimated to yield £59,000 of *Stamp Revenue*. The failure in the Minor Presidencies is probably due to the Famine.

XI and 13, Mint.—Revenue more £274,000; Expenditure more £12,800; Net Revenue more £231,200; Net Revenue £317,000,—the largest net revenue ever received, with the single exception of the year 1865-66, when a net revenue of £321,793 was recorded.

MANAGE OF The net imports of silver in the first ten months of the year amounted to the enormous sum of £13,115,767; and the still larger sum of £13,695,559 has been actually coined during these ten months. It has been necessary to keep both the Calcutta and Bombay Mints working, for months together, to the utmost of their power, and the exertions of the Mint and Assay Masters and their establishments deserve public acknowledgment. The brunt of the work has fallen upon the Bombay Mint, which has coined during the ten months £9,388,134; the Calcutta Mint has coined £1,307,425.

ADVANCES
INCY
EXT. By the Currency Law, as it stands, the Paper Currency Department is bound to issue notes, convertible on demand into coin, in exchange for all silver bullion, after it has been assayed. The Government has statutory power to interpose any interval which it thinks proper between the assay of the bullion and the issue of notes in exchange therefor; but, although the obligation to make these great advances has caused, this year, considerable inconvenience, and even some anxiety, no such usance has been, hitherto, imposed. Since the end of August, the amount of the currency reserve absorbed in advances upon bullion has always largely exceeded £2,000,000; throughout December and January and the first week of February, the sum thus locked up exceeded £3,000,000; and, at one time, it stood at £3,680,560. At that time, however, the circulation and, therefore, the coin reserve, were so inflated that no uneasiness was felt. The pressure upon the resources of the Currency Department was really greatest on the 15th October, when, although only the more moderate sum of £2,629,884 was outstanding as bullion advances, there remained a coin reserve of only £3,864,473 to support outstanding notes for £12,487,608.

XXI and 30, Miscellaneous.—Revenue more £59,700; Expenditure more £7,400; Net Revenue more £52,300. The only item deserving notice in India is a recovery from the Rangoon Port Fund of a loan of £7,700 which had been written off. The main improve

ment is at home; where the Cinchona produced upon the Government plantations was sold for £27,400 more than was estimated. Regular Statement, 1877

Irrigation.—Revenue more £17,400; Expenditure more £4,900; Net Revenue more £42,500; Net Revenue £51,000. The improvement is mostly in the North-Western Provinces, where the drought was favorable to the revenue under this Head. IRRIGATION.

EXPENDITURE.

1 and XVIII.—Interest.—Expenditure more £101,500; Revenue more £23,500; Net Interest. Expenditure more £78,000; Net Expenditure £5,212,000,

The Home Treasury spent net £7,500 less than the Grant: the whole excess was in India, and is explained entirely by the discount on the loan raised during the year which has been recorded under this Head. It was not formerly the practice to adjust the premium or discount on Loans as Revenue and Expenditure; but this is always now done. Four per cent. Bonds were sold in England during the year for £4,200,000, the premium thereon amounting to £59,000; in India, Four per cent. Promissory Notes were issued for £3,304,780, at an average rate of Rs. 96-6 per

* Net discount outstanding at beginning of 1877-78 ...	£ 53,956
Discount on New Loan ...	119,939
	173,895
Deduct premium obtained in London ...	59,000
	114,895

cent., the discount thereon amounting to £119,939: thus the net discount paid during the year amounted to £60,939. Moreover, the discount in India unadjusted at the beginning of the year exceeded the unadjusted premium in England by £53,956: thus the whole amount adjusted during the year will be £114,895.* The sum of £8,300 has been

paid during the year as interest on loans raised for a temporary purpose, to which reference will again be made.

The following Table contains the usual statistics of the Funded Debt of India:— STATISTICS OF PUBLIC DEBT.

Estimated Debt of the Government of India on the 31st March 1878.

(Sterling and rupees combined on the assumption that £1=Rs. 10.)

	CAPITAL AMOUNT OUTSTANDING.				A year's interest thereon.
	Sterling.	Rupees.	Silver, convertible at the option of the creditors into Sterling at a rate equivalent to 1s. 10½d. (exactly 1s. 10' 53rd.*)—1 Re.	Value in Rupees.	
		9,84,51,700	...	9,84,51,700	54,14,800
	17,200,000	60,03,000	...	17,80,03,000	89,00,150
4½	...	15,44,98,200	...	15,44,98,200	63,52,400
4	42,376,116	47,71,59,935	...	90,09,21,095	3,60,36,843
4	...	...	1,23,06,665	1,23,06,665	4,92,267
3½	...	6,52,000	...	6,52,000	22,800
Nil	20,917	4,25,700	...	6,34,870	Nil.
	59,597,033	73,71,90,535	1,23,06,665	1,34,54,67,530	5,78,19,200

* This assumes the current rate of interest to be four per cent.

Thus the average rate of yearly interest upon the registered debt of India would appear to be 4.29 per cent., whereas the interest to be obtained upon an investment in four per cent. securities of the Government of India is 4.06 or 3.88 per cent., according as the interest is payable in silver in India or in gold in London.

The capital of the Railway Companies and Madras Irrigation Company is £97,298,508, the interest upon which amounting to £4,706,000, is guaran-

Estimated in gold in London from Indian Revenues. The total debt of India therefore of all kinds is as follows:—

Total Debt of India classified according to the standard (gold or silver) by which it is paid and brought to the common standard of silver at the average exchange of the year 1877-78.

	Capital of debt.	Capital of debt, gold bearing debt being converted into silver at the average exchange of 1877-78, Rs 1 = 1s. 8.79d.	A year's interest thereon.	The same, the interest payable in gold being converted into silver at the average exchange of 1877-78, viz., Rs. 1 = 1s. 8.79d.
Interest payable in silver ...		Rs.		Rs.
Ditto ditto in gold ...	Rs. 73,71,00,535	73,71,00,535	Rs. 3,17,76,308	3,17,76,308
Ditto ditto in silver or at the option of the creditor in gold at a rate equivalent to 1s. 10½d. = 1 Re	£59,597,033	68,79,88,836	£2,555,004	2,94,93,896
Interest on Capital of Railway Companies and Madras Irrigation Company.	Rs. 1,23,06,665	1,33,39,442	Rs. 4,92,267 or £46,150	5,33,578
	£97,293,508	1,12,32,15,100	£4,706,000	5,43,26,118
Total Capital Debt	.....	2,56,17,33,013	...	11,61,31,000

According to this table, the average interest per cent. paid upon the whole debt of India is 4.53.

The percentage of the Rupee debt held by Natives of India on the 31st December is estimated from the distribution of the actual payments of interest to have been as follows:—

1869	... 22.50	1874	... 25.24
1870	... 20.25	1875	... 24.77
1871	... 21.74	1876	... 25.30
1872	... 22.62	1877	... 25.68
1873	... 25.31		

Investments by Native States have increased this percentage of late years.

3, *Refunds and Drawbacks*.—The saving of £18,000 is casual, and may not, after all, be realised. The refunds and drawbacks recorded during the last five years average £318,488, so that the latest estimate this year is unusually low.

4, *Land Revenue*.—Excess expenditure £32,400 due to the Famine.

14 and XII, *Post Office*.—Expenditure more £6,700; Revenue more £14,700; Net expenditure less £8,000; Net expenditure £60,000.

This is the smallest net expenditure recorded against the Post Office since the introduction of the system by which official correspondence is carried at specially favorable rates. The net charge is only £5,458 less than in 1876-77; but, then, the extra departmental expenditure in 1877-78 on account of the Famine is estimated at £12,000. Any one forming a judgment upon the finances of the Post Office should bear in mind that the expenditure recorded in 1877-78 includes subsidies paid to the British India Steam Navigation Company (£71,600), and the Euphrates and Tigris Company (£3,300), as well as India's share (£75,000) of the subsidy to the P. and O. Company; altogether £149,600. In a great part of the work done for these payments the Indian Post Office has comparatively little interest: the whole revenue received by India as its share of the postage realised from overland correspondence scarcely covers the cost of territorial conveyance in India. It should also be remembered that official correspondence is now carried at rates which are calculated to yield little or no departmental profit: of the revenue recorded, £ 131,000 is derived from official correspondence. On the other hand, the Post Office enjoys certain privileges, in that the mails are conveyed by the Guaranteed Railways at nominal rates, and that the State Railways are to carry the mails at cost price only.

The progress of the Post Office since 1856, when the uniform $\frac{1}{2}$ anna rate for letters was first introduced, has been remarkable, and at present there is no sign of its ceasing.

		Articles received for delivery.	Revenue from private correspondence.	Post Office	Postage
		No.	£	No.	Miles
1855-56	...	33,286,000	159,052	753	36,313
1876-77	...	122,511,000	518,177	3,852	58,370

15 and AXIII, *Telegraphs*.—Expenditure less £12,500; Revenue more £22,500; Net Expenditure less £35,000. The Net Grant to the Department was £180,000; the Net Expenditure is now expected to be £145,000,—a satisfactory improvement.

The Indo-European Line is a heavy drag upon the departmental finances, to which it contributes this year an expected deficit of £55,000. The Ceylon Line also imposes a considerable annual net charge upon India, from which relief is now being sought: there is no longer any sufficient reason why India should bear this burden for Ceylon. The net expenditure on the Indian lines alone is expected to be only about £85,000.

16, *Administration*.—Expenditure more £44,500. The chief excess is for the offices connected with the Government of India £35,400, and is to be attributed, for the most part, to expenses connected with the Famine, as, for example, the journey of His Excellency the Viceroy and Suite to the famine districts; telegraphic correspondence with Her Majesty's Government; and the appointment of special officers, &c. There is also an excess of £15,800 in *Bombay*, for the cost of a third Commissioner and for the carriage eastwards of coin from the Bombay Mint,—an obligation arising from the concession of convertibility to Currency Notes beyond their own circle. On the other hand, there is a nominal reduction of £6,000 in *England* owing to the transfer of some of the home expenditure to Stationery and Printing.

18 and XII, *Law and Justice* and 19 and XI, *Police*.—Expenditure more £34,600; Revenue less £5,200; Net Expenditure more £39,800. The Famine has obscured the facts about these two Services, part of the expenditure upon which has been transferred to 31 *Famine Relief*; explanations in detail therefore seem useless.

17 and XVI, *Marine*.—Expenditure less £1,000; Revenue more £34,200; Net Expenditure less £38,200. The excess Revenue is in *Bengal* (£39,100), and is due to the great influx of shipping into Calcutta to carry grain to Madras.

21 and XIII, *Education*.—Expenditure less £16,300; Revenue more £8,100; Net Expenditure less £24,400. The largest decreases of net expenditure are in *Bengal* £8,900, and the *North-Western Provinces and Oudh* £6,200.

23, *Stationery and Printing*.—Expenditure more £26,800. Stores bought in England cost more by £22,700 than was expected, and there is an increase of £8,000 in *Madras* attributed to the Famine.

24, *Political*.—Expenditure more £67,200. Of the excess, £10,000 is at the *Home Treasury* and includes three years' charges against India for the China Embassy and a settlement of the account of the Zanzibar Mission, &c. The rest is in India and is due to various frontier arrangements.

25, *Allowances and Assignments*.—The saving is nominal, being due to the substitution of direct assignments of revenue for certain Pagoda payments in the Madras Presidency.

27 and XVIII, *Superannuations, &c.*—Expenditure more £13,300; Revenue more £22,600; Net Expenditure more £20,700; Net Expenditure £1,236,000. The amount credited from the Book Balances of the extinct Military Funds is £297,580, as follows:—

					£
<i>India</i>	...	...	...	...	20,950
<i>Madras</i>	...	...	...	...	189,200
<i>Bombay</i>	...	...	...	...	87,100
TOTAL					297,580

The expenditure for Pensions is increasing, and must continue for some time to increase.

28 & XIX, *Loss and Gain by Exchange*.—Expenditure more £16,000; Revenue more £6,100; Net Expenditure more £9,900. The Original Estimate was that the Secretary of State would raise £12,250,000 by the sale of bills for Rs. 13,85,00,000, the estimated rate of Exchange being Re. 1=1s. 9 23/4d. It is now estimated that £10,432,000 will be obtained by the sale of bills for Rs. 12,04,20,000, the average rate being Re. 1=1s. 8 7/9d. Thus, although the amount entered under *Loss by Exchange* is very nearly what was estimated, this result has been obtained only because the sum remitted has been considerably less than was estimated. The value of Re. 1 measured in gold has proved to be less than was estimated by 44d., or about 2 per cent. Doubtless the estimate made in March last year was rather sanguine.

ti- 78. The strain upon the Indian Treasury, owing to the prolongation of the Famine, compelled the Government of India to ask the Secretary of State, first, to reduce his drafts, and then, for eleven weeks (from the 19th September to the 12th December) to suspend them altogether.

78. The following Statistics relate to the value of silver and the course of the Exchanges during the year:—

	Highest.		Lowest.	
Rate of Exchange on Secretary of State's Bills ...	(1st April)	1s. 9-77d.	(23rd Jan.)	1s. 8-52d.
Price in London of an oz. troy standard Silver ...	(8th Oct.)	55½d.	(21st June)	53½d.
Price in Calcutta of Four per cent. Rupee Security of the Government of India ...	(27th June)	98½	(6th Sept.)	92
Price in London (in Gold) of ditto ditto (enforced) ...	(18th May)	84-12	(28th Nov.)	81½
Price in London of Secretary of State's Four per cent. Sterling Bonds... ..	(30th Aug.)	10½	(3rd May)	100½
Price in Calcutta of a tola (180 grains troy) of 23-Carat Gold ...	(July)	Rs. A. 17 14	(22nd Oct.)	Rs. A. 17 1
Price in Calcutta of a Sovereign ...	(6th Sept.)	11 14	(15th April)	11 4

31, *Famine Relief*.—Expenditure more £3,809,000. The cause of this excess has been already prominently explained. The entry here provides for the adjustments required to place the Governments of *Madras* and *Bombay* in a condition of equilibrium at the end of the year 1877-78: the additions necessary to provide them with moderate opening balances appear only under the Head 37, *Provincial Surpluses*. The Famine has caused large excess expenditure throughout the Civil Administration in the *Madras* and *Bombay* Presidencies; and the Government of India will take over as much of this excess charge as was beyond the resources of the Local Governments: this will be effected by the transfer of sufficient expenditure to the Imperial Head *Famine Relief* from the Provincial Headings *Jails*, *Police*, and, chiefly, *Public Works*. Thus, as already remarked, the entries opposite *Famine Relief* show almost the whole of the expenditure on the Famine in the Civil Departments including *Public Works Ordinary*.

32 and XXII, *The Army*.—Expenditure more £197,400; Revenue more £20,000; Net Expenditure more £177,400. The excess charges on account of the Famine (£200,000) are more than the Estimate (£103,700) by £96,300, and the expenditure from the Home Treasury is expected to exceed the estimate by £117,700, owing to the postponement into 1877-78 of certain payments which, as already explained, the Secretary of State intended to have made in 1876-77.

33 and XXIII, *Public Works Ordinary*.—Expenditure less £91,500; Revenue more £6,500; Net Expenditure less £98,000. This is nominal, owing to the transfer from this Head to 31, *Famine Relief*, of expenditure which exceeded the Public Works expenditure due to the Famine: it was not thought expedient to distribute the adjustment finely over the several Heads affected.

35 and XVI, *Guaranteed Railways*.—Expenditure more £418,800; Revenue more £1,893,800; Net Revenue more £1,445,000. According to the Finance Accounts these undertakings are now expected to yield a Net Revenue of £715,000.

This result is exclusive of the share of the entry under the adjusting Head 29, *Loss by Exchange*, which belongs to the Guaranteed Railways. The guaranteed interest to be paid to the Companies in gold in England is estimated at £4,685,000, which sum enters into the total £5,645,000 shown in the Abstract Statements as the estimated expenditure upon the Guaranteed Railways in 1877-78. Converted at the average rate obtained for the Secretary of State's Bills during the year (1s. 8-79d.), this sum of £4,685,000 becomes Rs. 5,40,80,493, and including £2,200 interest on the Revenue balances of the *Oudh and Rohilkhand* Company, the true total expenditure on the lines becomes Rs. 6,37,10,000, or, in the conventional notation of the Accounts, £6,371,000. The true financial result to India in 1877-78 of the Guaranteed Railways is thus expected to be a net charge of £9,000, being an improvement upon the result similarly calculated from the Budget Estimates of no less than £1,333,000.

Some portion of this improvement is doubtless due to the prolongation of the Famine: the Government of India has repeatedly taken occasion to acknow-
the operations for the

relief of the great population suffering from that calamity. Calculations have been made which indicate that the Famine does not account for more altogether than £600,000 of the excess net earnings of the guaranteed railways during the two years 1876-77 and 1877-78. Regular Estimates, 1877-78.

The following table contains the statistics of these undertakings for the last few years :— STATISTICS OF GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

	1877-78.				1877-78.		1876-77, Estimates.	
	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.		Original Estimate	Latest Estimates		
Miles open	5,346	5,562	5,596	5,812	5,998	6,047	6,037	6,049
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Gross earnings ...	7,510,976	8,320,279	8,931,187	8,966,376	10,885,098	9,279,400	13,147,000	11,210,000
Working expenses ...	4,645,749	4,707,835	4,748,739	4,703,157	5,774,194	4,845,100	6,834,500	5,844,500
Percentage of working expenses on earnings	61·86	56·58	53·17	52·46	53·23	52·21	51·98	52·14
Net Revenue ...	2,861,327	3,612,444	4,182,448	4,262,919	5,110,904	4,434,300	6,312,500	5,365,500
Gain by exchange on capital account	55,473	42,133	78,175	35,593	70,651	33,700	49,500	31,500
TOTAL REVENUE ...	2,919,800	3,654,577	4,260,623	4,298,512	5,181,555	4,468,000	6,362,000	5,397,000
Gross guaranteed interest—								
Paid in India ...	42,115	39,191	36,799	33,414	23,736	26,100	20,600	19,600
Paid at Home*	4,619,219	4,631,531	4,659,755	4,656,880	4,686,751	4,692,000	4,685,000	4,749,000
Total guaranteed Interest (sterling converted at average exchange of the year) ...	4,901,312	5,013,391	5,069,514	5,190,931	5,513,342	5,331,000	5,429,000	5,607,000
Surplus paid to Companies ...	85,395	91,501	427,561	227,251	296,028	400,000	872,000	642,000
Land and Supervision ...	161,056	152,438	55,791	83,313	51,633	78,000	68,000	81,000
Interest on revenue balances...	23,136	26,931	35,613	34,970	34,936	1,000	2,000	2,000
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ...	5,170,899	5,284,261	5,588,112	5,512,465	5,895,931	5,810,000	6,371,000	6,332,000
Net cost to the Public Treasury	2,251,099	1,629,687	1,327,489	1,243,953	714,381	1,342,000	9,000	935,000

It is not too much to say that the enormous increase in the gross earnings of these Railways has taken every one by surprise. In his Financial Statement made on the 15th March last, the Hon'ble Sir John Strachey drew attention prominently to the fact that, for the first time, the gross earnings were expected in 1876-77 to exceed £10,000,000: the sum of £10,885,098 was actually earned in that year. It was estimated that £9,279,400 would be similarly earned in 1877-78: the estimate has now grown to no less than £13,147,000, being an excess in the year of £3,867,600. If this estimate be realised (and there is no reason to doubt that it will be realised), the earnings of these lines in 1877-78 will have increased by 72 per cent. in five years. Meanwhile the percentage of working expenses has not increased but diminished steadily from 61·86 in 1872-73 to 51·98 in 1877-78, which is creditable to the administration of the Companies.

Now that the East Indian and Great Indian Peninsula Companies are earning surplus profits each half-year, the growth of the traffic benefits the State proportionately less than it did. Of the gross earnings this year the unprecedented sum of £871,400, being more than double the estimated amount, will be surrendered to the Companies as surplus profits. But, altogether, the recent history of the Railways constructed by the Guaranteed Indian Companies is exceedingly satisfactory.

The several Railways have contributed to the net increase over the Original Estimates this year as follows :—

	£		£
<i>East Indian Railway</i> ...	859,900	<i>Bombay and Baroda</i> ...	136,500
<i>Great Indian Peninsula</i> ...	348,000*	<i>Eastern Bengal</i> ...	102,500
<i>Sindh, Punjab and Delhi</i> ...	180,000	<i>Oudh and Rohilkhand</i> ...	62,000
<i>Madras Railway</i> ...	161,200	<i>South Indian</i> ...	40,300

ar Esti- This great growth of the traffic upon the *Guaranteed Railways* has been
1877-78. closely bound up with the simultaneous growth of the trade of India, which,
without their assistance, could not have attained its remarkable development.

ON The Madras Irrigation Company causes a charge of £50,000 a year for
I. interest on the £1,000,000 spent by the Company, and the result of its opera-
tions has, till now, been that the working expenses annually exceed the
revenue by a considerable sum.

RAILWAYS. XXXVI and 26, *State Railways*.—Expenditure less £77,000; Revenue less £137,800:
Net Revenue less £60,800. The progress of these lines is as yet slow, and it is observed with
regret that the facts usually fall short of the estimates. The failure this year is attributed to
delay in the opening of the Northern Bengal State Railway, and, elsewhere, to over-sanguine
estimates: sufficient experience has not yet been accumulated to enable the administrators of
these Railways to estimate future results with accuracy.

The gross earnings and working expenses and net traffic receipts of these
Railways are as follows:—

STATE RAILWAYS.

	Miles open.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Net Revenue.	Loss on Working.
		£	£	£	£
1872-73	69	16,533	11,171	5,362	...
1873-74	255	39,914	46,388	..	6,474
1874-75	603	130,986	86,004	44,982	
1875-76	840	289,512	193,485	96,027	
1876-77	968	371,601	283,070	88,531	
1877-78—Budget Estimate	1,567	674,800	48,300	191,800	
1877-78—Regular Estimate	1,567	537,000	400,000	131,000	
1878-79—Budget Estimate	2,150	967,000	704,000	263,000	

It must be borne in mind that the *Guaranteed Lines* have occupied the
main trade arteries of the country, and that it can hardly be expected that the
progress of the *State Railways* should in these the first years of their existence
compare favourably with the *Guaranteed Lines*, many of which have been
in operation for a long series of years.

57 and XXXVII, *Provincial Surpluses and Deficits*.—Expenditure more £230,000; Revenue
less £9,200. The Net Surplus accruing to the Provincial Governments upon the transactions
of the year is thus estimated at £220,800. Of this, £102,900 is a grant from the General
Revenues to the Governments of *Madras* and *Bombay*, to constitute moderate opening balances
available for Provincial Services in 1878-79. The Government of Bengal had a surplus of
£122,300; the Government of the North-Western Provinces a deficit of £25,000, caused
entirely by the Relief operations in those Provinces, the whole charge for which has been accept-
ed by the Local Government.

Productive Public Works.—Expenditure more £1,249,000, of which £863,000 is in India,
and £386,000 in England.

The Excess is in the main due to the Famine. Heavy Expenditure was
necessary to increase the Rolling Stock of the Railways, in order that they
might be properly equipped for their work: and extensive operations were under-
taken in order to provide useful labour for the people dependent upon the State
for their daily food.

Of the total expenditure of £4,877,000, £869,000 was spent on Irrigation
and Navigation works, and £4,008,000 on Railways. The principal Irrigation
Works and Railways under construction were as follows:—

CANALS.	Cost in the year.	Cost to end of the year.	CANALS.	Cost in the year.	Cost to end of the year.
	£	£		£	£
Orissa ...	259,000	4,407,000	Western Jumna ...	89,000	583,000
Midnapur ...			Bari Doab ...	22,000	1,548,000
Soane ...			Sirhind ...	225,000	1,085,000
Ganges ...	285,000	4,959,000	Godavery Works ...	37,000	798,000
Agra ...					
Lower Ganges					
RAILWAYS.			RAILWAYS.		
Punjab Northern ...	308,000	2,717,000	Neemuch ...	205,000	940,000
Indus Valley ...	1,351,000	5,050,000	Sindhia ...	212,000	459,000
Northern Bengal ...	439,000	1,569,000	Holkar ...	89,000	1,297,000
Tirhut ...	94,000	507,000	Wardha Valley ...	22,000	477,000

The deficit of Revenue compared with the Whole Expenditure of the year is expected to exceed the estimated deficit by £4,058,300. It has been shown that the opening balance was larger than the Estimate by £2,776,865, of which £1,000,000 was borrowed just before instead of just after the beginning of the year. The amount to be added to the balances £535,335 falls short of the estimated amount £823,400 by £288,065, which sum with £3,770,235 obtained by increasing the remaining net obligations of the State will supply the deficit of Revenue. Regular Estimates, 1877-78
WAYS AND MEANS

According to the original arrangement, a net sum of £6,500,000 was to be borrowed in the year. This sum has been raised to £7,254,000, so that all the additional financial difficulties of the year have been apparently met with an addition of less than three-quarters of a million to the Funded Debt in excess of what was originally contemplated. This, however, is not a complete view of the case: not only was an unestimated million borrowed, as has been seen, immediately before the year opened, but the capital transactions with the *Railway Companies* leave the Public Debt to them just one million larger than it was expected to be. On the other hand, the net *Loans to Native States, &c.*, have exceeded the Estimate by £416,000, which excess is much more than explained by the loans to Mysore and Gwalior, already described, some portion of which, indeed, still remains to be taken. The net sum to be added to the Public Debt during the year (including in this category the capital transactions with the Guaranteed Railway Companies and the loan transactions with Native States, &c.) is in excess of Estimate by £1,344,900, to which, if the £1,000,000 borrowed in March 1877 be added, the sum of £2,344,900 results as the real addition to the Debt on account of the prolongation of the Famine. So far, however, as the Estimates of the current year are concerned, the excess deficit of £4,058,300 has been thus supplied:—

	£
Borrowed	1,344,900
From the Public Balances	288,065
From other Debt Heads	2,425,335

Of this last item (£2,425,335) the Local Funds supplied an excess surplus of £425,000, and the remaining £2,000,335 is spread over the various deposit and remittance transactions. The closing balances in the Home and Indian Treasuries are now estimated at £16,000,000, *viz.*, £14,734,600 in India, and £1,265,400 in the Home Treasury.

In October 1877 the pressure upon the resources of the Government of India was so great, that it became necessary to obtain some temporary assistance for the Treasury; £565,145 was, accordingly, borrowed for short terms at rates of interest varying from 5 to 7 per cent. All these loans have now been repaid; the sum of £8,300 represents the interest upon them. TEMPORARY LO.

BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1878-79.

In the following Table, the *Budget Estimates, 1878-79*, are compared with the *Regular Estimates, 1877-78*:—

	Regular Estimates, 1877-78.	Budget Estimates, 1878-79.	Better.	Worse.
	£	£	£	£
Opening Balance	15,464,665	16,000,000	535,335	...
Revenue	58,682,000	63,250,000	4,568,000	...
Other Receipts	71,216,000	59,850,000	...	11,366,000
Expenditure	66,980,000	65,649,000	1,341,000	...
Other Disbursements	62,372,665	58,151,000	3,421,665	...
Closing Balance	16,000,000	14,600,000	...	1,500,000
Deficit of Revenue as compared with whole Expenditure	8,308,300	2,399,000	5,909,000	...
Less invested in Productive Public Works	4,877,000	4,555,000	322,000	...
Remaining Deficit	3,431,000	...	...	...
Surplus	...	2,156,000	5,587,000	...
Deficit of Revenue as compared with whole Expenditure	8,308,000	2,399,000	5,909,000	...
Excess of Other Receipts as compared with Other Disbursements	8,843,335	899,000	.....	7,944,335
Addition to the Public Balances	535,335	...	...	...

The Regular Estimates for 1877-78 show a gross Revenue of £58,682,000; the Budget Estimates for 1878-79 produce a gross Revenue of £63,250,000, being an improvement of £4,568,000, of which £2,654,000 is due to the incorporation of Local Funds, the transactions of which have hitherto been recorded separately; £929,000* (net) to new taxation and the temporary incidental increase of the duties upon *Salt*, and £985,000 to other causes. As the Land Revenue for collection in 1878-79 is estimated to exceed the amount collected in 1877-78 by £1,968,000, the Estimates of Revenue as a whole are, *prima facie*, moderate.

The Regular Estimates of 1877-78 point to a gross expenditure of £66,990,000 and to an Ordinary Expenditure of £62,113,000. The Grants for the service of 1878-79 aggregate £65,649,000, those for the ordinary services amounting to £61,094,000. For comparative purposes, however, it is more convenient to eliminate the Famine Expenditure altogether. The Famine Expenditure in 1877-78 is £5,234,000 upon the Civil Estimates, and £200,000 upon those of the Army, total £5,434,000; the Grants for Famine Expenditure in 1878-79 are £500,000 upon the Civil Estimates and £55,000 upon the Army Estimates, total £555,000. Thus, excluding all plainly distinguishable recorded expenditure on Famine, the Regular Estimates point to a Grand Total Ordinary Expenditure in 1877-78 of £56,679,000, whilst the Grants for 1878-79 aggregate £60,544,400, showing an increase of £3,865,000, of which £2,832,100 is explained by the incorporation of the expenditure from Local Funds, and £54,000 is for the cost of collecting the License Tax. The great estimate of £3,000,000 for *Loss by Exchange* would alone account for an excess of £1,384,000 over the Regular Estimate. Compared with the present year, therefore, the Grants for the ordinary service of next year are, *prima facie*, reasonable and moderate.

The following are the detailed explanations of the differences between the Budget Estimates and the Regular Estimates of 1877-78:—

REVENUE.

I, Land Revenue.—Increase £1,968,000. The Land Revenue of 1877-78 was depressed by the famine.

An ordinary year's land revenue being now about £21,400,000, the estimate for 1878-79 (£22,071,000) includes nearly £700,000 arrears: and this is not perhaps too sanguine an estimate. It cannot indeed be predicted confidently that, even if the season proves favourable, the *Madras* Presidency will not only resume its usual productiveness, but be able to make good much of its recoverable arrears; but in *Upper India* there will probably be no difficulty in collecting the arrears.

II, Tributes.—More £10,000. Owing to the Drought, the State of Búndí will probably not be able to pay till next year its tribute due in 1877-78.

III and 5, Forest.—Revenue more £53,000; Expenditure more £29,000; Net Revenue more £24,000; Net Revenue £203,000; a large recovery is expected in the *North-Western Provinces and Oudh* for sleepers supplied to State Railways. The estimate seems moderate.

IV and 6, Excise.—Revenue more £218,000; Expenditure less £4,000; Net Revenue more £252,000; Net Revenue £2,654,000; being by far the largest Net Excise Revenue yet obtained.

Of the increase, £142,900 is due to the anticipated return of prosperity in the Minor Presidencies; the estimates of Revenue there are moderate. There is,

* Gross				£
<i>Assessed Taxes, 1878-79</i>	...	...	...	765,000
<i>Provincial Rates</i>	...	...	...	449,000
<i>Salt Duty</i>	...	...	...	300,000
				<hr/>
Less obtained in 1877-78—				1,514,000
				<hr/>
				£
<i>Assessed Taxes</i>	...	...	...	90,000
<i>Provincial Rates</i>	...	...	...	213,000
<i>Salt (say)</i>	...	...	...	50,000
				<hr/>
				353,000
				<hr/>
Less Customs Duties now remitted				1,161,000
				<hr/>
Net increase, 1878-79				929,000

moreover, a special item of £50,000 at *Bombay*—the expected result of the enforcement of the treaty obligations of the Baroda State in respect to opium. At present opium is so freely smuggled through or from Baroda into the neighbouring British territory, that the Revenue obtained upon the consumption of opium there is nominal, although the drug is more freely used in Kattywar and Cutch than in any other part of India excepting Assam. As compared with previous years, the bulk of the improvement is in *Bengal*, *Burma*, the *Central Provinces*, and *Assam*. The growing prosperity of the country, and the firm ground of results attained this year, justify these estimates: the improvement manifested in them illustrates the advantage of provincial responsibility for such revenues.

I and 7, Assessed Taxes.—Revenue more £675,000; Expenditure more £48,000; Net Revenue more £627,000: Net Revenue £711,000.

This is the estimated produce of the License Tax imposed by Act II of 1878 (*Imperial Council*), Act I of 1878 (*Bengal Council*), and the corresponding legislation, accomplished or expected, in the Bombay and Madras Councils.

I and 8, Provincial Rates.—Revenue more £3,031,000; Expenditure more £48,000; Net Revenue more £2,983,000.

This comprises the proceeds of the new taxation imposed by the Bengal Public Works Cess Act, 1877 (maximum half anna in the rupee— $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.—rental), and the several Local Rates Acts III, IV, and V, 1878 (two per cent. on Land Revenue), as well as the rates hitherto accounted for separately as Local Funds. These last-mentioned rates are balanced by the following expenditure hitherto recorded under Local Funds and now, for the first time, incorporated in the General Accounts:—

	£
3.—Refunds and Drawbacks	17,400
4.—Land Revenue	443,700
6.—Excise	800
7.—Provincial Rates	43,400
12.—Post Office...	33,200
15.—Minor Departments	211,600
16.—Law and Justice	100
17.—Police	244,600
19.—Education	276,500
21.—Medical	66,100
22.—Stationery and Printing	200
23.—Political	100
26.—Superannuation, &c.	100
28.—Miscellaneous	98,300
Public Works, Ordinary	1,401,100
TOTAL	£2,832,100

The New Rates are expected to yield, in 1878-79, as follows:—

	£
Bengal (<i>Public Works Cess Act II of 1877</i>)	345,000
North-Western Provinces and Oudh (<i>Acts III and IV of 1877</i>)	55,000
Punjab (<i>Act V of 1877</i>)	49,000
TOTAL	£ 449,000

The New Rates will not be levied in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh till the new agricultural year, which begins in September. In 1879-80, and thereafter, these rates will yield, in those Provinces, £55,000 more.

Thus the expected License Tax and the New Rates together are expected to yield this year gross £1,214,000 and net, say, £1,150,000. Both taxes have been surrendered to the Provincial Governments, and the Abstract Statement

Esti- No. III shows that these Governments are to pay to the Imperial Treasury in 1878-79. 1878-79 in respect thereof as follows:—

	£
Famine Insurance	776,500
Interest on Capital invested in Provincial Canals and Railways	611,300
Total ...	1,387,800
Less net profits on Canals and Railways:—	
<i>Bengal</i>	£ 78,400
<i>North-Western Provinces and Oudh</i>	„ 181,400
	259,800

Remaining Net new burden to be borne by the Provincial Governments in 1878-79 with the assistance of the New Taxes	1,128,000
---	-----------

If to this be added the sum of the new retrenchments exacted (£189,800), it would appear that the total relief obtained by this means is £1,317,000.

VII and 9, Customs.—Revenue less £150,000; Expenditure less £1,000; Net Revenue less £146,000; Net Revenue £2,284,000.

As first prepared, these Estimates showed a gross improvement of £82,000; but, as explained in the prefixed Resolution, the Government has resolved to abolish the long-condemned sugar duties levied upon the *Inland Customs Line*, and to remit the duties upon the coarser qualities of *Cotton Yarns and Piece-goods, Railway Materials*, and a number of articles, each producing only a small amount of revenue.

The estimated reduction is as follows:—

	£
Sugar duties	155,000
Coarse cotton yarns and piece-goods	26,000
Railway materials	11,000
Miscellaneous items	40,000
	<hr/> 232,000

The remaining Net Customs Duty (£2,284,000) is only £5,000 less than the Net Customs Revenue of 1876-77.

The Net Customs Revenue of late years has been—

	£
1872-73	2,473,515
1873-74	2,444,632
1874-75	2,491,067
1875-76	2,535,776
1876-77	2,289,115
1877-78	2,430,000

The depression in 1876-77 is mainly due to the reforms of the 5th August 1875 (*Indian Tariff Act VIII of 1875*). Apparently, the Revenue has already completely recovered from the effects of the sacrifices then made, though they were estimated at £308,000.

VIII and 10, Salt.—Revenue more £217,000; Expenditure less £11,000; Net Revenue more £258,000; Net Revenue £6,293,000.

It has been explained that the revenue of 1877-78 has been accidentally reduced by £165,500 owing to the correction of an erroneous practice at *Madras*; otherwise, the revenue during the current year would have been £165,000 more, and the estimated improvement next year £165,000 less, or only £93,000 in all. The readjustment of the Salt Duties by Act XVIII of 1877 was expected to result in a net addition of £300,000 to the revenue, but little of which is believed to have been realised in 1877-78. Nevertheless, only a moderate part of the £300,000 has been added to the estimated revenue of 1877-78, because the amount of that revenue is quite unprecedented, and it does not seem prudent, for the present, to reckon upon it as permanent.

IX and 11, Opium.—Revenue less £948,000; Expenditure less £469,000; Net Revenue less £479,000: Net Revenue £6,000,000. The Estimates and Accounts of late years have been as follows:— Budget Estimates, 1878

			NUMBER OF CHESTS			NET REVENUE.	
			* Sold at Calcutta.	Paid duty for export from Bombay.	TOTAL.	Estimated.	Obtained.
						£	£
1874-75	...	...	45,000	49,561	94,561	5,500,000	6,215,083
1875-76	...	...	45,510	41,804	87,314	5,750,000	6,252,860
1876-77	...	...	47,210	49,786	97,026	6,000,000	6,280,813
1877-78	...	...	49,500	44,000	93,500	6,250,000	6,479,000
1878-79	...	...	55,500	27,500	83,000	6,000,000	...

It has been already stated that, owing to the drought, the present harvest in Malwa is likely to fail to such an extent that local authorities expect less than half a crop. This explains the low estimate of chests for export from Bombay. Under the circumstances, the Government has advertised 60,000 chests of Bengal Opium for sale in the calendar year 1879, being 6,000 chests more than the provision of 1878. It has seemed prudent to reduce the Estimate of *Net Opium Revenue* below the standard of 1877-78, which was the highest recent Estimate; but it is hoped that, notwithstanding the failure in Malwa, at least £6,000,000 of net revenue will be obtained. The crop in the Bengal Presidency is reported to be also deficient, while the reduction of the price paid to the cultivators will tell throughout the year, instead of during half the year only as in 1877-78; so that the expenditure is likely to be less than during the last two years.

X and 12, Stamps.—Revenue less £8,000; Expenditure more £21,000: Net Revenue less £29,000: Net Revenue £2,867,000. The excess expenditure is for stores at Home. In view of the exceptional cause for an improvement of £50,000 in *Bengal* in 1877-78, it has seemed imprudent to estimate for any further growth of the Revenue.

XI and 13, Mint.—Revenue less £260,000; Expenditure less £22,000: Net Revenue less £247,000: Net Revenue £10,000.

The great influx of silver bullion in 1877-78 is doubtless, to a great extent, due to the large sums that it has been necessary to borrow: the same cause will not, it is hoped, be in operation next year, and there is no reason to expect that the imports of silver will be repeated upon their recent scale.

XXVII, Provincial Contributions.—Revenue less £8,000. This Head disappears owing to the incorporation of the Local Funds in the General Accounts.

EXPENDITURE.

1, 2, and XVII, Interest.—Expenditure more £175,000; Revenue more £26,000: Net Expenditure more £149,000; Net Expenditure £5,719,000. Provision is made for a full year's interest on the amounts borrowed and lent during the current year and for the loan operations of the coming year; also for the usual increase of payments to the Civil Service Funds.

3, Refunds.—Expenditure more £36,000. The entry under this Head in 1877-78 is unusually small. The grant for next year (£324,000) is for the normal amount, including £17,400 from the Local Funds now incorporated.

4, Land Revenue.—Increase £392,000; £443,700 is incorporated for payments to village officers, heretofore recorded under Local Funds. The balance of decrease is owing to settlement operations diminishing in the North-Western Provinces, and because some famine expenditure fell upon this Head in Bombay in 1877-78.

14 and XXII, Post Office.—Expenditure more £11,000; Revenue more £31,000; Net Expenditure more £10,000; Net Expenditure £72,000, of which £33,200 is Expenditure for the District Posts, heretofore recorded under Local Funds. If all things be considered, this Estimate is the most favorable ever presented.

15 and XXIII, Telegraph.—Expenditure more £31,000; Revenue less £4,000; Net Revenue less £35,000. The same Grant of Net £180,000, which was made for this year, has been repeated for next year.

17, Minor Departments.—Expenditure more £226,000, of which £215,000 has been hitherto recorded under Local Funds; the rest is for some increase in the cost of Horse-breeding Operations chiefly for military purposes.

Budget Estimates, 1878-79. 18 and XIV, *Law and Justice*.—Expenditure more £16,000; Revenue more £8,000; Net Expenditure more £8,000; Net Expenditure £2,461,000. The Expenditure this year is affected by the Famine.

19 and XV, *Police*.—Expenditure more £244,000; Revenue less £7,000; Net Expenditure more £251,000, of which £244,600 is imported from Local Funds.

20 and XVI, *Marine*.—Expenditure more £30,000; Revenue less £35,000; Net Expenditure more £65,000; Net Expenditure £373,000. As has already been explained, the Revenue collected at Calcutta this year was exceptional; the increase next year is for the construction of a Steam-vessel for the Marine Surveys.

21 and XVII, *Education*.—Expenditure more £290,000; Revenue more £1,000; Net Expenditure more £289,000; imported from Local Funds £276,500.

23, *Medical*.—Expenditure more £42,000; imported from Local Funds £66,100. The saving is in Bengal, where the Local Government is taking vigorous measures to enforce economy.

24, *Stationery and Printing*.—Expenditure less £11,000; the Expenditure in 1877-78 was swollen by the Famine.

25, *Political*.—Expenditure less £31,000. The reduction is in England, where several exceptional items caused an abnormal expenditure this year.

26 and XIX, *Superannuations*.—Expenditure less £14,000; Revenue less £22,000; Net Expenditure more £8,000; a normal increase to the grant, which may, perhaps, prove too small. The gross figures this year are swollen by the retirement of the junior subscribers to the Bombay Medical Retiring Fund.

29 and XX, *Exchange*.—Expenditure more £1,384,000. Revenue less £1,000. Net Expenditure more £1,383,000.

The sum of £17,000,000 must be remitted in 1878-79 for the supply of the Home Treasury; it is estimated that this will cost Rs. 20,00,00,000, being at the rate of 1s. 8½d. The rate for the adjustment of transactions between the Indian and Imperial Governments has been fixed by the Secretary of State at 1s. 9d.

30 and XXI, *Miscellaneous*.—Expenditure more £76,000; Revenue less £77,000. Imported from Local Funds £93,300. *The decrease of Revenue is chiefly at the Home Treasury, where there have been exceptional receipts in 1877-78.

31, *Famine Relief*.—The Government of Madras estimates that £500,000 may be spent in 1878-79 on famine operations.

32, *The Army*.—Expenditure less £636,000; Revenue less £17,000; Net Expenditure less £619,000. Net Grant £14,905,000. Of this considerable saving, £225,100 (net) is in India and the rest is in England. The extra cost of the Army attributed to the Famine this year is £200,000; for next year it is only £55,000; this accounts for £145,000 of the saving in India; the rest is due to the expenditure having been swollen this year by other exceptional causes. The saving at the Home Treasury is entirely in Stores, the Grant for expenditure on Stores being much lower than has been usual lately.

34 and XXIII, *Public Works, Ordinary*.—Expenditure more £1,839,000; Revenue less £10,000; Net Expenditure more £1,849,000; transferred from Local Funds £1,401,000. Of the remaining £448,000, a considerable sum is nominal, owing to the adjustment of the Expenditure in 1877-78 in connection with the Famine as already described. £189,900 is in Bengal, the Lieutenant-Governor having determined to spend some of the balances at credit of his Government; this amount is balanced by a corresponding entry on the Revenue side under *Provincial Deficits*: £70,800 is in the Imperial Expenditure, including provision for a costly dredger for the harbour at Kurrachee.

35 and XXV, *Guaranteed Railways*.—Expenditure less £154,000; Revenue less £965,000; Net Expenditure more £811,000; Net Expenditure by the Accounts £94,000. True Net Expenditure, as shewn in the Table in the Review of the Regular Estimates, £935,000, or £926,000 more than this year.

It does not seem safe to count upon a repetition next year of the signal prosperity of the current year. The estimate is for a less favourable result than that obtained even in 1876-77, when the net cost to the State was £714,384; but, in that year, only £296,000 was surrendered to the Companies as Surplus Profits, whereas in 1878-79 the Government expect to pay £641,900 as such profits.

36 and XXVI, *State Railways*.—Revenue more £430,000; Expenditure more £298,000; Net Revenue better £132,000, which seems moderate, considering the large capital expenditure that is being incurred.

38, *Productive Public Works*.—Net loss £322,000, the expenditure this year having been accidentally swollen by the Famine; indeed, the Government of India can hardly undertake with confidence to provide yearly even 4½ millions for expenditure on Productive

Public Works. Of the whole grant, £4,555,000, £3,555,000 will be spent upon Railways and £1,000,000 on Canals, as follows:—

Budget
mates, 18

CANALS.	In the year.	To the end of the year.	CANALS.	In the year.	To the end of the year.
	£	£		£	£
Bari Doab ...	15,000	1,553,000	Ganges, Lower		
Sirhind ...	230,000	1,315,000	Ganges, and Agra	260,000	...
Western Jumna ...	96,000	669,000	Soane, Orissa, and		
			Midnapur ...	275,000	...
			Bombay Works ...	60,000	...
			Madras ...	60,000	...
RAILWAYS.			RAILWAYS.		
Punjab Northern ...	513,000	3,230,000	Neemuch	235,000	1,176,000
Indus Valley ...	560,000	5,610,000	Sindia ...	249,000	708,000
Northern Bengal ...	312,000	1,628,000	Holkar ...	56,000	1,353,000
Tirhut ...	60,000	515,000	Wardha Valley ...	1,000	478,000
Patna and Gya ...	180,000	180,000	Chattisgarh ...	100,000	120,000
Cawnpore and Farakh-			Dhond and Manmar	260,000	758,000
abad ...	150,000	150,000			
Rajputana ...	94,000	2,862,000			
Western Rajputana ...	582,000	999,000			

Thus, again, the comparatively unproductive expenditure mounts up to the large sum of £1,169,000. The Public Works Department estimate that there still remains to be spent on these works as follows:—

	£
Western Jumna Re-alignment ...	286,000
Indus Valley Railway ...	700,000
Punjab Northern ...	680,000
Total ...	1,666,000

When this is spent, the cost of these works will have been as follows:—

	£
Western Jumna Re-alignment ...	955,000
Indus Valley Railway ...	6,310,000
Punjab Northern Railway ...	2,900,000
Total ...	11,175,000

XXIV and 34, *Irrigation*.—Revenue more £13,000; Expenditure more £14,000; Net Revenue more £29,000; Net Revenue £80,000. The improvement is in *Bengal*, where the *Soane* Canals are expected to yield increased revenue.

XXVIII and 37, *Provincial Deficits and Surpluses*.—The Provincial Governments are expected to incur a net deficit of £238,000; that is to say, they will expend that sum out of their balances; this amount will appear in the General Account under the appropriate Heads of Services, and must be made good by the Provincial Governments, whose payment to the Imperial Treasury will appear under this Head.

It remains now only to speak of the Estimates of Ways and Means for WAYS AND MEANS the service of 1878-79. The little abstract in the right hand corner of Statement No. IV shows that, besides the deficit of Revenue which, as has been seen, is estimated at £2,399,000, the Government is called upon to provide for the repayment to the extinct Military Funds of the sum of £281,000 for which credit is taken as Revenue; to find £600,000 net for advances to Native States, Municipalities, Port Trusts, &c.; and, lastly, to repay £1,000,000 Railway Capital to the Guaranteed Companies. Thus the net requirements of the year in excess of the Revenue amount to £4,280,000. Towards meeting this demand the Government is prepared to submit to a reduction by £1,500,000 of the Public Balance, and to content itself with an estimated balance on the 31st March 1879 of only £14,500,000, *viz.*, £13,069,200 in *India* and £1,430,800 in the *Home Treasury*. The amount is rather small, but if the year is prosperous it may turn out to be larger. Some anticipated petty receipts raise the expected assets of the Government, including the £1,500,000 taken from the balances, to £1,780,000; there remains still wanting £2,500,000; and for this sum resort must probably be had to the money market during the year. The Government is not at present prepared to announce how, or when, or where it will invite subscriptions for this sum.

The Estimates of 1878-79 thus show a surplus on the ordinary account of £2,156,000, or omitting the credit of £281,000, from the Military Funds, which, as has just been said, must first be borrowed before it is credited as Revenue, a surplus of £1,875,000. The expected arrears of land revenue, £671,000, exceed by £116,000 the £555,000 which is provided on account of the Famine. Deducting this sum, the net surplus becomes £1,759,000. There is, happily, no deduction to be made in respect of the loan operations of the year; for provision is made upon the estimates for the remittance in full of all the requirements of the Home Treasury. So far, it would seem that, besides supplying the whole £1,500,000 wanted for Famine insurance, a surplus of £259,000 remains. But it must be once more remarked that of the £4,555,000 set down for Productive Public Works, £1,169,000 is allotted for works which do not in fact comply with the condition of being truly productive. These dead-weight obligations are now, however, approaching liquidation. Of the whole estimated cost of the Frontier Line, of Railway and the re-alignment of the Western Jumna Canal (£11,175,000) there will remain, it is hoped, after the end of 1878-79, only £1,666,000 to spend. Meanwhile, it is clear that, favorable in many respects as the present Estimates appear, the country has not been required by the measures of taxation recently adopted to make any unnecessary sacrifices for the Public Weal.

In an appendix will be found some interesting Financial and Commercial Statistics illustrating the economical history and condition of India during the period covered by this Statement.

By order of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council.

R. B. CHAPMAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 13th March 1878.

STATEMENTS.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE GOVERNMENT

Estimate.

REVENUE.	ACCOUNTS, 1876-77.	BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1877-78.	REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1877-78.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.	BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1878-79.	BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1878-79 COMPARED WITH REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1877-78.	
							Increase.	Decrease.
CIVIL.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
I.—LAND REVENUE ...	19,857,162	20,940,800	20,103,000	...	837,800	22,071,000	1,968,000	...
II.—TRIBUTES ...	694,934	697,900	695,000	...	2,900	705,000	10,000	...
III.—FOREST ...	598,687	579,200	629,000	49,800	...	682,000	53,000	...
IV.—EXCISE ...	2,523,045	2,561,700	2,502,000	...	59,700	2,750,000	248,000	...
V.—ASSESSED TAXES ...	310	...	90,000	90,000	...	765,000	675,000	...
VI.—PROVINCIAL RATES ...	...	...	213,000	213,000	...	3,316,000	3,103,000	...
VII.—CUSTOMS ...	2,483,345	2,486,900	2,630,000	143,100	...	2,480,000	...	150,000
VIII.—SALT ...	6,304,658	6,343,000	6,566,000	223,000	...	6,813,000	247,000	...
IX.—OPIUM ...	9,122,460	8,610,000	9,198,000	588,000	...	8,250,000	...	948,000
X.—STAMPS ...	2,838,628	2,896,400	2,985,000	88,600	...	2,977,000	...	8,000
XI.—MINT ...	258,854	175,000	449,000	274,000	...	180,000	...	269,000
XII.—POST OFFICE ...	794,328	825,900	841,000	15,100	...	872,000	31,000	...
XIII.—TELEGRAPH ...	341,227	315,500	338,000	22,500	...	334,000	...	4,000
XIV.—LAW AND JUSTICE ...	789,828	842,700	815,000	...	27,700	823,000	8,000	...
XV.—POLICE ...	64,277	70,000	76,000	6,000	...	69,000	...	7,000
XVI.—MARINE ...	233,179	201,900	236,000	34,100	...	201,000	...	35,000
XVII.—EDUCATION ...	105,516	101,900	110,000	8,100	...	111,000	1,000	...
XVIII.—INTEREST ...	536,281	512,500	536,000	23,500	...	562,000	26,000	...
XIX.—SUPERANNUATION CONTRI- BUTIONS ...	607,242	597,400	620,000	22,600	...	598,000	...	22,000
XX.—GAIN BY EXCHANGE ...	51,649	37,900	44,000	6,100	...	43,000	...	1,000
XXI.—MISCELLANEOUS ...	411,025	279,300	339,000	59,700	...	262,000	...	77,000
TOTAL ...	48,616,625	49,075,900	50,015,000	939,100	...	54,864,000	4,849,000	...
XXII.—ARMY ...	925,473	892,000	912,000	20,000	...	895,000	...	17,000
XXIII.—PUBLIC WORKS, ORDY.	198,371	199,500	206,000	6,500	...	196,000	...	10,000
XXIV.—IRRIGATION ...	523,100	551,600	599,000	47,400	...	642,000	43,000	...
XXV.—GUARANTEED RAILWAYS	5,181,555	4,468,200	6,362,000	1,893,800	...	5,397,000	...	965,000
XXVI.—STATE RAILWAYS ...	371,691	674,800	537,000	...	137,800	967,000	430,000	...
XXVII.—PROVL. CONTRIBUTIONS	45,894	415,100	8,000	...	407,100	...	...	8,000
XXVIII.—ADJUSTING RECEIPTS FROM PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS (PRO- VINCIAL DEFICITS) ...	159,568	33,800	43,000	9,200	...	289,000	246,000	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	56,022,277	56,310,900	58,682,000	2,371,100	...	63,260,000	4,568,000	...
DEFICIT ...	2,182,778	621,700	3,431,000	2,809,300	...	...	...	3,431

PORT WILLIAM;
 FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT,
The 15th March 1878

EDWARD GAY,
Deputy Comptroller General

OF INDIA IN INDIA AND IN ENGLAND.
1878-79.

EXPENDITURE.	ACCOUNTS, 1876-77.	BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1877-78.	REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1877-78.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.	BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1878-79.	BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1878- COMPARED WITH KNOWN ESTIMATES, 1877-78.	
							INCREASE.	DECREASE.
CIVIL.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1.—INTEREST ON DEBT ...	5,408,655	5,646,500	5,748,000	101,500	...	5,909,000	161,000	...
2.—INTEREST, OTHER ACCOUNTS ...	394,514	359,600	358,000	...	1,800	372,000	14,000	...
3.—REFUNDS AND DRAWBACKS ...	291,106	306,000	288,300	...	18,000	324,000	36,000	...
4.—LAND REVENUE ...	2,504,611	2,506,600	2,539,000	32,400	...	2,961,000	422,000	...
5.—FOREST ...	436,181	418,300	450,000	31,700	...	479,000	29,000	...
6.—EXCISE ...	90,693	107,100	100,000	...	7,100	96,000	...	4,000
7.—ASSESSED TAXES ...	...	...	6,000	6,000	...	54,000	48,000	...
8.—PROVINCIAL RATES ...	...	...	...	...	...	43,000	43,000	...
9.—CUSTOMS ...	194,230	193,300	200,000	6,700	...	196,000	...	4,000
10.—SALT ...	488,480	518,700	531,000	12,300	...	520,000	...	11,000
11.—OPIUM ...	2,841,047	2,360,000	2,719,000	359,000	...	2,250,000	...	469,000
12.—STAMPS ...	96,266	98,200	103,000	4,800	...	124,000	21,000	...
13.—MINT ...	130,601	89,200	132,000	42,800	...	110,000	...	22,000
14.—POST OFFICE ...	859,783	894,300	901,000	6,700	...	942,000	41,000	...
15.—TELEGRAPH ...	473,127	495,500	483,000	...	12,500	514,000	31,000	...
16.—ADMINISTRATION ...	1,474,095	1,423,200	1,468,000	44,800	...	1,463,000	...	5,000
17.—MINOR DEPARTMENTS ...	320,138	322,800	324,000	1,200	...	550,000	226,000	...
18.—LAW AND JUSTICE ...	3,275,821	3,294,400	3,300,000	5,600	...	3,299,000	...	1,000
19.—POLICE ...	2,158,032	2,095,000	2,124,000	29,000	...	2,368,000	244,000	...
20.—MARINE ...	699,584	544,700	544,000	...	700	574,000	30,000	...
21.—EDUCATION ...	730,013	741,300	725,000	...	16,300	1,015,000	290,000	...
22.—ECCLESIASTICAL ...	163,866	166,600	159,000	...	7,600	164,000	5,000	...
23.—MEDICAL ...	596,887	598,900	605,000	6,100	...	647,000	42,000	...
24.—STATIONERY AND PRINTING ...	443,776	414,200	441,000	26,800	...	430,000	...	11,000
25.—POLITICAL ...	505,228	396,000	463,000	67,000	...	432,000	...	31,000
26.—ALLOWANCES AND ASSIGNMENTS ...	1,672,543	1,673,500	1,663,000	...	10,500	1,655,000	...	8,000
27.—CIVIL FURLOUGH ALLOWANCES ...	235,990	238,100	233,000	...	5,100	233,000	...	...
28.—SUPERANNUATIONS ...	1,798,569	1,812,700	1,856,000	43,300	...	1,842,000	...	14,000
29.—LOSS BY EXCHANGE ...	2,181,611	1,600,000	1,616,000	16,000	...	3,000,000	1,384,000	...
30.—MISCELLANEOUS ...	249,622	202,600	200,000	...	2,600	276,000	76,000	...
31.—FAMINE RELIEF ...	2,145,431	1,425,000	5,234,000	3,809,000	...	500,000	...	4,734,000
TOTAL CIVIL ...	32,861,100	30,942,300	35,513,000	4,570,700	...	33,342,000	...	2,171,000
32.—ARMY ...	15,792,112	16,238,600	16,436,000	197,400	...	15,800,000	...	636,000
33.—PUBLIC WORKS ORDINARY ...	3,519,699	3,426,500	3,335,000	...	91,500	5,174,000	1,839,000	...
34.—IRRIGATION ...	537,200	543,100	548,000	4,900	...	562,000	14,000	...
35.—GUARANTEED RAILWAYS ...	5,058,148	5,196,200	5,045,000	448,800	...	5,491,000	...	184,000
36.—STATE RAILWAYS ...	283,070	483,000	406,000	...	77,000	704,000	298,000	...
37.—ADJUSTING PAYMENTS TO PROVINCIAL GOVTS. (PRO- VINCIAL SURPLUSES) ...	153,726	102,900	230,000	127,100	...	21,000	...	209,000
TOTAL ORDINARY ...	58,205,055	56,932,600	62,113,000	5,180,400	...	61,094,000	...	1,019,000
SURPLUS ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,156,000	2,156,000	...
3.—PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS	3,809,284	3,028,000	4,877,000	1,249,000	...	4,555,000	...	322,000

W. WATERFIELD,
Offg. Comptroller General.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE GOVERNMENT

(Distinguishing Revenue and Charges

Estimates

REVENUE.	ACCOUNTS, 1876-77.	BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1877-78.	REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1877-78.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.	BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1878-79.	BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1878-79, COMPARED WITH REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1877-78.	
							Increase.	Decrease.
CIVIL.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
I.—LAND REVENUE ...	19,857,152	20,940,800	20,103,000	...	837,800	22,071,000	1,968,000	...
II.—TRIBUTES ...	694,934	697,900	695,000	...	2,900	705,000	10,000	...
III.—FOREST ...	598,687	579,200	629,000	49,800	...	682,000	53,000	...
IV.—EXCISE ...	2,523,045	2,561,700	2,502,000	...	59,700	2,750,000	248,000	...
V.—ASSESSED TAXES ...	310	...	90,000	90,000	...	765,000	675,000	...
VI.—PROVINCIAL RATES ...	...	...	213,000	213,000	...	3,316,000	3,103,000	...
VII.—CUSTOMS ...	2,483,345	2,486,900	2,630,000	143,100	...	2,480,000	...	150,000
VIII.—SALT ...	6,304,658	6,343,000	6,566,000	223,000	...	6,813,000	247,000	...
IX.—OPIMUM ...	9,122,480	8,610,000	9,198,000	588,000	...	8,250,000	...	948,000
X.—STAMPS ...	2,838,628	2,896,400	2,985,000	88,600	...	2,977,000	...	8,000
XI.—MINT ...	258,854	175,000	449,000	274,000	...	180,000	...	269,000
XII.—POST OFFICE ...	794,328	825,900	841,000	15,100	...	872,000	31,000	...
XIII.—TELEGRAPH ...	341,227	315,500	338,000	22,500	...	334,000	...	4,000
XIV.—LAW AND JUSTICE ...	789,828	842,700	815,000	...	27,700	823,000	8,000	...
XV.—POLICE ...	64,277	70,000	76,000	6,000	...	69,000	...	7,000
XVI.—MARINE ...	233,179	201,900	236,000	34,100	...	201,000	...	35,000
VII.—EDUCATION ...	105,516	101,900	110,000	8,100	...	111,000	1,000	...
XIII.—INTEREST ...	536,281	512,500	536,000	23,500	...	562,000	26,000	...
IX.—SUPERANNUATION CON- TRIBUTIONS ...	607,242	597,400	620,000	22,600	...	598,000	...	22,000
IX.—GAIN BY EXCHANGE ...	51,649	37,900	44,000	6,100	...	43,000	...	1,000
XI.—MISCELLANEOUS ...	411,025	279,300	339,000	59,700	...	262,000	...	77,000
II.—ARMY ...	925,473	892,000	912,000	20,000	...	895,000	...	17,000
II.—PUBLIC WORKS, ORDY.	198,371	199,500	206,000	6,500	...	196,000	...	10,000
II.—PROVL. CONTRIBUTIONS	45,894	415,100	8,000	...	407,100	...	...	8,000
II.—ADJUSTING RECEIPTS FROM PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS (PRO- VINCIAL DEFICITS) ...	159,568	33,800	43,000	9,200	...	289,000	246,000	...
TOTAL ...	49,945,931	50,616,300	51,184,000	567,700	...	56,244,000	5,060,000	...
Revenue from Productive Public Works.								
I.—IRRIGATION ...	523,100	551,600	599,000	47,400	...	642,000	43,000	...
I.—GUARANTEED RAILWAYS	5,181,555	4,468,200	6,362,000	1,893,800	...	5,397,000	...	965,000
—STATE RAILWAYS ...	371,691	674,800	537,000	...	137,800	967,000	430,000	...
REVENUE FROM PRODUCTIVE PUB- LIC WORKS ...	6,076,346	5,694,000	7,498,000	1,803,400	...	7,006,000	...	492,000
GRAND TOTAL REVENUE ...	56,022,277	56,310,900	58,682,000	2,371,100	...	63,250,000	4,568,000	...
... ..	2,182,778	621,700	3,481,000	2,809,300	...	...	...	3,481,000

JOSEPH WILLIAM;
FISCAL DEPARTMENT,
18th March 1878.

EDWARD GAY,
Deputy Comptroller General.

INDIA IN INDIA AND IN ENGLAND.

(Productive Public Works.)

1878-79.

EXPENDITURE.	ACCOUNTS, 1876-77.	BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1877-78.	REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1877-78.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.	BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1878-79.	BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1878-79, COMPARED WITH REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1877-78.	
							Increase.	Decrease.
CIVIL.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1.—INTEREST ON DEBT ...	4,512,722	4,601,800	4,878,300	76,500	...	4,650,700	...	27,600
2.—INTEREST, OTHER ACCOUNTS...	394,514	359,600	358,000	...	1,600	372,000	14,000	...
3.—REFUNDS AND DRAWBACKS...	291,106	306,000	288,000	...	18,000	324,000	36,000	...
4.—LAND REVENUE ...	2,504,611	2,506,600	2,539,000	32,400	...	2,981,000	422,000	...
5.—FOREST ...	436,181	418,300	450,000	31,700	...	479,000	29,000	...
6.—EXCISE ...	90,693	107,100	100,000	...	7,100	96,000	...	4,000
7.—ASSESSED TAXES ...	...	...	6,000	6,000	...	51,000	48,000	...
8.—PROVINCIAL RATES ...	...	...	...	...	...	43,000	43,000	...
9.—CUSTOMS ...	194,230	193,300	200,000	6,700	...	196,000	...	4,000
10.—SALT ...	488,480	518,700	531,000	12,300	...	520,000	...	11,000
11.—OPIMUM ...	2,841,747	2,360,000	2,719,000	359,000	...	2,250,000	...	469,000
12.—STAMPS ...	96,266	98,200	103,000	4,800	...	124,000	21,000	...
13.—MINT ...	130,601	89,200	132,000	42,800	...	110,000	...	22,000
14.—POST OFFICE ...	859,783	891,300	901,000	6,700	...	942,000	41,000	...
15.—TELEGRAPH ...	473,127	495,500	483,000	...	12,500	514,000	31,000	...
16.—ADMINISTRATION ...	1,474,095	1,423,200	1,468,000	44,800	...	1,463,000	...	5,000
17.—MINOR DEPARTMENTS...	320,138	322,800	324,000	1,200	...	550,000	226,000	...
18.—LAW AND JUSTICE ...	3,275,821	3,294,400	3,300,000	5,600	...	3,299,000	...	1,000
19.—POLICE ...	2,158,032	2,095,000	2,124,000	29,000	...	2,368,000	244,000	...
20.—MARINE ...	699,584	544,700	544,000	...	700	574,000	30,000	...
21.—EDUCATION ...	730,013	741,300	725,000	...	16,300	1,015,000	290,000	...
22.—ECCLESIASTICAL ...	163,866	166,600	159,000	...	7,600	164,000	5,000	...
23.—MEDICAL ...	596,887	598,900	605,000	6,100	...	647,000	42,000	...
24.—STATIONERY AND PRINTING...	443,776	414,200	441,000	26,800	...	430,000	...	11,000
25.—POLITICAL ...	505,228	396,000	463,000	67,000	...	432,000	...	31,000
26.—ALLOWANCES AND ASSIGNTS. ...	1,672,543	1,673,500	1,693,000	...	10,500	1,655,000	...	8,000
27.—CIVIL FURLOUGH ALLOWANCES.	235,990	238,100	238,000	...	5,100	233,000	...	...
28.—SUPERANNUATIONS ...	1,798,569	1,812,700	1,856,000	43,300	...	1,842,000	...	14,000
29.—LOSS BY EXCHANGE ...	2,181,611	1,600,000	1,616,000	16,000	...	3,000,000	1,384,000	...
30.—MISCELLANEOUS ...	249,622	202,600	200,000	...	2,600	276,000	76,000	...
31.—FAMINE RELIEF ...	2,145,431	1,425,000	5,234,000	3,809,000	...	500,000	...	4,784,000
32.—ARMY ...	15,792,112	16,238,600	16,436,000	197,400	...	15,800,000	...	636,000
33.—PUBLIC WORKS ORDINARY...	3,519,699	3,426,500	3,335,000	...	91,500	5,174,000	1,839,000	...
34.—ADJUSTING PAYMENTS TO PROVINCIAL GOVTS. (PRO- VINCIAL SURPLUSES) ...	153,726	102,900	230,000	127,100	...	21,000	...	208,000
PENDITURE ORDINARY ...	51,430,704	49,665,600	54,444,300	4,778,700	...	53,078,700	...	1,365,600
35.—EXPENDITURE ON Productive Public Works (Working Expenses and Interest).								
36.—INTEREST ON DEBT FOR PRO- DUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS...	895,933	1,044,700	1,069,700	25,000	...	1,258,300	188,600	...
37.—IRRIGATION ...	537,200	513,100	548,000	4,900	...	562,000	14,000	...
38.—GUARANTEED RAILWAYS ...	5,058,148	5,196,206	5,645,000	448,800	...	5,491,000	...	154,000
39.—STATE RAILWAYS ...	283,070	483,000	406,000	...	77,000	704,000	298,000	...
40.—EXPENDITURE ON PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS (WORKING EXPENSES AND INTEREST) ...	6,774,351	7,267,000	7,668,700	401,700	...	8,015,300	346,600	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	58,205,055	56,932,600	62,113,000	5,180,400	...	61,094,000	...	1,019,000
41.—...	...	...	...	...	...	2,156,000	2,156,000	...

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE PRO

REVENUES AND RECEIPTS.	BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1877-78.	REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1877-78.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.	BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1878-79.	BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1878-79 COMPARED WITH REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1877-78.	
						INCREASE.	DECREASE.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
I.—LAND REVENUE ...	713,300	712,200	698,900	...	723,300	11,100	...
IV.—EXCISE ...	...	1,668,500	1,668,500	...	1,761,200	92,700	...
V.—ASSESSED TAXES ...	7,000	80,000	83,000	...	765,000	675,000	...
VI.—PROVINCIAL RATES ...	...	213,000	213,000	...	3,310,200	3,097,200	...
VII.—CUSTOMS ...	1,200	16,700	15,500	...	15,900	...	800
VIII.—SALT ...	...	25,600	25,600	...	24,900	...	700
X.—STAMPS ...	...	2,351,000	2,351,000	...	2,311,000	...	40,000
XII.—POST OFFICE ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XIV.—LAW AND JUSTICE ...	501,800	711,200	209,400	...	719,200	8,000	...
XV.—POLICE ...	69,900	75,700	5,800	...	68,700	...	7,000
XVI.—MARINE ...	2,000	151,200	148,600	...	115,100	...	36,100
XVII.—EDUCATION ...	101,100	108,700	7,600	...	109,200	500	...
XIX.—SUPERANNUATION CONTRIBUTIONS ...	...	9,600	9,600	...	9,600	...	...
XXI.—MISCELLANEOUS ...	95,300	209,400	114,100	...	185,100	...	24,300
XIII.—PUBLIC WORKS, ORDT. ...	106,900	117,700	10,800	...	104,100	...	13,600
XIV.—CANALS ...	...	401,500	401,500	...	422,700	21,200	...
XVI.—STATE RAILWAYS ...	...	62,300	62,300	...	171,800	109,500	...
VII.—CONTRIBUTIONS ...	31,600	10,500	...	21,100	...	...	10,500
ALLOTMENT ...	5,029,400	4,988,000	...	41,400	4,898,400	...	89,600
VIII.—DEFICIT ...	33,800	42,800	11,900	...	289,000	246,100	...
TOTAL ...	5,998,900	11,965,700	5,974,800	...	16,004,400	4,038,700	...

FORT WILLIAM;
NANCIAL DEPARTMENT,
The 15th March 1878.

EDWARD GAY,
Deputy Comptroller General.

ICIAL GOVERNMENTS AND ADMINISTRATIONS.

EXPENDITURE.	BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1877-78.	REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1877-78.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.	BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1878-79.	BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1878-79 COMPARED WITH REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1877-78	
						Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1.—Interest on Debt ... ..	...	489,500	489,500	...	611,300	121,800	...
<i>Famine Insurance</i> ... ..	...	...	...	...	776,500	776,500	...
2.—INTEREST OTHER ACCOUNTS	400	...	...	400	...	...	...
3.—REFUNDS AND DRAWBACKS	6,100	87,800	81,700	...	104,400	16,600	...
4.—LAND REVENUE	32,900	1,502,900	1,470,000	...	1,925,400	422,500	...
5.—FOREST	800	1,100	300	...	1,200	100	...
6.—EXCISE	18,500	65,700	47,200	...	66,400	700	...
7.—ASSESSED TAXES ... ..	...	6,000	6,000	...	54,000	48,000	...
8.—PROVINCIAL RATES ... ..	...	...	...	...	24,400	42,400	...
9.—CUSTOMS	1,500	156,100	154,800	...	152,800	...	3,300
10.—SALT	100	67,200	67,100	...	60,200	...	7,000
12.—STAMPS	100	56,300	56,200	...	56,200	...	100
14.—POST OFFICE	26,100	27,800	1,700	...	127,500	99,700	...
16.—ADMINISTRATION	12,400	512,500	500,100	...	515,700	3,200	...
17.—MINOR DEPARTMENTS	41,300	76,400	35,100	...	282,900	206,500	...
8.—LAW AND JUSTICE	867,200	2,604,000	1,736,800	...	2,613,900	9,900	...
9.—POLICE	2,086,000	2,114,400	28,400	...	2,358,300	243,900	...
0.—MARINE	2,200	118,500	116,300	...	117,400	...	1,100
1.—EDUCATION	731,300	711,800	...	22,500	1,002,200	290,400	...
2.—ECCLESIASTICAL	4,300	32,300	28,000	...	33,400	1,100	...
3.—MEDICAL	92,900	438,700	35,800	...	477,300	38,600	...
4.—STATIONERY AND PRINTING	144,800	145,100	300	...	137,600	...	7,500
<i>Ditto supplied from Central Stores</i> ... ..	...	120,600	120,600	...	125,800	5,200	...
—POLITICAL	3,900	400	...	3,500	300	...	100
—ALLOWANCES AND ASSIGNS. ... ..	...	654,800	654,800	...	655,600	...	1,200
—SUPERANNUATIONS ... ..	...	106,600	106,600	...	117,900	11,300	...
—MISCELLANEOUS	94,500	113,200	18,700	...	198,700	85,500	...
—PUBLIC WORKS, ORDINARY	1,410,700	1,273,100	...	137,600	3,015,000	1,741,900	...
—CANALS ... ..	...	203,100	203,100	...	212,000	8,900	...
—STATE RAILWAYS ... ..	...	50,400	50,400	...	142,700	92,300	...
—SURPLUS	102,900	220,400	129,300	...	21,400	...	208,000
...	5,993,900	11,965,700	5,974,000	...	16,004,400	4,038,700	...

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS AT THE TREASURIES OF

RECEIPTS.	ACCOUNTS, 1876-77.	BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1877-78.	REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1877-78.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.	BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1878-79.	BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1878-79, COMPARED WITH REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1877-78.	
							INCREASE.	DECREASE.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
BALANCE ...	17,872,393	12,687,000	15,404,065	2,776,865	...	16,000,000	...	535,335
PUBLIC REVENUE ...	56,022,277	56,310,000	58,682,000	2,371,100	...	63,250,000	4,568,000	...
LOCAL REVENUE ...	3,547,012	3,590,300	3,565,000	...	25,300	600,000	...	2,965,000
SERVICE FUNDS, CIVIL ...	594,588	538,000	563,000	25,000	...	600,000	37,000	...
SERVICE FUNDS, MILITARY ...	127	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
LOANS TO NATIVE STATES, CORPORATIONS AND INDIVIDUALS REPAID ...	153,825	158,000	247,000	89,000	...	200,000	...	47,000
SAVINGS BANKS' DEPOSITS ...	717,881	558,000	613,000	85,000	...	700,000	57,000	...
OTHER DEPOSITS RECEIVED & ADVANCES RECOVERED ...	17,637,584	10,553,300	20,000,000	9,446,700	...	14,000,000	...	6,000,00
LOCAL REMITTANCES ...	93,167	800,000	50,000	...	750,000	200,000	150,000	...
INTER-PROVINCIAL AND INTER-DEPARTMENTAL TRANSACTIONS ...	16,756,537	17,000,000	21,000,000	4,000,000	...	20,000,000	...	1,000,00
REMITTANCE ACCOUNT WITH THE HOME TREASURY ...	1,927,735	1,170,000	1,288,000	118,000	...	1,300,000	12,000	...
SECRETARY OF STATE'S BILLS ON INDIA SOLD*	12,695,799	12,250,000	10,105,000	...	2,145,000	17,000,000	6,895,000	...
SUNDRY OBLIGATIONS IN- CURRED ...	520,956	568,000	602,000	34,000	...	500,000	...	102,0
PUBLIC DEBT INCURRED*	6,842,945	7,378,000	8,020,000	1,242,000	...	2,800,000	...	5,820,0
GUARANTEED RAILWAY CAPITAL RECEIVED ...	2,831,447	2,024,600	4,633,000	2,508,400	...	1,950,000	...	2,583,0
TOTAL ...	138,223,303	125,586,900	145,362,365	10,775,765	...	139,100,000	...	6,262,

the Estimates in this Statement of the amounts to be borrowed and to be supplied to the Home Treasury by Bills in 1878-79 are that the Secretary of State will raise by Bills the exact amount sta

Abstract of the above showing how

ACCOUNTS, 1876-77.			REGULAR		
	£		£		£
SAVINGS BANKS' DEPOSITS ...	904,741	DEFICIT OF PUBLIC REVENUE	5,992,062	SURPLUS OF LOCAL REVENUE	565,4
SERVICE FUNDS, CIVIL ...	153,348	DEFICIT OF LOCAL REVENUE...	128,320	SERVICE FUNDS, CIVIL ...	23,4
REMITTANCES ...	824,622	SERVICE FUNDS, MILITARY ...	283,269	DEPOSITS RECEIVED ...	2,000,
PUBLIC DEBT INCURRED ...	4,750,145	LOANS TO NATIVE STATES, COR- PORATIONS AND INDIVIDUALS	473,174	PUBLIC DEBT INCURRED ...	7,254,
BALANCE REDUCED ...	2,407,728	DEPOSITS REPAID AND ADVAN- CES MADE ...	145,710	SUNDRY OBLIGATIONS ...	123
		GUARANTEED RAILWAY CAPI- TAL WITHDRAWN ...	970,376	GUARANTEED RAILWAY CAPI- TAL RECEIVED ...	388
		SUNDRY OBLIGATIONS ...	183,673		
TOTAL ...	8,176,584	TOTAL ...	8,176,584	TOTAL ...	10,368

EDWARD GAY,

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA IN INDIA AND IN ENGLAND.

DISBURSEMENTS.	ACCOUNTS, 1876-77.	BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1877-78.	REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1877-78.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.	BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1878-79.	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 18 COMPARED WITH REG- ESTIMATES, 1877-78	
							Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1.—WHOLE PUBLIC EXPENDITURE	62,014,330	60,560,600	66,800,000	6,429,400	...	65,649,000	...	1,941,600
2.—LOCAL EXPENDITURE ...	3,675,362	3,450,600	3,000,000	...	450,600	600,000	...	2,400,000
3.—SERVICE FUNDS, CIVIL. ...	441,240	457,000	540,000	83,000	...	500,000	...	40,000
4.—SERVICE FUNDS, MILITARY ...	283,396	283,300	297,000	13,700	...	281,000	...	16,000
5.—LOANS ADVANCED TO NATIVE STATES, CORPORATIONS AND INDIVIDUALS ...	626,059	658,000	1,163,000	505,000	...	800,000	...	263,000
6.—SAVINGS BANKS' DEPOSITS WITHDRAWN ...	677,140	508,000	651,000	143,000	...	650,000	...	1,000
7.—OTHER DEPOSITS REPAID AND ADVANCES MADE ...	17,783,294	10,978,000	18,000,000	7,022,000	...	14,000,000	...	4,000,000
8.—LOCAL REMITTANCES ...	17,738	800,000	630,000	...	170,000	200,000	...	430,000
9.—INTER-PROVINCIAL AND INTER-DEPARTMENTAL TRANSACTIONS ...	16,671,346	17,000,000	20,246,665	3,246,665	...	20,000,000	...	246,665
10.—REMITTANCE ACCOUNT WITH THE HOME TREASURY ...	1,579,555	1,216,200	1,423,000	206,800	...	1,270,000	...	153,000
11.—SECRETARY OF STATE'S BILLS ON INDIA PAID ...	12,279,977	12,250,000	10,132,000	...	1,918,000	17,000,000	6,568,000	...
12.—SUNDRY OBLIGATIONS DISCHARGED ...	713,629	392,500	479,000	86,500	...	400,000	...	79,000
13.—PUBLIC DEBT DISCHARGED ...	2,092,800	878,000	1,366,000	488,000	...	300,000	...	1,066,000
14.—GUARANTEED RAILWAY CAPITAL WITHDRAWN ...	3,801,823	2,613,500	4,145,000	1,501,500	...	2,950,000	...	1,195,000
15.—BALANCE ...	15,464,665	13,511,200	16,000,000	2,488,800	...	14,500,000	...	1,500,000
TOTAL ...	138,223,303	125,586,900	145,362,665	19,775,765		139,100,000		6,202,600

it that can now be made; but they are subject to modification as the year goes on; the Government must not be understood to pledge it that the exact amount stated will be borrowed during the year.

Tags and Means are provided.

ATES, 1877-78.		BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1878-79.	
	£		£
DEFICIT OF PUBLIC REVENUE	\$,308,000	SERVICE FUNDS, CIVIL ...	100,000
SERVICE FUNDS, MILITARY ...	297,000	SAVINGS BANKS' DEPOSITS ..	50,000
LOANS TO NATIVE STATES, COR-		SUNDRY OBLIGATIONS ...	100,000
PORATIONS AND INDIVIDUALS	616,000	REMITTANCES ...	30,000
SAVINGS' BANKS' DEPOSITS		PUBLIC DEBT INCURRED ...	2,500,000
WITHDRAWN ...	8,000	BALANCE REDUCED ...	1,500,000
REMITTANCES ...	288,665		
BALANCE INCREASED ...	535,335		
TOTAL ...	<u>10,353,000</u>	TOTAL ...	<u>4,280,000</u>

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE

Estimate

REVENUE.	ACCOUNTS, 1876-77.	BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1877-78.	REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1877-78.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.	BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1878-79.	BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1878-79 COMPARED WITH REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1877-78.	
							Increase.	Decrease.
CIVIL	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
L—LAND REVENUE ...	19,857,152	20,940,800	20,103,000	...	837,800	22,071,000	1,968,000	...
L—TRIBUTES ...	694,934	697,900	695,000	...	2,900	705,000	10,000	...
L—FOREST ...	598,697	579,200	616,100	36,900	...	682,000	65,000	...
V.—EXCISE ...	2,523,045	2,561,700	2,502,000	...	59,700	2,750,000	248,000	...
V.—ASSESSED TAXES ...	310	...	90,000	90,000	...	765,000	675,000	...
—PROVINCIAL RATES ...	...	...	213,000	213,000	...	3,316,000	3,103,000	...
L—CUSTOMS ...	2,483,345	2,486,900	2,630,000	143,100	...	2,480,000	...	150,000
L—SALT ...	6,304,658	6,343,000	6,566,000	223,000	...	6,813,000	247,000	...
L—OPIMUM ...	9,122,400	8,610,000	9,198,000	588,000	...	8,250,000	...	948,000
L—STAMPS ...	2,838,628	2,896,400	2,985,000	88,600	...	2,977,000	...	8,000
L—MINT ...	258,828	175,000	449,000	274,000	...	180,000	...	269,000
L—POST OFFICE ...	791,328	825,900	841,000	15,100	...	872,000	31,000	...
L—TELEGRAPH ...	326,461	300,400	331,800	22,400	...	320,100	...	2,700
L—LAW AND JUSTICE ...	789,928	842,700	815,000	...	27,700	823,000	8,000	...
L—POLICE ...	64,277	70,000	76,000	6,000	...	69,000	...	7,000
L—MARINE ...	233,166	201,900	236,000	34,100	...	201,000	...	35,000
L—EDUCATION ...	106,516	101,900	110,000	8,100	...	111,000	1,000	...
L—INTEREST ...	500,990	502,500	513,000	10,500	...	552,000	39,000	...
L—SUPERANNUATION CONTRI- BUTIONS ...	512,591	505,900	520,200	14,300	...	591,000	...	10,200
L—GAIN BY EXCHANGE ...	51,519	37,900	41,000	6,100	...	43,000	...	1,000
L—MISCELLANEOUS ...	368,733	267,300	291,600	24,300	...	249,000	...	42,600
TOTAL ...	48,438,586	48,956,300	49,825,700	869,400	...	54,739,100	4,913,400	...
L—ARMY ...	882,940	815,000	854,700	9,700	...	850,000	...	4,700
L—PUBLIC WORKS, ORDT. ...	181,177	181,400	188,200	6,800	...	177,600	...	10,600
V.—IRRIGATION ...	522,719	551,600	599,000	47,400	...	612,000	43,000	...
V.—GUARANTEED RAILWAYS ...	5,181,555	4,468,200	6,362,000	1,893,800	...	5,397,000	...	965,000
L—STATE RAILWAYS ...	371,691	671,800	537,000	...	137,800	967,000	490,000	...
L—PROVL. CONTRIBUTIONS ...	45,891	415,100	8,000	...	407,100	...	...	8,000
L—ADJUSTING RECEIPTS FROM PROVINCIAL GO- VERNMENTS (PROVIN- CIAL DEFICITS) ...	159,568	33,800	43,000	9,200	...	280,000	246,000	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	55,784,100	56,126,200	58,417,600	2,291,400	...	63,061,700	4,644,100	...

WILLIAM;
AL DEPARTMENT,

EDWARD GAY,

Deputy Secretary General.

1878-79.

EXPENDITURE.	ACCOUNTS, 1870-77.	BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1877-78.	REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1877-78.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.	BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1878-79.	BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1878- COMPARED WITH REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1877-78.	
							Increase.	Decrease
CIVIL	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1.—INTEREST ON DEBT ...	3,091,092	3,160,000	3,256,000	96,000	...	3,280,500	24,500	...
2.—INTEREST, OTHER ACCOUNTS ...	393,912	359,600	357,200	...	2,400	371,000	13,600	...
3.—REFUNDS AND DRAWBACKS ...	291,106	306,000	288,000	...	18,000	324,000	36,000	...
4.—LAND REVENUE ...	2,502,119	2,502,200	2,534,400	32,200	...	2,958,100	423,700	...
5.—FORESTS ...	434,183	415,700	413,100	27,400	...	476,000	32,900	...
6.—EXCISE ...	90,029	107,100	95,000	...	12,100	96,000	1,000	...
7.—ASSESSED TAXES ...	...	...	6,000	6,000	...	54,000	48,000	...
8.—PROVINCIAL RATES ...	...	...	...	...	...	43,000	43,000	...
9.—CUSTOMS ...	194,219	193,300	200,000	6,700	...	196,000	...	4,000
10.—SALT ...	486,429	518,700	530,500	11,800	...	520,000	...	10,500
11.—OPIMUM ...	2,841,644	2,360,000	2,717,200	357,200	...	2,249,000	...	468,200
12.—STAMPS ...	71,136	72,300	74,000	1,700	...	74,300	300	...
13.—MINT ...	90,872	86,000	106,800	20,800	...	88,000	...	18,800
14.—POST OFFICE ...	784,177	796,300	803,000	6,700	...	843,900	40,900	...
15.—TELEGRAPH ...	371,446	394,100	393,700	...	400	377,700	...	16,000
16.—ADMINISTRATION ...	1,250,083	1,198,600	1,249,900	51,300	...	1,247,400	...	2,500
17.—MINOR DEPARTMENTS ...	282,525	278,200	292,900	14,700	...	510,000	217,100	...
18.—LAW AND JUSTICE ...	3,274,247	3,289,300	3,209,200	9,900	...	3,296,300	...	2,900
19.—POLICE ...	2,158,032	2,095,000	2,124,000	29,000	...	2,368,000	244,000	...
20.—MARINE ...	518,988	390,900	380,600	...	10,300	411,300	21,700	...
21.—EDUCATION ...	729,403	740,700	724,100	...	16,600	1,014,400	290,300	...
22.—ECCLESIASTICAL ...	161,126	165,200	157,000	...	8,200	162,900	5,900	...
23.—MEDICAL ...	596,887	598,900	605,000	6,100	...	647,000	42,000	...
24.—STATIONERY AND PRINTING... ..	250,152	235,500	239,600	4,100	...	232,000	...	7,600
25.—POLITICAL ...	490,544	326,500	383,300	56,800	...	398,700	15,400	...
26.—ALLOWANCES AND ASSIGNS. ...	1,651,176	1,652,400	1,641,000	...	10,500	1,633,900	...	8,000
27.—CIVIL FURLOUGH ALLOWANCES.	778	100	1,000	900	...	1,000	...	...
28.—UPERANNIATIONS ...	578,006	576,700	602,000	25,300	...	568,000	...	14,000
29.—LOSS BY EXCHANGE ...	2,181,611	1,000,000	1,616,000	16,000	...	3,000,000	1,384,000	...
30.—MISCELLANEOUS ...	204,748	163,600	158,000	...	5,600	243,000	85,000	...
31.—AMINE RELIEF... ..	2,144,927	1,425,000	5,223,500	3,798,500	...	500,000	...	4,723,500
TOTAL CIVIL ...	28,116,097	26,016,900	30,511,400	4,494,500	...	28,205,400	...	2,306,000
NAVY ...	11,847,191	12,070,000	12,149,700	79,700	...	11,919,600	...	230,100
BLIC WORKS ORDINARY ...	2,985,258	3,323,800	3,238,000	...	85,800	5,049,500	1,811,500	...
IGATION ...	938,776	543,100	548,000	4,900	...	562,000	14,000	...
GRANTED RAILWAYS ...	371,397	504,200	960,000	455,800	...	742,000	...	218,000
TE RAILWAYS ...	324,847	483,000	406,000	...	77,000	704,000	298,000	...
USTING PAYMENTS TO PRO- VERNMENTS (PROVIN- CEPLUS) ...	153,726	102,900	230,000	127,100	...	21,000	...	209,000
TOTAL ORDINARY ...	44,737,292	43,043,900	48,043,100	4,999,200	...	47,203,500	...	839,600
CTIVE PUBLIC WORKS	3,180,070	2,893,500	3,756,500	863,000	...	3,568,000	...	188,500

WATERFIELD.

VI.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE HOME

Estimates,

REVENUE.	ACCOUNTS, 1876-77.	BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1877-78.	REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1877-78.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.	BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1878-79.	BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1878-79, COMPARED WITH THE REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1877-78.	
							Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
I.—LAND REVENUE	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
III.—FOREST	...	...	12,900	12,900	...	...	...	12,900
XI.—MINT	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XIII.—TELEGRAPH	14,766	6,100	6,200	100	...	4,000	...	1,800
XVI.—MARINE	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XVIII.—INTEREST	26,291	10,000	23,000	13,000	...	10,000	...	13,000
XIX.—SUPERANNUATION CON- TRIBUTIONS	94,651	91,500	90,800	8,300	...	97,000	...	2,800
XXI.—MISCELLANEOUS	42,292	12,000	47,400	35,400	...	13,000	...	34,400
TOTAL	178,030	119,600	189,300	69,700	...	124,000	...	64,400
XXII.—ARMY	42,533	47,000	57,300	10,300	...	45,000	...	12,800
XIII.—PUBLIC WORKS, ORDY.	17,194	18,100	17,800	...	300	18,400	600	...
XIV.—IRRIGATION	351	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	238,117	184,700	264,400	79,700	...	188,300	...	76,100

TREASURY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA. 1879.

EXPENDITURE.	ACCOUNTS, 1876-77.	BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1877-78.	REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1877-78.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.	BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1878-79.	BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1878-79, COMPARED WITH REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1877-78.	
							Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1.—INTEREST ON DEBT ...	2,316,963	2,486,500	2,492,000	5,500	...	2,628,500	136,500	...
2.—INTEREST, OTHER ACCOUNTS	602	...	800	800	...	1,000	200	...
4.—LAND REVENUE ...	2,492	4,400	4,600	200	...	2,900	...	1,700
5.—FOREST ...	1,998	2,800	6,800	4,300	...	3,000	...	3,900
6.—EXCISE ...	64	...	5,000	5,000	...	...	...	5,000
9.—CUSTOMS ...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10.—SALT ...	3,051	...	500	500	...	...	...	500
11.—OPIMUM ...	3	...	1,800	1,800	...	1,000	...	800
12.—STAMPS ...	25,130	25,900	20,000	3,100	...	49,700	20,700	...
13.—MINT ...	39,729	3,200	25,700	22,500	...	22,000	...	3,700
14.—POST OFFICE ...	75,606	98,000	98,000	...	...	98,100	100	...
15.—TELEGRAPH ...	101,681	101,400	89,300	...	12,100	136,300	47,000	...
16.—ADMINISTRATION ...	224,012	224,600	218,100	...	6,500	215,600	...	2,600
17.—MINOR DEPARTMENTS ...	37,613	44,600	31,100	...	13,500	40,000	8,900	...
18.—LAW AND JUSTICE ...	1,574	5,100	800	...	4,300	2,700	1,900	...
20.—MARINE ...	180,596	144,800	154,400	9,600	...	162,700	8,300	...
21.—EDUCATION ...	610	600	900	300	...	600	...	300
22.—ECCLIESIASTICAL ...	2,740	1,400	2,000	600	...	1,100	...	900
24.—STATIONERY AND PRINTING ...	193,624	178,700	201,400	22,700	...	198,000	...	3,400
25.—POLITICAL ...	14,684	69,500	79,700	10,200	...	33,300	...	46,400
26.—ALLOWANCES AND ASSIGNTS. ...	21,067	21,100	21,100	...	...	21,100	...	...
27.—CIVIL, FURLOUGH ALLOWANCES.	235,212	238,000	232,000	...	6,000	232,000	...	...
28.—SUPERANNUATIONS ...	1,220,563	1,236,000	1,254,000	18,000	...	1,254,000	...	...
30.—MISCELLANEOUS... ..	44,874	39,000	42,000	3,000	...	33,000	...	9,000
31.—FAMINE RELIEF... ..	504	...	10,500	10,500	...	...	...	10,500
TOTAL CIVIL ...	4,745,008	4,925,400	5,001,600	76,200	...	5,136,600	135,000	...
2.—ARMY ...	3,944,921	4,168,600	4,286,300	117,700	...	3,880,400	...	406,900
3.—PUBLIC WORKS ORDINARY ...	87,877	102,700	97,000	...	5,700	124,500	27,500	...
IRRIGATION ...	3,211	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
STATE RAILWAYS ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GUARANTEED RAILWAYS ...	4,686,751	4,692,000	4,685,000	...	7,000	4,749,000	64,000	...
TOTAL ORDINARY ...	13,467,768	13,888,700	14,089,900	181,200	..	13,890,500	...	179,400
4.—PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS	619,214	734,500	1,120,500	386,000	...	987,000	...	133,500

VII. RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS AT THE TREASURIES

RECEIPTS.	ACCOUNTS, 1876-77.	BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1877-78.	REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1877-78.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.	BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1878-79.	ESTIMATES, 1878-79, COMPARED WITH REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1877-78.	
							Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
I.—BALANCE ...	16,952,494	11,539,700	12,750,698	1,210,998	...	14,734,600	1,983,902	...
II.—PUBLIC REVENUE ...	55,784,160	58,126,200	58,417,600	2,291,400	...	63,061,700	4,644,100	...
II.—LOCAL REVENUE ...	3,547,042	3,590,300	3,565,000	...	25,300	600,000	...	2,965,000
7.—SERVICE FUNDS, CIVIL ...	594,588	538,000	563,000	25,000	...	600,000	37,000	...
7.—SERVICE FUNDS, MILITARY	127	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
—LOANS TO NATIVE STATES, CORPORATIONS AND IN- DIVIDUALS REPAID ...	153,825	158,000	247,000	89,000	...	200,000	...	47,000
—SAVINGS BANKS' DEPOSITS...	717,881	558,000	643,000	85,000	...	700,000	57,000	...
—OTHER DEPOSITS RECEIVED & ADVANCES RECOVERED	17,518,721	10,549,300	19,937,800	9,388,500	...	13,996,000	...	5,941,800
—LOCAL REMITTANCES ...	93,167	800,000	50,000	...	750,000	200,000	150,000	...
—INTER-PROVINCIAL AND INTER-DEPARTMENTAL TRANSACTIONS ...	16,756,537	17,000,000	21,000,000	4,000,000	...	20,000,000	...	1,000,000
—REMITTANCE ACCOUNT WITH THE HOME TREASURY ...	1,786,124	1,022,000	1,186,000	164,000	...	1,145,000	...	41,000
—SUNDRY OBLIGATIONS IN- CURRED ...	529,956	568,000	602,000	34,000	...	500,000	...	102,000
—PUBLIC DEBT INCURRED*	742,945	3,628,000	4,420,000	792,000	...	2,800,000	...	1,620,000
—GUARANTEED RAILWAY CAPITAL RECEIVED ...	1,941,752	1,510,200	1,953,900	443,700	...	1,822,100	...	131,800
TOTAL ...	117,119,319	107,587,700	125,335,998	17,748,298		120,359,400		4,976,598

Estimates in this Statement of the amounts to be borrowed and to be supplied to the Home Treasury by Bills in 1878-79 are the that the Secretary of State will raise by Bills the exact amount stated; or that the exact amount stated

Abstract of the above showing how the

ACCOUNTS, 1876-77.		REGULAR ESTI	
£	£	£	£
US OF PUBLIC REVE- ... 7,856,798	DEFICIT OF LOCAL REVENUE... 128,320	SURPLUS OF PUBLIC REVENUE 6,618,000	
SE FUNDS, CIVIL ... 153,348	SERVICE FUNDS, MILITARY ... 283,269	SURPLUS OF LOCAL REVENUE 565,000	
SS BANKS' DEPOSITS ... 40,741	LOANS TO NATIVE STATES, COR- PORATIONS AND INDIVIDUALS 473,174	SERVICE FUNDS, CIVIL ... 23,000	
TANCES ... 1,723,354	DEPOSITS REPAID AND AD- VANCES MADE ... 200,631	OTHER DEPOSITS RECEIVED... 1,941,000	
NTRED RAILWAY CAPITAL VED ... 582,862	SECRETARY OF STATE'S BILLS PAID ... 12,379,977	REMITTANCES ... 925,002	
ON REDUCED ... 4,201,796	SUNDRY OBLIGATIONS ... 183,673	SUNDRY OBLIGATIONS ... 123,000	
	PUBLIC DEBT DISCHARGED ... 849,555	PUBLIC DEBT INCURRED ... 3,064,000	
		GUARANTEED RAILWAY CAPI- TAL RECEIVED ... 387,900	
TOTAL ... 14,558,899	TOTAL ... 14,558,899	TOTAL ... 18,636,902	

PORT WILLIAM;
NCLIAL DEPARTMENT
18th March 1878.

EDWARD GAY,
Deputy Comptroller General.

OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA IN INDIA.

DISBURSEMENTS.	ACCOUNTS, 1876-77.	BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1877-78.	REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1877-78.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.	BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1878-79.	ESTIMATES, 1878-79, COMPARED WITH REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1877-78.	
							Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1.—WHOLE PUBLIC EXPENDITURE	47,927,362	45,337,400	61,799,600	5,862,200	...	50,771,500	...	1,028,100
2.—LOCAL EXPENDITURE ...	3,676,362	3,450,600	3,000,000	...	450,000	600,000	...	2,400,000
3.—SERVICE FUNDS, CIVIL ...	441,240	457,000	540,000	83,000	...	500,000	...	40,000
4.—SERVICE FUNDS, MILITARY ...	283,396	283,300	297,000	13,700	...	281,000	...	16,000
5.—LOANS ADVANCED TO NATIVE STATES, CORPORATIONS AND INDIVIDUALS ...	626,999	658,000	1,163,000	505,000	...	800,000	...	363,000
6.—SAVINGS BANKS' DEPOSITS WITHDRAWN ...	677,140	508,000	651,000	143,000	...	650,000	...	1,000
7.—OTHER DEPOSITS REPAYED AND ADVANCES MADE ...	17,779,352	10,974,000	17,996,800	7,022,800	...	13,996,000	...	4,000,800
8.—LOCAL REMITTANCES ...	7,738	800,000	630,000	...	170,000	200,000	...	430,000
9.—INTER-PROVINCIAL AND IN- TER-DEPARTMENTAL TRANS- ACTIONS ...	16,671,346	17,000,000	20,246,665	3,246,665	...	20,000,000	...	246,665
10.—REMITTANCE ACCOUNT WITH THE HOME TREASURY ...	223,390	117,000	434,333	317,333	...	157,900	...	276,433
11.—SECRETARY OF STATE'S BILLS ON INDIA PAID ...	12,379,977	12,250,000	10,432,000	...	1,818,000	17,000,000	6,568,000	...
12.—SUNDRY OBLIGATIONS DIS- CHARGED ...	713,029	392,500	479,000	86,500	...	400,000	...	79,000
13.—PUBLIC DEBT DISCHARGED ...	1,592,800	878,000	1,366,000	488,000	...	300,000	...	1,066,000
14.—GUARANTEED RAILWAY CAPI- TAL WITHDRAWN ...	1,358,890	1,381,900	1,566,000	184,100	...	1,633,800	267,800	...
BALANCE ...	12,750,698	12,500,000	14,734,600	2,234,600	...	13,069,200	...	1,665,400
TOTAL ...	117,119,319	107,587,700	125,835,998	17,748,298	...	120,359,400	...	4,976,598

it can now be made; but they are subject to modification as the year goes on; the Government must not be understood to pledge itself borrowed during the year; or that it will be borrowed in India or in England as the case may be.

and Means are provided.

1877-78.		BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1878-79.			
SERVICE FUNDS, MILITARY ...	297,000	SURPLUS OF PUBLIC REVENUE	12,290,200	SERVICE FUNDS, MILITARY ...	281,000
TO NATIVE STATES, COR- PORATIONS AND INDIVIDUALS	916,000	SERVICE FUNDS, CIVIL ...	100,000	LOANS TO NATIVE STATES, COR- PORATIONS AND INDIVIDUALS	600,000
S BANKS' DEPOSITS DRAWN ...	8,000	SAVINGS BANKS' DEPOSITS ...	50,000	SECRETARY OF STATE'S BILLS PAID	17,000,000
ARY OF STATE'S BILLS ...	10,432,000	REMITTANCES ...	987,100		
DEBT DISCHARGED ...		SUNDRY OBLIGATIONS ...	100,000		
3 INCREASED ...	1,963,902	PUBLIC DEBT INCURRED ...	2,500,000		
		GUARANTEED RAILWAY CAPI- TAL RECEIVED ...	188,300		
		BALANCE REDUCED ...	1,665,400		
TOTAL ...	13,696,902	TOTAL ...	17,881,000	TOTAL ...	17,881,000

VIII RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS AT THE HOME

RECEIPTS.	ACCOUNTS, 1876-77.	BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1877-78.	REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1877-78.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.	BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1878-79.	ESTIMATES, 1878-79, COMPARED WITH REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1877-78.	
							Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
I.—BALANCE ...	919,899	1,148,100	2,713,967	1,565,867	...	1,265,400	...	1,448,567
II.—PUBLIC REVENUE ...	238,117	184,700	264,400	79,700	...	188,300	...	76,100
VIII.—OTHER DEPOSITS RECEIVED AND ADVANCES RECOVERED ...	118,883	4,000	62,200	58,200	...	4,000	...	58,200
XI.—REMITTANCE ACCOUNT WITH THE HOME TREASURY ...	141,611	148,000	102,000	...	46,000	155,000	53,000	...
XII.—SECRETARY OF STATE'S BILLS ON INDIA SOLD*	12,695,799	12,250,000	10,105,000	...	2,145,000	17,000,000	6,895,000	...
XIV.—PUBLIC DEBT INCURRED*	6,100,000	3,750,000	4,200,000	450,000	...	...	...	4,200,000
XV.—GUARANTEED RAILWAY CAPITAL RECEIVED ...	889,695	514,400	2,579,100	2,064,700	...	127,900	...	2,451,200
TOTAL ...	21,103,984	17,999,200	20,026,667	2,027,467	...	18,740,600	...	1,286,067

* The Estimates in this Statement of the amounts to be borrowed and to be supplied to the Home Treasury by Bills in 1877-78 are the best the Secretary of State will raise by Bills the exact amount stated; or that the exact amount stated will

Abstract of the above showing how the

ACCOUNTS, 1876-77.				REGULAR ESTI			
£							
SECRETARY OF STATE'S BILLS SOLD ...	12,695,799	DEFICIT OF REVENUE ...	12,848,860	SECRETARY OF STATE'S BILLS SOLD ...	10,105,000		
DEPOSITS RECEIVED AND AD- VANCES RECOVERED ...	114,931	REMITTANCES ...	1,214,554	PUBLIC DEBT INCURRED ...	4,200,000		
PUBLIC DEBT INCURRED ...	5,800,000	GUARANTEED RAILWAY CAPITAL WITHDRAWN ...	1,553,388	DEPOSITS RECEIVED AND AD- VANCES RECOVERED ...	59,000		
		BALANCE INCREASED ...	1,794,068	GUARANTEED RAILWAY CAP- ITAL RECEIVED ...	100		
				BALANCE REDUCED ...	1,448,567		
TOTAL ...	18,410,720	TOTAL ...	18,410,720	TOTAL ...	15,812,667		

FORT WILLIAM;
FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT,
The 18th March 1878.

EDWARD GAY,
Deputy Comptroller General

TREASURY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DISBURSEMENTS.	ACCOUNTS, 1876-77.	BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1877-78.	REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1877-78.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.	BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1878-79.	ESTIMATES, 1878-79, COMPARED WITH REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1877-78.	
							Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1.—PUBLIC EXPENDITURE ...	14,086,977	14,623,200	15,190,400	567,200	...	14,877,500	...	312,900
2.—OTHER DEPOSITS REPAID AND ADVANCES MADE ...	3,942	4,000	3,200	...	800	4,000	800	...
3.—REMITTANCE ACCOUNT WITH THE HOME TREASURY ...	1,356,165	1,000,200	988,667	...	110,533	1,112,100	123,433	...
4.—PUBLIC DEBT DISCHARGED ...	500,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.—GUARANTEED RAILWAY CAPI- TAL WITHDRAWN ...	2,442,933	1,261,600	2,579,000	1,317,400	...	1,316,200	...	1,262,800
6.—BALANCE ...	2,713,967	1,011,200	1,265,400	254,200	...	1,430,800	165,400	...
TOTAL ...	21,103,984	17,999,200	20,020,667	2,027,467	..	18,740,600	...	1,286,067

is now he made; but they are subject to modification as the year goes on; the Government must not be understood to pledge itself that
owed during the year; or that it will be borrowed in India or in England as the case may be.

and Means are provided.

8, 1877-78.		BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1878-79.	
	£		£
IT OF REVENUE ...	14,926,000	SECRETARY OF STATE'S BILLS SOLD ...	17,000,000
ANCES ...	886,667	DEFICIT OF REVENUE ...	14,680,200
		REMITTANCES ...	957,100
		GUARANTEED RAILWAY CAPI- TAL WITHDRAWN ...	1,188,300
		BALANCE INCREASED ...	165,400
TOTAL ...	15,812,667	TOTAL ...	17,000,000

APPENDIX A.

Extract from speech by the HON'BLE SIR JOHN STRACHEY, in the Legislative Council of the Governor General of India, on the 9th February 1878.

A desire has been expressed that I would explain more fully, than has hitherto been done, the manner in which the Government proposes to apply the proceeds of these new taxes. I shall, I feel certain, be very readily able to do this to the satisfaction of the Council, for nothing can be clearer than the principles on which the Government proposes to act.

I can hardly do better, in the first place, than ask the Council to look at the brief official Statement of Objects and Reasons, which was published with the new Taxation Bills when they were first introduced. That Statement explained, in a few words, the reasons for these measures. It was said that the necessity was imposed upon the Government of India of bringing the public revenues and expenditure into a state of proper equilibrium; that famines could no longer be treated as exceptional calamities; and that the obligations entailed by them must be provided for among the ordinary charges of the State. The periodical occurrence of famine must, therefore, enter into the calculation of the Government in making provision for its ordinary yearly wants, and such a surplus of ordinary income over expenditure must be provided in each year of prosperity, as would make a sensible impression on the debt which it might be necessary to incur in times of famine. To enable the Government, it was said, to meet these obligations, additional taxation was necessary.

The object which I thus stated is a perfectly simple one. These new taxes are required for the sole purpose of giving us, year by year, a sufficient surplus of income over expenditure to meet these famine charges, which had not hitherto been taken into consideration in our yearly accounts. It seems to have been supposed by some that the primary object of the Government of India was to give to the Local Governments the proceeds of these new taxes, and to transfer to them, in some mysterious manner, certain indefinite obligations in relation to the future charges arising from famine. There could be no greater mistake, and I am sure that I have never said anything to justify it. These great calamities can only be met by aid of the resources of the Government of India, and it is these resources that must be strengthened to meet the obligations they impose. Although then, as I shall presently explain, we shall use the Local Governments as our agents in levying these taxes, their proceeds will mainly go into the Imperial Treasury. With their help we hope to secure that surplus revenue, which will enable us in the future to discharge the heavy obligations which the periodical occurrence of famine entails upon the country, without being driven into the fatal course of constantly increasing the public debt, and the burden it involves.

As I previously explained, we start with the hypothesis, that in every ten years the Government of India will have to spend £15,000,000 on the relief of famine. The case will be put into its simplest form, if we assume that the whole of the £15,000,000 will have to be spent at once at the end of this period, and the arguments I am about to use will not be in any way invalidated by this assumption, though it be not strictly true. Now, as the very foundation of our policy is the resolution not to permit this expenditure to create a constantly increasing charge for interest, the expedient of simply borrowing when the occasion occurs, and thus increasing the annual charges on account of debt, say, by £600,000 in each period of ten years must, of course, be set aside; and it follows that we can only obtain the £15,000,000 which we require by saving up an equivalent sum in years of prosperity. If we provide for this purpose a *bona fide* surplus of £1,500,000 a year for ten years, we shall have obtained our £15,000,000.

As we cannot keep our annual savings locked up in a separate box, it is inevitable that when the actual necessity for spending the £15,000,000 arrives, we shall have to borrow the money, so that what we have practically to do is this—we must reduce our debt by £1,500,000 year by year during the whole period, or by £15,000,000 in the ten years, thereby reducing the yearly charge for interest at the end of that time by £600,000. Then, when the necessity for spending the £15,000,000 arrives, we can borrow that amount and incur a fresh charge for interest of £600,000 a year, and be no worse off than we were ten years before. This process, by which in periods of prosperity the charge for interest on debt is gradually reduced, thus constantly restoring the exhausted power of borrowing without increased taxation, is what the Government virtually proposes to adopt.

In India, however, the policy has been deliberately and wisely accepted of borrowing every year large sums of money for the construction of the railways and canals which it is absolutely necessary that the country should possess if its material advancement is not to be arrested. Even if the financial consequences of this policy had been less satisfactory than they have been, it might still have been our duty to persevere in it, though it should have called for increased sacrifices from the country in the form of taxation. But experience has shown beyond the shadow of a doubt that, looking at the matter even from a purely financial point of view, we could have done nothing wiser and more profitable than go on investing capital in these undertakings; and that so long as these investments are prudently limited, as they have been up to

the present time, so that the growing income derived from the works keeps pace with the charge for interest on the borrowed funds, they may be continued with complete financial safety.

It was on considerations such as these that Lord Lawrence in 1869, in his minute on Railway extension, assuming that the revenues could, without objection, bear a yearly charge of about 1½ millions, to meet the interest on Capital outlay on productive works in course of construction, &c., during the period in which their income is become developed, based his proposals for the gradual, but systematic, prosecution of this class of works, and that the Government of India has been since acting with most satisfactory results. The forecasts relating to the extraordinary expenditure on Railways and Irrigation Works that have from time to time been prepared in the Public Works Department have supplied sufficient evidence of the prudence with which this part of our financial policy has been conducted, and it is only necessary to follow the same principles in the future to ensure equally sound results.

The truth of these remarks can readily be established. In the first place, the net charge for the interest on the Guaranteed Railway Capital which was upwards of 1½ millions sterling in 1870-71, was reduced by the growth of the income to less than £300,000 in 1876-77, while in the present financial year, partly no doubt from the increased famine traffic, the interest will be more than covered. And though next year quite so good a result cannot be anticipated, it is certain that in these six years a net improvement of more than 1½ millions has been secured for the public revenues by reason of these works. During the same period the total expenditure on State Railways has reached a sum involving a gross charge for interest now amounting to £700,000, against which we already have a net income of £300,000 yearly, leaving a net charge of £400,000. The Irrigation Works carried out in the same years have led to an increase of interest charge of £400,000 set off by an increased net income of £200,000, leaving a net charge of £200,000. On the whole, setting off the increased charge of £600,000 against the improved income of 1½ millions, the general result is an improved financial position of £600,000 a year, notwithstanding the large investments made in the new works, a considerable part of which is necessarily not yet productive, though it is rapidly becoming so.

The same general result is plainly indicated otherwise by the fact that the total charge for Interest on Debt of all sorts and Guaranteed Railway Capital is in the present year less than the charge in 1870-71 by about 2 millions, to which sum should be added the net increase of income due to Public Works, amounting, say, to £500,000, to show the improvement in the general financial position, which, if not directly due to the prosecution of these works, has, at all events, been consistent with a continued average expenditure upon them of hardly less than 4 millions a year. It must also be remembered that these results have been secured during a period in which very exceptional seasons of scarcity have occurred, involving charges of some 16 millions sterling.

We assume, therefore, that the Government will continue to borrow money on these principles for such productive works.

Now, it would be obviously absurd to pay off every year debt to the amount of £1,500,000, and simultaneously to incur fresh debt to the same extent. What, therefore, we have to do in the actual circumstances of the case, is, by applying to the construction of these works the proceeds of the new taxes, to reduce by £1,500,000 a year, the sum which we might otherwise have borrowed. The ultimate financial result of this, as will readily be seen, will be practically the same as that which would have followed if we had devoted every year £1,500,000 to the actual repayment of debt. For returning to our former hypothesis, we shall, at the end of our ten years, thus have prevented borrowing to the extent of £15,000,000, and our annual charge for interest will then be less by £600,000 a year than it would otherwise have been. We could, therefore, if occasion required, borrow £15,000,000 for the relief of famine, and be in no worse a financial position than we were at the beginning of the period of ten years.

The soundness of this argument depends, of course, on the assumption that the works which are constructed from our annual contribution of £1,500,000 from the public revenues will be really reproductive, that is, that they will at the end of the ten years produce an income at least equal to the interest which we should have to pay if we had then to replace by borrowing a sum equal to that furnished from the new taxes for their construction. This assumption, however, has no special or peculiar significance in connection with these new arrangements; it is (as I have just explained) the justification of our whole policy of borrowing money for works of public improvement. Whether we construct our railways and canals with borrowed capital, or pay for them out of this famine insurance fund, we equally assume that they will eventually give us a return of more than the ordinary charge for interest on the outlay: and to repeat what I had said before, experience has now been sufficiently prolonged to show conclusively that, notwithstanding all the mistakes that have been made, the gradual growth of the income of the productive public works has been sufficient to protect the Imperial Treasury against any increase to the actual charge for interest on debt. This explanation will show the Council how, either by the direct discharge of debt, or by the investment of money in productive works, if the circumstances of the time should render that course most suitable, charges on the revenue may be extinguished, or new income created, which shall enable the Government to borrow in the future to the full extent to which the proceeds of the new taxes are applied, and that a true famine insurance fund will thus have been created.

THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, EXTRAORDINARY MARCH 18. 1876.

APPENDIX B.

No. 81 (Statistics and Commerce), dated India Office, London, 7th June 1877.

From—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India,

To—The Government of India.

I shall be glad to receive, when the Customs Accounts for the year 1876-77 are completed,

	Rs.		Rs.
Grain and pulse	1	Galangal	263
Machinery	2	Essential seeds	333
Rape seed	2	Quince seed	414
Fish maws	2	Myrabolams	508
Printing materials	3	Animal oils	533
Hog's lard	3	Indigo	637
Fresh vegetables	6	Flour	768
Shark fins	7	Cotton canvas	781
Saltpetre	9	Paste-board and mill-board	801
Hemp bags	11	Liquors, "other"	1,251
Parts of ships	11	Military uniforms, &c.	1,358
Feathers	15	Essential oils	1,555
Poppy seeds	16	Shot and shell of lead	1,690
Ornamental woods	31	Sajeorn seed	1,799
Linseed	32	Rosin	2,179
Jute, rope, and twine	35	Raw caoutchouc	2,249
Safflower	39	Baggage of passengers	2,461
Cardamoms	39	Brimstone	2,629
Opium	49	Ivory manufactures	2,669
Raw wool	51	Asanfoetida	2,888
Ginger	64	Tobacco, unmanufactured	2,913
Lac, "other" kinds	91	Telegraph materials	2,919
Wood manufactures	92	Seeds, "other" kinds	3,062
Borax	93	Hides, tanned	3,440
Mustard seed	138	Nutmegs	3,657
Building materials	152	Leather, unmanufactured	3,840
Cinnamon	169	Butter	3,846
Raw coir	184	Teel seed	3,924
Penalty duties	187	Saffron	3,996
Jute cloth and other manufactures.	187	Coir manufactures	4,122
Cassia	243	Cotton manufactures, "other" sorts.	4,390
Hemp cloth	246	Plate	4,418
Duties collected at Cambay	248	Madder	4,612
Aloes	260	Wall-paper	4,966

a return showing, in as great detail as can be given, the amount of revenue received under each article (not merely each group of articles) specified in the Tariff.

2. An examination of the monthly statements of the trade of British India from November 1875 to October 1876, that is for twelve months after the Tariff Act of 1875 came into operation, shows the receipts from the duty on the importation of a large number of articles to have been those given in the margin. In drawing the attention of Your Excellency to this return, I feel it necessary to say that I have observed with some surprise the long list of articles still retained on the Indian Tariff, the duties derived from which are actually not worth collecting. There are, doubtless, special reasons for the maintenance of the duty on opium; and with regard to a

few of the minor articles which have been already removed from the Tariff, I presume that the amount received is in payment of duty incurred before the Tariff Act came into force. Without, however, entering into these considerations, and speaking generally, there appears to be no possible room for doubt as to the inexpediency of retaining on the Import Tariff the few articles which individually yield less than Rs. 10, or the 14 articles yielding each less than Rs. 100, or the 17 articles yielding less than Rs. 1,000; and some question may arise even as to the 25 articles, none of which give so much as Rs. 5,000. There is also an unspecified number of "other" unmanufactured articles, together bringing in a receipt of Rs. 452. The whole amount at stake in excluding these 65 or 70 articles would be Rs. 84,592, or less than £8,500.

3. I consequently request that this subject may receive Your Excellency's attention, and that at a convenient time the propriety of excluding from the Tariff items that will not be productive of revenue may be considered.

APPENDIX C.

No. 124 (Statistics and Commerce), dated India Office, London, 23rd August 1877.

From—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India,

To—The Government of India.

IN continuation of my despatch, dated the 31st of May 1876, No. 9 (Separate Revenue),

* Dated 27th June 1877.

† Dated 6th July 1877.

I forward a copy of a memorial* from the Council of the East India Association, and of a reply† thereto by Mr. Raynsford Jackson on behalf of the Associated Committees of Employers and Workmen in the cotton manufacturing districts, respecting the abolition of the duties on the importation of cotton goods and yarns into India.

2. Your Excellency is well aware of the great importance attached by Her Majesty's Government to the gradual reduction of these duties at the earliest period that is not inconsistent with the financial requirements of your administration.

Dated Westminster, 27th June 1877.

To—The MOST HONOURABLE THE MARQUIS OF SALISBURY, *Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council.*

The Memorial of the Council
of the East India Association

MOST RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH.—That great anxiety appears to exist in the minds of a large number of the natives of India in respect to the persistent endeavours which are being made by a very influential body in England to obtain from the Government the abolition, at the earliest possible period, of the 5 per cent. *ad valorem* duty now levied in India on the importation of cotton goods.

That the only arguments adduced in favour of the abolition are, that the duty in question is, in its nature, a protective duty, and that its abolition would therefore be a boon to the people of India at large in their capacity of consumers of British cotton goods.

That it has recently been shown, however, in a very able letter addressed by Mr. Soorabjee Shapoyee Bengallee, a member of the Legislative Council of Bombay, to the Viceroy, that the cotton goods of India and those of England have so little in common, that it is only to an almost inappreciable extent that they can come at all into competition with each other, the whole of the cotton goods of Manchester, with very trifling exceptions, being above all effective rivalry at the hands of the Indian manufacturer, while the cotton goods turned out by the latter, owing to their comparative coarseness and cheapness, are for the most part outside the range of competition on the part of Manchester. The only real competition that exists appears to be a competition between the mill-owners of India and the hand-loom weavers there.

There being thus no appreciable competition between the cotton goods of Manchester and those of India respectively, the whole argument, based on the allegation that the import duty levied in India is a protective duty, of course falls to the ground, and this has been clearly admitted by the Tariff Committee appointed by the Government of India. It would, indeed, be difficult so to characterise, under any circumstances, so small a duty as a 5 per cent. *ad valorem* duty—an amount not very greatly in excess of that retained on the importation of corn into Great Britain when the corn laws were abolished.

That with the argument based on the charge that the duty is a protective duty, there also falls to the ground the argument based on the assumption that the remission of the duty would be a boon to the people of India at large in their capacity of consumers of Manchester cotton goods. For nothing can be clearer than that, Manchester having the command of the Indian market so far as its own products are concerned, the greater part of the duty so remitted would find its way into the pockets of the Manchester mill-owners in the shape of additional profits, and not, in the shape of lower prices, into the pockets of the consumers in India.

That this will probably not be denied by the Manchester advocates of the abolition of the duty, the proposition being self-evident. Indeed, it would be but a poor compliment to their well known intelligence to suppose that they would take all the trouble they are taking, and have taken, for the purpose of forcing on the people of India a measure which the latter do not want, and wholly fail to appreciate, unless they were themselves to reap some substantial benefit from it.

That the case being as stated, it appears to your memorialists that, even if the finances of India were in so flourishing a condition that a sacrifice could be made of the £800,000 sterling per annum which this duty amounts to, there could still be no valid reason for selecting for abolition a duty than which none, in their opinion, could be more legitimate.

That, in support of this assertion, they would beg to remind Your Lordship that the state of things which enables Manchester to find a market for its goods in India to so vast an extent as is indicated by the duty, *viz.*, £16,000,000 sterling worth annually, has not been brought about without an immense expenditure by the Government and the people of India, expenditure in the shape of harbours and roads, police, and well-ordered legal tribunals, protection from external attack, and the maintenance of internal order, the development, to a high degree of the country's resources, and the numberless other items which it were needless to go on enumerating. Of all this expenditure, the Manchester mill-owner who sends his goods to India reaps his full share of the benefit in the shape of the secure and extensive market thus provided for him there, while, if it were not for this trifling duty levied on his fabrics, he would absolutely contribute nothing whatever towards it.

That it was on this very ground—that of the justice of compelling a trader to contribute something towards the expenditure of a country he exports to in protecting and facilitating his commerce—that Adam Smith, the great apostle of free trade, advocated the reasonableness of levying a moderate customs duty on imported goods, while denouncing the imposition of prohibitory or protective tariffs intended to give a monopoly to indigenous producers.

That your memorialists think it very natural that the natives of India should, under these circumstances, be so strongly opposed to the abolition of this duty, even if the finances of India were in such a condition as to enable the Government to dispense with the money it produces, but the finances of India being as they are, they have double reason to protest against a measure which would obviously necessitate the laying on them of new burthens.

That the burthens they have to bear, as it is, are very heavy, and in some instances, as, for example, the salt tax, may, without exaggeration, be called oppressive—a tax which not only presses very severely on the working classes of India generally, but is also very destructive to the cattle, which are the mainstay of the Indian cultivator, so much so, indeed, that it has been estimated by Europeans who have had practical experience as planters in India that the virtual prohibition of the use of salt as a cattle condiment, owing to its dearthness, occasioned by the enormous duty on it, has had much to do with the frequent murrains there that carry off the cattle by thousands, and give a blow to the agriculture of the districts affected which it requires years for them to recover from.

That besides this there are other imposts, though not of so objectionable a nature, the only valid excuse for the retention of which is the impossibility of doing without them; and your memorialists cannot therefore be surprised if the natives who have called their attention to this matter should oppose so strongly the selection of a duty for abolition which is in itself so fair a one, which represents all that is contributed to the Indian Exchequer by the English exporters thither of goods to the value of £16,000,000 sterling per annum, and which, if abolished, would necessitate the simultaneous imposition of new taxes of equal amount upon the already heavily-taxed people of India. To strip the matter of all confusing phraseology, it would be simply to take from the people of India £800,000 sterling per annum, in addition to what they already pay, in order to increase the profits on their Indian trade of the cotton manufacturer of Manchester.

That if the natives of India had any representation in Parliament, and more especially if they had any representation at all commensurate with their numbers, their importance, or the £50,000,000 sterling they pay into the Indian Treasury annually, they might safely be left to fight their own battles with Manchester in that assembly; but as it is, excluded as they are from all voice in the management of their own affairs, the case seems to be peculiarly one in which the greatest care and deliberation are requisite before coming to any final decision upon it; for nothing could be more deplorable than that a feeling should arise among them that their interests were sacrificed to the interests of Manchester, and the more powerful, politically and commercially, those interests are, the more important it seems to your memorialists that all ground should be taken away for the possible creation of any such impression.

That your memorialists venture to think that nothing could be more conducive to the avoidance of such a danger, than for the Government to institute a full and searching inquiry into the whole subject before coming to any final decision in regard to the policy to be pursued in respect of it. This might be done by means of a Commission impartially selected and sitting with open doors at Bombay—the chief seat of the British cotton trade with India, as well as of the Indian cotton manufacturing industry. Before it might be examined all the Natives who had any evidence to offer, as well as the European representatives of the great Manchester houses in India, and the result would be, doubtless, a mass of information which would effectually set the matter in its true light, and enable Your Lordship to arrive at a conclusion beyond the reach of cavil or question on either side.

Your memorialists, therefore, most respectfully pray that this, or some other equally satisfactory method, may be adopted, with a view of finally terminating an agitation which at any time would be most undesirable, but which is particularly so at a moment when it is of the utmost importance that England and India should be cordially, as well as politically, united.

And your memorialists will ever pray.

Dated Blackburn, 6th July 1877.

To—THE MOST HONOURABLE THE MARQUIS OF SALISBURY, *Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council.*

The Associated Committees of Employers and Workmen representing the Public Meetings held in the Cotton Manufacturing Districts, to secure the Abolition of the Indian Import Duties on Cotton Goods and Yarns.

MY LORD MARQUIS,—On behalf of the above Associations, I have the honour to ask your attention to the following answer to the memorial addressed to Your Lordship by the Council of the East India Association.

The argument of the memorial is based upon three assumptions. I shall endeavour to shew that all three are incorrect, and that consequently the memorial itself is a superstructure without solid foundation:—

The 1st is, that there is no appreciable competition between the cotton goods of Manchester and those of India respectively, and that “the only real competition that exists appears to be a competition between the mill-owners of India and the hand-loom weavers there.”

The 2nd, that a 5 per cent. duty is so small that it would be difficult to characterise it as a protective duty.

The 3rd, that a Commission sitting in India and taking the evidence of “Natives” and “European representatives of the great Manchester houses in India,” would be able to acquire such information as would “enable Your Lordship to arrive at a conclusion beyond the reach of cavil or question on either side.”

1st.—“That there is no appreciable competition between the cotton “goods of Manchester and those of India respectively,” &c., &c.

It seems probable that the India Association is ignorant of the existence of Your Lordship's Despatch to the Viceroy of India, dated the 31st May 1876, as it has made no attempt to answer the arguments advanced therein, but has repeated in almost synonymous terms the fallacies so effectually exposed. I cannot, therefore, do better than ask Your Lordship's re-perusal of paragraphs 23 to 36 of that Despatch. Paragraphs 23 and 24 shew, on the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, that, comparing the three years 1858, 1859, and 1860 with the three years 1872, 1873, and 1874, a most serious decline had taken place in the British export to Bombay of the class of goods made in the Bombay mills concurrently with a very large increase in that of the finer goods not made in the Native mills.

These facts may be accepted as proving that there is a real competition between the productions of the English and Indian mills for the supply of coarse goods to India.

As regards the medium class of goods, which compose nearly two-thirds of our Indian exports, I admit that the Indian mills are not at present making them extensively, the reason being that they are fully employed in manufacturing the coarser fabrics, on which the transit charges and the duty tell the most heavily in favour of the Native manufacturer and against the importer. Their power to make these goods out of indigenous cotton has, however, been proved, and samples so made have been exhibited in England.

The English manufacturers, moreover, produced the medium, or shirting, class of goods out of Indian cotton without admixture with other growths, during the American war; and I have no hesitation in saying that when the factory industry of India has so extended as to over-supply the demand for coarse fabrics, the Native manufacturer will supplant the British in the supply of the Indian markets with the finer goods.

It is not unimportant that the same opinion has recently been given by an Indian manufacturer interested in more than one Indian mill.

2nd.—The statement that a 5 per cent. duty is so small that it would be difficult to characterise it as a protective duty is best met by shewing how it would affect an average-sized Bombay mill in competition with an English mill of the same size, presuming that British goods can be laid down in India *minus* the duty, and Native goods manufactured in India at the same price.

For this purpose I may take a mill of 30,000 spindles and 500 looms. The annual turnover will be about £70,000, which, at 5 per cent., is £3,500. Let the English mill-owner work for 30 years without profit, his Indian rival will have made out of the aid given by the duty £105,000, besides interest and compound interest.

I think, then, it will hardly be denied that 5 per cent. may be characterised as a protective duty.

3rd.—Of what nature is the evidence which the India Association would obtain by means of a committee from the "Natives" and "European representatives of the great Manchester houses in India?" Is it as to whether the duty is consistent with free trade principles? whether it has a protective operation? whether it is important enough in its pressure to merit the appellation of "protective?" whether the Indian Treasury can spare its amount? or whether the said Natives and European representatives will be dissatisfied and irritated if they cannot retain the bonus it confers in favour of their special investments?

I cannot think that we are without adequate light on all these points, and do not believe that anything stated by the gentlemen in question,—however disinterestedly solicitous they may be, exclusive of all considerations of personal advantage, to guard the Indian revenue, and to satisfy Indian sentiment,—would be regarded in the cotton textile districts as safe ground work for "a conclusion to be accepted as beyond the reach of cavil."

As for the assumption that we are to submit to this duty in order to pay our share of the expenses of Indian administration, I ask how such a claim is consistent with our own practice and conclusion derived from adhesion to the principles of free trade, that taxes are not to be imposed upon any article which enters into competition with any home production without being balanced by countervailing internal duties, the result being that many countries from which we import the most largely, as the United States, contribute very much less towards our customs revenue than others which, like China, avail themselves of our markets to a relatively small extent?

For the reasons above given, I respectfully solicit Your Lordship not to accede to the request of the India Association to appoint such a Commission as that suggested, the only and the evident consequence of which would be needless waste of time.

APPENDIX D.

No. 136 (Statistics and Commerce), dated India Office, London, 30th August 1877.

From—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India,

To—The Government of India.

I TRANSMIT herewith a Resolution which was adopted by the House of Commons on the 11th July last, without a division, to the following effect:—

"That, in the opinion of this House, the duties now levied upon cotton manufactures imported into India, being protective in their nature, are contrary to sound commercial policy, and ought to be repealed without delay so soon as the financial condition of India will permit."

APPENDIX E.

No. 4192, dated Calcutta, the 14th December 1877.

From—A. MACKENZIE, Esq., Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, Financial Dept.,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department.

I AM directed to acknowledge receipt of Financial Resolution No. 2506, dated the 8th instant, asking for an immediate report on the working of the orders of March last, extending the Financial powers and responsibilities of local Governments. The Government of India admit that it is not possible for any local Government as yet to express a mature or final judgment on the effects and tendencies of such important changes. All that is asked for is a general opinion on the working of the scheme, based upon the experience already gained, and an estimate of the probability or otherwise of the local Government being able to fulfil its engagements in the current year. Special information is also requested with reference to recent measures of provincial taxation and any other similar measures now in contemplation.

2. Dealing first with the question of Provincial Services, I am to say that the Lieutenant-Governor has only at present before him accounts showing the actual expenditure of 1876-77, and Accountant-General's consolidated abstract of receipts and disbursements for the first six months of the current year. In the regular estimate for 1876-77 it was assumed that the closing balances of that year would probably stand thus—

					Rs.
Under Provincial Services	..	...	...	...	17,692
Ditto	Reserve	...	...	...	1,03,027
Total					1,50,719

Owing partly to the fact that the outlay was less and the receipts greater than had been anticipated, and partly to faulty preparation of the regular estimate itself, the actual closing balance has turned out to be better than the estimated by seven lakhs of rupees, and stands thus—

					Rs.
Under Provincial Services	...	...	..	...	2,88,146
Ditto	Reserve	...	...	...	5,62,130
Total					8,50,576

3. The following statement shows the receipts of the first six months of the current year under all the main heads of Service, as compared with the receipts during the corresponding period of last year :—

Provincial Services.	Six months' Receipts.	
	1877-78.	1876-77
	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue	50,876	34,505
Excise	36,06,910	31,91,609
Customs	32,542	26,998
Salt	1,15,355	1,19,797
Stamps	62,14,967	51,11,681
Law and Justice	3,74,259	4,03,231
Jails	3,15,779	2,69,305
Registration	3,53,284	3,04,854
Police	38,905	29,283
Marine	6,31,576	4,44,049
Education	2,78,715	2,43,532
Medical	76,313	53,117
Printing	30,592	31,650
Miscellaneous	1,34,241	1,76,069
Public Works	40,025	19,117
Cash recoveries	9,963	6,633
Total Provincial Service Receipts	1,23,04,300	1,04,65,490

This shows an improvement in Receipts of Rs. 18,38,810. (In the above Statement the Imperial allotment is for obvious reasons not treated as a receipt for purposes of comparison.)

4. The *Excise* revenue has shown remarkable improvement, attributable no doubt to the general prosperity of the country, and to increased attention paid to this branch of the revenue on the part of district officers. If the receipts in the last six months of the year bear the same ratio to the receipts of the first half as has been usual in former years, the revenue under this head may very probably be close upon 70 lakhs of rupees. Steps are being taken to secure this, and even a higher revenue, by the reorganization of the excise arrangements throughout the country, by more energetic efforts to suppress illicit distillation, by reforms in the matter of gauja, by raising the prices of excise opium, and by more careful local inspection by selected officers, and more vigorous administration in every branch of the department.

5. The *Stamp* revenue has also so far shown an abnormal development, attributable in the early months of the year to the operations under the Land Registration Act. But as nearly 4 lakhs out of the gross improvement of 11 lakhs shown in the table were realized in the month of September, and that mainly under Court Fee stamps, there is good ground for supposing that the revenue of the first half of the year has been unduly swelled by a rush of suits filed in anticipation of the expiry of the old Civil Procedure Code on the 30th September. The gross stamp revenue of the year cannot be expected to be 22 lakhs better than that of 1876-77. It will be satisfactory if, in the remaining months of the year, it even maintains the same figure as in the corresponding months of last year. Certain changes have, however, been introduced by the new Civil Procedure Code, which are likely to cause serious loss to the revenue until the new Stamp Bill becomes law, *e. g.*, the exemption from stamp of certificates of sale hitherto stamped as conveyances.

6. Under the head of 'Miscellaneous,' the receipts of the first six months are no criterion of the year's income, inasmuch as the large balances of unclaimed deposits are not credited to Government in the accounts until the close of the year. There is no reason to believe that the receipts under this head will eventually fall short of the estimate (Rs. 8,91,600), though only Rs. 1,34,241 were credited in the first six months.

7. The remaining heads do not call for special remark. Jail manufactures are doing well; registration receipts show a considerable improvement; and the great development of the rice trade during the past year has sent up pilotage receipts. There are, of course, in all these departments corresponding increases of charge; but the balance on the whole is largely in favour of Government.

8. Turning now to the Expenditure side of the account, I am to say that it is impossible to give a complete return of expenditure during the six months owing to the necessary delay in the adjustment of public works charges. The Accountant-General's figures are, however, shown for all the main heads in the following table:—

Provincial Services.				Six months' Disbursements.	
				1877-78. Rs.	1876-77. Rs.
Refunds	...	...	...	3,16,520	2,92,444
Land Revenue	...	...	...	12,25,869	12,26,015
Excise	...	...	...	1,55,677	1,73,535
Customs	...	...	...	3,55,302	3,55,908
Salt	...	...	...	19,167	23,459
Stamps	...	...	...	1,34,648	1,26,863
Administration	...	...	...	6,89,727	6,84,586
Minor Departments	...	...	...	1,28,483	1,28,550
Law and Justice	...	...	...	30,87,324	33,27,967
Jails	...	...	...	7,85,968	7,97,689
Registration	...	...	...	2,43,894	2,36,142
Police	...	...	...	20,38,863	19,42,170
Marine	...	...	...	4,87,753	4,26,345
Education	...	...	...	11,95,423	12,38,120
Ecclesiastical	...	...	...	4,037	3,888
Medical	...	...	...	5,89,662	6,80,654
Stationery and Printing	...	...	...	1,70,940	1,41,776
Office Rent, Rates, and Taxes	...	...	...	83,908	75,897
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	93,014	1,07,334
Public Works (Ordinary)	...	...	...	7,66,487	4,80,219
Cash Recoveries	...	...	...	9,963	6,633
Total				1,25,32,624	1,24,76,125

9. It will be seen that in the majority of headings the expenditure, so far from showing any tendency to grow, is actually somewhat less than in the corresponding period of last year; and although the public works expenditure is relatively more, this is in fact merely an accident of account. The outlay on public works will almost certainly be well within budget limits. In the uncertainty felt as to the effect of the revised financial arrangements, the Lieutenant-Governor has enforced a very general and strict economy.

10. The receipts under Provincial Reserve also show satisfactory progress. Excluding the income from Provincial Public Works Cess, they stand at a total of Rs. 6,80,277 against Rs. 5,83,988 in the corresponding six months of last year; while the expenditure was only Rs. 2,75,337, against Rs. 4,17,728.

11. In the arrangements made by your letter of the 29th March last for the transfer of additional services to this Government, the receipts and the disbursements were generally calculated on the basis of the regular estimates of 1876-77. The chief exceptions to this procedure were that in Excise 64 lakhs of rupees were taken as the receipts against 63 lakhs estimated for 1876-77, the normal rate of increase being assumed to be one lakh annually; while in "*Stamps*" and "*Law and Justice*" the normal rate of increase was assumed to be 2½ lakhs per annum, and the revenue for 1877-78 was taken at 105½ lakhs. From the consolidated assignment thus ascertained a lump deduction of Rs. 5,90,000 was made. Thus, apart from minor items of profit or loss, the Local Government has to find in 1877-78 a sum of Rs. 9,65,000 over and above the receipts of 1876-77.

12. On the whole, the Lieutenant-Governor believes that, if there be no unforeseen and serious falling off in the remaining months of the year, he will have no difficulty in meeting the liabilities of this Government in the matter of *Provincial Services*. The opening balance has proved to be so much better than was expected, and the growth of the Stamp and Excise revenue has been so much larger than was hoped, while the expenditure has been kept so fairly within budget limits, that Mr. Eden has no doubt about this Government being able to discharge its *ordinary* obligations in the current year.

13. In addition to these, however, this Government was made responsible for meeting the charges on account of Extraordinary Public Works (Railways and Irrigation Canals). The charges so transferred were estimated to amount to about 27½ lakhs of rupees. To meet this demand the Provincial Public Works Cess was imposed under Act II (B.C.) of 1877. This Act did not come into force until the 13th June last, and the Government of India, recognizing the fact that only three quarters' tax at most could be collected under it during the current financial year, reduced the contribution payable by the Government of Bengal for Irrigation Works and State Railways to 20 lakhs of rupees. The first instalment of the cess fell due on the 28th September, and it appears from the Accountant-General's returns that only Rs. 4,66,560 were paid into the treasuries during the quarter ending on that day. This normal demand for the quarter is about 7½ lakhs, so that the collections are far below the proper standard. There were, no doubt, difficulties in getting all the notices required by the Act, on its first introduction, duly served; and as failure to pay these cesses is not attended with the same penalties as attach to default under the Revenue Sale Law, their realization is always likely to be in arrear of quarter day. The Board have been directed to urge upon district officers the importance of prompt collection, and if it is found eventually that the financial position is at all endangered by these difficulties in collection, the law must be amended so as to make the payment of the cesses with the land revenue absolutely compulsory. In the meanwhile the Lieutenant-Governor cannot guarantee that he will be able to provide 20 lakhs of rupees for the purpose of meeting the interest charges for State Railways and Canals out of the proceeds of the cess in the current year. But he may be able to discharge his obligations otherwise, if the improvement in the ordinary *Service* receipts continues to the end of the year. It is, however, very important that this Government should have a reasonably large working balance in hand. It is impossible to carry on the Government with efficiency and a due regard to improvement in administration if there is not a reasonably large surplus available after satisfying the demands of the Imperial Government. The Lieutenant-Governor has before him many necessary and useful projects which ought to be undertaken, and would be undertaken, were funds available; but for the present he is compelled to proceed with great caution in the matter of expenditure, and has not been able to make that use of his improved revenue that he would have liked.

14. In paragraph 4 of Mr. Reynolds' letter No. 875, dated 24th March, the sanction of the Government of India was asked to the introduction of a Bill for imposing a compulsory water-rate upon all lands protected or irrigated by the canals which have been constructed in Behar, Orissa, and Midnapore. Such a Bill was subsequently laid before the Bengal Legislative Council, its chief features being that it made all *irrigable* lands liable to the payment of a rate not exceeding Rs. 2 per acre, and all lands protected from flood by flood-embankments (if not irrigable) liable to a rate not exceeding 8 annas per acre. These rates were as a general principle to be payable by the cultivator, the zemindar being made responsible for collecting them and handing them over to Government. The duty of constructing and maintaining village channels was thrown upon the occupiers of land, under the supervision of the owner thereof. Remission of rates was to be allowed in cases where Government might fail to supply sufficient water or to maintain adequate embankments.

15. The Bill as published evoked much hostile criticism, and numerous petitions from landholders and others taking exception both to its principles and details were referred to the Select Committee of Council which sat upon the measure. The Committee found that they had not before them sufficient information to enable them to deal satisfactorily with these representations; and it was eventually determined to postpone further consideration of it until local enquiry should have been made both in Behar and Orissa with reference to various matters of fundamental importance. The duty of directing these enquiries was undertaken by Mr. T. E. Ravenshaw, Member of the Board of Revenue, who had charge of the Bill, assisted by Mr. G. Toynee, Officiating Collector of Cuttack. Eventually it was proposed by these officers to abandon the attempt to impose a rate upon protected lands not being irrigable, to eliminate all questions of embankments from the Bill altogether, and to introduce the compulsory rate upon irrigable lands only when it could be shown (1) that all such lands in the villages affected had been surveyed, and that field maps and schedules of holdings existed in respect of such lands; (2) that canal water had been brought to some points within the boundary of each village whence all the irrigable lands could be commanded; (3) that a full supply of canal water would be available for some part of the year for at least one crop grown on all the lands within the village; and (4) that adequate means of drainage existed for such lands.

16. The Bill in this shape would be merely supplementary to Act VII (B.C.) of 1876, and would be brought into play gradually as the cadastral surveys extend and irrigation works are completed. The Lieutenant-Governor has just returned from visiting the Sone works. During the past season all the water which the canals could supply was freely taken at optional rates. Where the people can be relied upon to do this, it is fairer to them, and more advantageous to Government, that the optional system should continue. It remains to be seen whether they will repeat their application next year; but the result of the Lieutenant-Governor's observation is to induce him to believe that the agriculturists of Behar are really beginning to appreciate thoroughly the advantages of an assured supply of water, and under these circumstances he does not consider it expedient to press the compulsory system for the present. Orissa is not yet ready for its introduction, as the field survey there has not been completed.

17. I am to add that the Lieutenant-Governor has found that the general effect of the extension of the decentralization system in respect to the facilities which it has given to provincial administration has been even more satisfactory than he anticipated. In making the Local Government responsible for expenditure, and giving them a direct interest in the development of various branches of the revenue, it has secured a careful scrutiny over the expenditure of all departments, and a deep interest in all improvable heads of revenue which has extended to all grades of the services. District officers understand that the Provincial Government can sanction no new schemes and few new works unless it has a constantly improving revenue, and they have shewn an earnest desire to assist the Government by the adoption of every measure which their local experience suggests as likely to have a beneficial effect upon the revenues. At the same time the Local Government has, since the inauguration of the system of provincial finance in 1870-71, been in a position to carry out many works and many measures of improvement on its own responsibility, which would, under the old system, have possibly been delayed for an indefinite period. All friction with the Imperial Government has been obviated, and much useless and unsatisfactory correspondence avoided.

APPENDIX F.

MINUTE BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

1. In the observations I addressed to the Legislative Council on the introduction of the measures of taxation that have lately become law, I dwelt on the altered position in which the Local Governments would be placed in relation to the prosecution of Public Works, under the enlarged responsibilities with which it was proposed to entrust them.

2. Speaking of the fundamental principle of this policy, which has been fully accepted by Her Majesty's Government, I said that it—

“involves the enlargement, with adequate precautions, of the financial, and consequently also of the administrative, powers and responsibilities of the Local Governments. In the next place, we believe that, if this principle be fairly carried into effect, the new imposts, which the Council is now asked to sanction, will, when added to the resources already created, provide the State with sufficient means for the permanent maintenance of a national insurance against famine, without heavily increasing the pecuniary burdens of its subjects. For the attainment of this object, the material appliances we intend to promote, by means of additional revenue, are cheap railroads and extended irrigation works. We are conscious of the reproach we should justly incur if, after such a declaration as I have now made, the prosecution of these necessary works were commenced, suspended, or relinquished, according to the increased or relaxed pressure of annual circumstance, or the intermittent activity of spasmodic effort. We, therefore, propose to entrust, in the first instance, to the Local Governments the duty of framing a sufficient and carefully considered scheme of local railroad and irrigation works. We are prepared to provide them with the means whereby they may from year to year work systematically forwards and upwards to the completion of such a scheme. The funds locally raised for this purpose will be locally applied. But Provincial Governments will have to meet the cost of provincial famines out of provincial funds to the fullest extent those funds can bear. They will find that thriftless expenditure in one year may involve the risk of diminished allotments in subsequent years; and I cannot doubt that the unavoidable recognition of this fact will make them wisely eager to spend the requisite proportion of their annual income upon well-planned and carefully estimated railway and irrigation works, which will be their best insurance against the losses of famine, and the postponement of all administrative progress which famine generally entails. It will be the special duty of the Public Works Department of this Government to keep those objects constantly in view of the Local Governments, and to assist them, no less constantly, in their endeavours to give a rational preference to really useful and remunerative works, over those more captivating, but less compensating, subjects of expenditure which, in all comparatively small communities, so powerfully appeal to provincial pride, professional proclivities, or popular pleasure.”

3. It now becomes my duty to invite my colleagues in charge of the two Departments on which will mainly devolve the task of giving effect to the policy thus sketched out, (that is to say, the Public Works and Financial Departments,) to consider, and propose, the further measures requisite for accomplishing the object of it. Considerable progress has indeed been already made in this direction. The orders that will shortly issue on the report of the Committee assembled last autumn at Simla, and the supplementary report more recently received, will do much to facilitate the operations of the Local Governments; and to place their relations with the Government of India on the footing that is now requisite.

4. But, while requesting the co-operation of my colleagues in this important task, I feel that I should be imperfectly performing my own duty if I did not endeavour, to the best of my ability, to lay down the lines on which the action of our Government should proceed in the prosecution of the great object which, for many months past, has been one of the chief causes of our solicitude.

5. The sole justification for the increased taxation which has just been imposed upon the people of India for the purpose of ensuring this Empire against the worst calamities of future famine, so far as such an insurance can now be practically provided, is the pledge we have given that a sum not less than a million and a half sterling, which exceeds the amount of the additional contributions obtained from the people for this purpose, shall be annually applied to it. We have explained to the people of this country that the additional revenue raised by the new taxes is required, not for the luxuries, but the necessities, of the State; not for general purposes, but for the construction of a particular class of Public Works; and we have pledged ourselves not to spend one rupee of the special resources, thus created, upon works of a different character; while we exercise the most strict economy in all other branches of our expenditure, so that no greater burdens shall be thrown on the country than are absolutely required by the necessities of the case.

6. The pledges which my Financial Colleague was authorised to give, on behalf of the Government, were explicit and emphatic as regards these points. It was, however, impossible to explain in detail to the public the precise character of those administrative guarantees which the Government of India then bound itself to provide for the faithful redemption of the above-mentioned pledges.

7. Owing to this impossibility, the manner in which the proceeds of the new taxation are to be applied to the reduction of debt is the only part of our financial programme as to which any mistrust of our sincerity has been indicated on the part of the community. For this reason, it is all the more binding on the honor of the Government to redeem to the uttermost, without evasion or delay, those pledges, for the adequate redemption of which the people of India have, and can have, no other guarantee than the good faith of their rulers.

8. Now, the engagements which the Government of India has bound itself to fulfil, are the following :—

1st.—To apply funds from the surplus revenues at the rate of 1½ million sterling per annum, in such a manner as to create what shall, in fact, be an insurance fund, by which future expenditure for famine relief can be provided for without adding to the permanent burdens on the revenues.

2nd.—To bring about this result, either by the direct discharge of debt in times of prosperity, or by investments of surplus revenue in Productive Public Works, under conditions that shall ensure their being really remunerative, and that they shall at the same time supply to the country the best material protection against famine.

3rd.—To comply with these conditions by carrying out in all the provinces of India, as speedily as our financial position and other economical considerations will admit, all approved extensions of irrigation, and a complete system of cheap railroads, primarily and specially adapted to a slow goods traffic.

4th.—To secure to the utmost the financial basis of this undertaking, by assigning to, and concentrating upon, the Local Governments the financial responsibility and administrative powers necessary for the designing, commencement, completion, and maintenance, within their respective provinces, of such a system of works as shall fulfil the requirements of the case for each of them.

5th.—To arrive at this result by giving to these Local Governments the maximum of pecuniary interest and profit in the cheap construction and successful management of all provincial public works; by reducing, to a minimum interference on the part of the Government of India in the administration of such works; and by not permitting such interference to extend beyond what is necessary to ensure regularity and harmony of action, or protection to the general financial interests of the State.

9. To carry out adequately the engagements thus publicly contracted, immediate, consistent, and persistent adherence to certain lines of conduct, on the part of the Central Government, is absolutely necessary.

10. In the first place, the great and dominant condition which must necessarily govern our action, determine every direction, and influence every detail, in the prosecution of a policy on the success of which the character and efficiency of our government will henceforth be properly held to depend, is decentralisa-

tion of the administration, and consequent reduction of the central establishments. These conditions apply more or less to all departments of the Supreme Government; but, from the nature of the case, it is in the Public Works Department that they will chiefly operate, and that the loyal and intelligent recognition of them will have the amplest and most beneficent results. I need not, however, now dwell further on the paramount importance of the efficient application of these conditions to all departments of the Supreme Government, because it has already been decided in Council to constitute and appoint a Committee for the purpose of working out in detail recommendations to be submitted to the Governor General in Council for the reduction of all the central establishments in just proportion to the diminution in the administrative work of each department, relatively one to the other, which may be reasonably anticipated from the practical operation of the decentralisation policy now adopted and proclaimed.

11. In the next place, inasmuch as it is upon the Local Governments that the responsibility has been placed for the provision, maintenance, and management of local protective works, it is with the Local Governments, and not with the Government of India, that the initiative must now rest, as regards the recommendation and elaboration of schemes for giving effect to this policy.

12. Further, it must be distinctly understood, and constantly borne in mind, that as the improvement of the means of communication throughout the country is without doubt one of the most certain means of giving protection from famine, the rapid and cheap construction of provincial railroads, specially constructed for a slow goods traffic, is an object to which all the financial resources of the Government of India, available for this class of works, aided by those of the Local Governments, must now, and for many years to come, be primarily, if not almost exclusively, directed. The desired economy should be sought for by rigorously excluding from our present consideration all proposals that will sensibly add to the first cost of construction, whether for works or carriages, anything not essential for meeting the main end in view,—a local goods traffic. It will certainly be better to pay somewhat more, after the lines become remunerative, for additions then found desirable, than to delay the early general extension of railways, in order to supply what, in some sense at least, are luxuries.

13. It is also now essential that the Government of India in the Public Works Department should seriously re-consider its action in respect to lines passing through Native States; and that it should, without loss of time, take such steps as may be possible to secure its financial position in regard to those lines; so that while the provision of such improved means of communication in the territories of our Native feudatories is encouraged as far as possible, they shall not become causes of delay in the extension of railways through British provinces, the revenues of which have till now almost exclusively supplied the means of carrying out the lines which pass through Native States.

14. In every case of a line passing through Native territory, vigilant foresight and re-doubled care will be required from the Public Works Department to provide financial guarantees sufficient to replace that responsibility for results which is guarded, in the case of provincial lines, by the liability of provincial revenues to make good all deficiencies in the estimated profits on expenditure. If this condition of our present and future action be not carefully observed in the Public Works Department, the Government of India may be exposed to a great scandal.

15. Caution is also needed on the part of the Public Works Department in respect to outlay, both as regards capital outlay and working expenditure, on Guaranteed Railways, more especially on those of which the receipts do not cover the guaranteed rate of interest.

16. In amplification of these general principles, there are some observations on the manner of applying them which I desire to add.

It will henceforth be necessary to exercise great caution when devising railroad projects, or ordering surveys on behalf of railroad projects, which are not essential to the purpose I have indicated; and which would, therefore, involve the diversion of necessarily limited funds to objects other than those

to which all the available financial resources of the Government of India must, for many years to come, be devoted. Any preliminary expenditure that will not lead to the eventual execution of some useful work, or tend to reduce the risk of error in the preparation of projects for actual execution, will be wasteful, and should not be permitted.

17. Next, to ensure the rapid and general extension of railways, it is essential that they should be cheap, and designed as simply and economically as may be consistent with the practical demands of a slow goods traffic, while proper attention is given to permanence in the construction of the principal works. From this point of view some re-consideration of existing rules (relating to the preparation and sanction of projects) may be requisite, so as to give reasonable facilities for the gradual execution of railway works. It is certainly not expedient to force prematurely the provision of conveniences, though in themselves desirable, which will operate as causes of expense, and which might be postponed without sacrifice of substantial efficiency. The early opening of the lines in a manner that will admit of a properly economical slow traffic of goods is the object to be aimed at, rather than the complete provision of all those appliances which the profuse expenditure on our Guaranteed Railways has in their case supplied; and which, through them, have come to be looked upon as necessities. Those who find in the absence of such luxuries a just cause of complaint should be reminded that all Indian Railways are provided at the cost of the Indian tax-payer, and that the well-being of the country at large must receive attention before merely personal comfort.

18. Speaking of the lines of railway we now have to provide, as a whole, it may certainly be said that the traffic upon them will be light, and that the financial obligations to construct them at the smallest possible cost are paramount. In respect to these lines I regard the question of gauge as no longer open. Our experience is already sufficient to prove that narrow-gauge lines admit of considerable economy in first construction; and that they are fully capable of carrying any traffic likely to be brought upon them, as cheaply at least as a similar traffic could be carried on any railway. The Government of India having some years ago decided that the narrow gauge should be adopted for such lines as those to which I am now referring, much progress having been already made in their prosecution, and no reason existing for going back from the original decision, I hold it to be finally settled that this system of construction shall be exclusively adopted in future, so far as regards the class of railways here under consideration.

19. That there may be lines of communication on which the construction of railways will hereafter be desirable on strategic and military grounds, I am ready to recognise. Were they commenced, however, to-morrow and carried out, under high pressure, regardless of expenditure, they could not be completed in time to render them available for military purposes for the next three or four years. It is not upon the commencement of long and costly strategic lines of rail, that the resources available for increasing the strength and efficiency of our military power at India, can, at the present time, be most advantageously laid out. Nor, so far as I am able to judge, is the Government of India pledged by public engagements, or required on behalf of any urgent interests, to commence and carry out any such lines with all possible expedition. Still less, is there any reason, which I can recognise, for giving to the construction of such lines precedence in the present distribution of our annual expenditure upon Public Works. On the other hand, the Government of India is most distinctly, publicly, and emphatically bound to lose no time in commencing, and completing, within the limits of its actual means, the construction of provincial lines of railroad for slow goods traffic on the cheapest possible system. Until the projects necessary for the fulfilment of this engagement have been completely and satisfactorily carried out, no other new projects can be entertained, or discussed, unless the plea of superior urgency is first established.

20. Of course, due provision must be made for the early completion of lines of this character which are now in progress; though the present expenditure upon them should be limited as closely as possible. While all is done that is really necessary to meet the objects for which they were primarily

undertaken, it should be borne in mind that they were not designed as lines of commercial traffic; and that the supply of the conveniences required for such a traffic should rather follow, than precede, its development.

21. Whenever we are called upon to consider, as a practical and pressing question, the immediate construction of strategic lines of railroad not yet commenced, I shall be ready to receive and discuss, without prejudice, all arguments in favor of adopting for such lines, upon military grounds, the broad-gauge system. But no such projects are now before us; nor does it seem probable that they can be brought before us in any practical shape for some years to come.

22. For these reasons, I am satisfied that the Government of India, in the prosecution of the objects it is pledged to carry out, should conform its action to the strictest conditions of promptitude, combined with economy; and should watch carefully against the misdirection, either of the ingenuity of its officers, or the resources of the State, to the survey of lines of railroad which have no connection with the attainment of these objects, and are likely to lead to no present useful results.

23. With reference to the Guaranteed Railways, which serve as the great arteries of commerce through the country, it should be our object to see that all really needful supplementary works or rolling-stock are provided to meet the growth of the traffic. Beyond this, however, any expenditure that cannot be justified on the general principles laid down in the earlier part of this Minute, for the extension of railways, should be jealously challenged. The mere fact that such expenditure may probably be sufficiently covered by the expected return, will not justify the construction of costly lines, if thereby the completion of a greater length of cheaper lines is prevented. It is not possible to lay down any positive rule on such a subject; but the fact should not be lost sight of, that expenditure on Guaranteed Railways is, in truth, hardly different, in its financial effect on the ways and means of the Government, from expenditure on lines directly carried out by the State; and that the expansion of the former will necessarily cause the contraction of the latter.

24. In the presence of the vast area to which no sort of provision of railway transport has yet been given, it will further be extremely doubtful whether any countenance should be given to carrying out supplementary through lines of communication, as distinguished from those cheap local lines, the immediate provision of which I regard as so important. Without going so far as to reject the idea of some such lines being hereafter expedient, I consider that they should be closely examined if proposed; and that enquiry should be made whether the desired relief of the traffic may not be better provided by means of judiciously designed local lines.

25. The principle that justifies such a course of action is obvious. It is that, by closely limiting the first outlay, the largest possible extension of railways will be obtained in the shortest possible time. By doubling the lines, should the traffic anywhere ultimately require it, or by re-laying them on the broad gauge, should such a course be ever proved essential to carry the trade of the country, all needful relief can be given in the future; with this very great advantage, that the increased outlay will, in all cases, follow the growth of the Revenue, and not precede it. The minimum of financial risk will be incurred, while the maximum of practical advantage is secured.

26. To give full effect to the conclusions thus indicated, the early attention of the Financial and Public Works Departments should, as I have already suggested, be given to the matters that properly fall within their respective branches of business; acting however in concert, so far as may be necessary for the purpose of framing instructions to all authorities concerned.

27. The Financial Department may usefully call the attention of all the other departments of the Government of India, and of all the Local Governments, to the paramount importance of giving effect to the policy recently adopted in relation to the protection of the country from the effects of famine. It should reiterate, in clear and emphatic terms, to the authorities concerned, both imperial and local, the cautions already generally stated in the declarations of the Government of India, as regards their several responsibilities; whether in

co-operating for the suggestion and practical application of the requisite measures to be taken, or in guarding the many important financial interests directly or indirectly involved in all proposals for expenditure, or sanction.

28. Increased attention is also required in the Financial Department to the financial results of all Productive Public Works; and that Department should now, in communication with the Public Works Department, consider what steps ought to be taken to secure a full review of the results of all such works, year by year, in a complete and comprehensive shape, such as would be suitable for presentation to Parliament.

29. The consideration of all administrative details in relation to their cost, and a comparison of such cost on various works of like general character, would properly fall within the province of the Public Works Department. On the other hand, a general review of the financial results as a whole, whether in relation to the original cost of the works, the liabilities they involve in the shape of interest charges or otherwise, their aggregate effects in increasing the public revenues or expenditure, or other analogous considerations, would be dealt with in the Financial Department.

30. The extreme importance of constantly keeping in view the actual results of the great financial operations involved in the prosecution of Public Works in India, whether under guarantee of interest or by the direct expenditure of money by the State, cannot be overrated. It is only by the consideration and comparison of such results that proper economy can be secured, and financial trouble avoided. It will almost invariably be found that it is to the want of attention to this point that embarrassments arise from excess of expenditure over estimates, or from the unthrifty management of works in operation.

31. In such returns promptitude and regularity are more to be sought for, than over-refinement in calculation, which is often of no real value for practical purposes.

32. My attention has been drawn, in relation to this matter, to a despatch from the Secretary of State (Railway No. 119, dated 25th November 1875), in which he gives instructions for the revision of the railway traffic returns, for the purpose to which I have referred. The subject is one which should be reconsidered in connection with the steps now to be taken; and a joint responsibility should be held to attach to the Financial and Public Works Departments for securing the regular and punctual preparation of whatever returns of this class are eventually held to be requisite.

33. It would fall to the Public Works Department, in dealing with its share of the duties now placed upon it, to point out to the Local Governments the increased necessity which now exists for greater attention on their part, than has heretofore been given, to the requirements of their provinces as a whole; and to remind them of the fresh responsibilities now thrown upon them; at the same time requiring them, in sending up proposals on behalf of Productive Public Works which require the sanction of the Supreme Government or the provision of funds outside of the ordinary grants from the Revenues of the year, to regard such proposals as parts of a general and connected scheme for satisfying as expeditiously, and as economically, as may be practically possible, the pressing wants of their provinces within the limits of their financial powers.

34. It will further be apparent that the obligations now publicly undertaken by the Government of India as regards, on the one hand, expedition, and, on the other hand, economy, in the construction of useful local works, demand from the Public Works Department the severest restraint upon superfluous expenditure in every branch of its administration; and the most careful, intelligent, and well-considered selection of the works recommended to the sanction of the Governor General in Council for the purpose of supplying to the country at large the best means that can be devised for giving it protection from the destructive effects of Famine.

APPENDIX G.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL STATISTICS, 1876-77.

Statistics,
1876-77.

The following table contains some interesting and important comparisons :—

	1874-75.	1876-76.	1876-77.
Deficit of recorded Revenue compared with whole recorded Expenditure	£ 3,930,374	£ 2,601,684	£ 5,992,062
Invested in Productive Public Works	4,249,571	4,270,629	3,809,284
Recorded Revenue compared with the recorded Expenditure excluding Expenditure on Productive Public Works—			
Surplus	319,197.	1,668,945	
Deficit			2,182,778
Net Public Debt incurred	8,398,168	4,109,522	4,750,000
Net Public Debt incurred, including Capital transactions with Guaranteed Railway and other Companies and Native States, &c. ...	7,142,200	2,078,851	3,307,000
Value of commodities exported excluding Gold and Silver	56,359,000	58,091,000	61,014,000
Value of commodities imported excluding Gold and Silver	36,222,000	38,887,000	37,428,000
Excess of Exports over Imports excluding Gold and Silver	20,137,000	19,204,000	23,586,000
Net imports of Gold	1,874,000	1,545,000	207,000
Net imports of Silver	4,642,000	1,553,000	7,199,000
Total net imports of Gold and Silver ...	6,516,000	3,098,000	7,406,000
Excess of Exports over Imports including Gold and Silver	13,621,000	16,106,000	16,180,000
Grand total value of Imports and Exports of all kinds	102,348,000	104,480,000	113,908,000
Secretary of State's Bills sold (Rupees) Rs. ...	11,74,37,000	13,75,00,000	14,85,70,000
Sterling equivalent received	£ 10,811,600	12,390,000	12,696,000
Silver coined at the Indian Mints	4,897,000	2,550,000	6,271,000
Gold coined in Germany		12,756,000	2,873,000
Silver coined in Germany		6,450,000	9,567,000
Maximum price of an oz. troy standard silver in London	59½d. (25th April)	57½d. (27th Apl.)	58½d. (18th Jan.)
Minimum price of an oz. troy standard silver in London	57d. (6th Mar.)	52½d. (22nd Mar.)	47d. (7th July)
Maximum price of a sovereign in Calcutta Rs. ...	10 12 0	11 12 0	13 (7th July)
Minimum price of silver in Calcutta	10 9 0	11	11 Rs. 3as. (6th Feb.)
Average exchange upon Secretary of State's Bills sold per rupee	£ 1s. 10-22d.	1s. 9-64d.	1s. 8-49d.
Fixed rate of exchange for the adjustment of transactions between the Indian and Imperial Treasuries	1s. 10d.	1s. 10½d.	9 1s. ½d.
Maximum rate of discount on loans on demand at the Bank of Bengal, Calcutta	11 (11th Apl.)	9 (May)	11 (Apl.)
Minimum ditto	3½ (July to Nov.)	4 (Nov. and Dec.)	5 (Aug. and Sept.)
Maximum rate of discount at the Bank of England	6 (Dec.)	4 (Oct. and Jan.)	2 (throughout the year.)
Minimum ditto	2½ (July)	2 (Aug.)	
Maximum money balances of three Presidency Banks	6,927,800 (July)	7,041,800 (July)	6,382,700 (July)
Minimum ditto	4,359,200 (May)	4,762,300 (May)	4,132,500 (Oct.)
Maximum price in Calcutta of Government Four per cent. Rupee Securities	104½ (13th July)	102½ (3rd June)	102½ (25th July)
Minimum ditto	101½ (25th Mar.)	99 (31st Mar.)	96½ (15th Jan.)
Maximum amount outstanding on London Register, of Rupee Securities enfaced for interest drafts	14,214,617 (Nov.)	14,407,861 (Oct.)	14,125,982 (April)
Minimum ditto	13,098,988 (May)	14,111,441 (April)	12,655,322 (Dec.)
Maximum price in London of such securities (in Gold)	98	93½ (7th Apl.)	92 (15th Dec.)
Minimum ditto	93½	82 (4th Mar.)	78 (4th July)
Maximum price in London of Secretary of State's Four per cent. Sterling bonds ...	104½ (Feb.)	106½ (3th Aug.)	104½ (3rd Feb.)
Minimum ditto	100½ (Apl.)	102½ (3rd June)	101 (30th Oct.)
Maximum Government Paper Currency outstanding	11,327,607 (7th Feb.)	12,161,224 (22nd Oct.)	12,551,185 (7th Feb.)
Minimum ditto	9,221,438 (7th Apl.)	10,608,628 (7th May)	10,532,294 (15th May)
Number of Money Order Offices	235	301	306
Number of Money Orders Issued	242,001	231,907	235,769
Amount of Money Orders Issued	1,016,746	912,602	988,467
Average amount of each order	Rs. 42 0 3	39 5 7	41 1 3
Number of Savings Banks	326	332	343
Number of Depositors in Savings Banks ...	67,316	73,642	80,008
Amount deposited in Savings Banks	1,750,326	1,000,060	1,941,806
Average of each Deposit	Rs. 260	259	243
Net addition to Deposits	9,938	84,021	40,741

statistics, 376-77. The Value of the Trade of 1876-77 is the largest ever yet recorded, if the years of the American war 1863 to 1866 are excluded. The total Imports amounted to £48,864,086, and the total Exports to £65,043,789, both including treasure and Government stores.

STATISTICS.

The increase of the Import of treasure was very large, the amount having been more than double the average of the preceding 4 years.

NT OF INDIA
THE WORLD.

The value of the Imports of merchandise, though somewhat less than in 1875-76, shows a fair increase over the average of the last 4 years, which, in combination with the continued increase of the Exports, is a satisfactory indication of the growing prosperity of the country.

The rapid change in the relative values of gold and silver which culminated in July 1876 is illustrated by many entries in the Table in the preceding page.

IPAL
TS.

In the following table the statistics of the exports of the principal Indian staples are arranged in order of their value in 1876-77. *Opium* has continued in steady demand, and now stands first in the list, closely followed by *Cotton*, which, however, it is observed with regret, has declined in value and quantity. *Rice* has changed places again with *Seeds*. *Jute*, *Hides* and *Skins* and *Indigo* form the next group, each member of which retains its relative place. The growing proportion of manufactured *Cotton*, *Jute* and *Hides* is interesting and encouraging. *Tea* made a stride forward; and *Wheat* more than doubled in value. *Silk* and *Sugar* also sprang up again under the stimulus of higher prices:—

No.

EXPORTS.

1876-77.

OPIMUM	...	{	Quantity	...	—	—	Chests	94,746	88,350	96,870
			Value	...	...	...	£	11,956,972	11,148,426	12,404,748
			Average declared value per chest; in rupees				Rs.	1,262	1,273	1,281
COTTON—										
Raw	...	{	Quantity	—	—	—	cwts.	5,000,086	5,000,788	4,557,914
			Value	...	...	...	£	15,257,342	13,278,964	11,746,184
			Average declared value of a lb.		{	Annas	...	As. 3/11	As. 3/9	As. 3/8
					{	Pence, at the average exchange	...	5 40	5 13	4 71
Twist and Yarn	{	Quantity	...	...	...	...	lbs.	2,834,725	3,228,511	7,926,710
		Value	...	...	...	...	£	147,502	266,951	367,303
		Average declared value per lb		...	...	annas	As. 8/4	As. 6/10	As. 7/5	
		Other manufactures—Value		...	...	£	364,812	306,472	445,070	
		Average declared value in annas;		{	Grey or unbleached	annas	...	As. 2/6	As. 2/6	
		per yard			Colored, printed or dyed	...	...	As. 4/9	As. 5/3	
		Percentage of manufactures on whole value exported				...	1 80	4 44	5 0	
RICE AND PADDY	...	{	Quantity	...	...	...	Cwts.	17,392,938	22,588,533	25,132,077
			Value	...	...	...	£	4,765,334	5,311,065	5,815,221
			Average declared value of husked rice per cwt.		{	Rupees	2 12 0	2 9 9	2 15 1	
						{	Shillings, at average exchange...	5 11	4 70	5 02
SEEDS	...	{	Quantity	...	...	...	Cwts.	6,074,756	10,506,622	9,582,866
			Value	...	...	...	£	3,235,950	5,461,982	5,319,124
			Average declared value of linseed per cwt.		{	Rupees	5 0 0	4 6	5 5 11	
						{	Shillings, at average exchange...	9 27	9 52	9 17
JUTE	...		Raw and manufactured (value)				...	3,485,522	3,294,521	3,356,124
			Average declared value of a cwt.		{	Rupees	14 7	5 13 1	5 14 7	
			raw jute			{	Shillings, at average exchange...	10 94	9 72	9 04
		Percentage of manufactures on whole value exported				...	68	1 48	2 14	
HIDES AND SKINS	{	Quantity	...	...	...	No.	10,162,851	19,433,332	19,792,877	
		Value	...	...	...	£	2,677,767	2,943,575	2,996,684	
		Percentage of dressed or manufactured to whole value				...	3 25	4 51	0 47	
INDIGO	...	{	Quantity	...	...	...	Cwts.	81,466	110,392	100,384
			Value	...	...	...	£	2,576,302	2,875,002	2,962,785
		Average declared value per cwt.		{	Rupees	...	316 3 10	260 7 0	295 2 7	
					{	sterling at average exchange. £	...	29 27	23 48	25 19
TEA	...	{	Quantity	...	...	...	lbs.	21,137,087	24,361,999	27,784,124
			Value	...	...	...	£	1,937,429	2,160,417	2,607,425
		Average declared value per lb.		{	Annas	...	As. 14/0	As. 14/3	As. 15/0	
					{	Shillings, at average exchange	...	1 70	1 60	1 60

No.	Exports.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.
WHEAT	Quantity ... Cwts. 1,069,076	2,498,185	5,583,356	
	Value ... £ 490,435	901,026	1,956,332	
	Average declared value per cwt. { Rupees ... 4 9 5	3 9 8	3 8 0	
	Shillings, at average exchange ... 8 50	6 51	5 98	
10 COFFEE	Quantity ... Cwts. 311,831	371,986	302,489	
	Value ... £ 1,305,346	1,627,027	1,345,822	
	Average declared value per cwt. { Rupees ... 41 13 9	43 11 10	44 7 10	
	Shillings, at average exchange ... 77 51	78 88	75 97	
11 WOOL	Raw and manufactures ... £ 1,159,066	1,295,193	1,293,490	
	Average declared value of raw wool per lb. { Annas ... As. 7 2	As. 5 9	As. 7 2	
	Pence, at average exchange ... 9 99	9 95	9 22	
12 SILK	Raw and manufactures, value ... £ 998,450	650,728	1,000,566	
	Average declared value of raw silk per lb. { Rupees ... 4 10 1	3 2 9	5 6 9	
	Shillings, at average exchange ... 8 57	5 72	9 25	
13 SUGAR	Value ... £ 319,238	253,937	925,196	
14 LAC	Value ... £ 254,011	755,747	536,976	
15 SALTPETRE	Quantity ... Cwt. 553,330	415,080	466,218	
	Value ... £ 501,468	348,949	381,706	
	Average declared value per cwt. { Rupees ... 9 1 0	8 6 7	8 3 0	
	Shillings, at average exchange ... 16 78	15 16	13 96	
16 TEAK WOOD	Quantity ... Cubic tons 42,808	60,612	45,108	
	Value ... £ 328,564	440,618	332,764	
	Average declared value per cubic ton { Rupees ... 76 11 5	72 11	73 12 4	
	sterling at average rate ... 7 09	6 83	6 29	

A similar comparison of imports follows. Here *Cotton Goods* tower altogether ahead of any other items. They show some little decrease, though as much as might have been expected to result from the falling prices. *Metals* are increasing quickly. No other articles require particular remarks :

1875-76. 1876-77.

COTTON—				
Twist and Yarn	Quantity ... lbs. 37,097,260	31,927,340	33,270,208	
	Value ... £ 3,157,780	2,794,769	2,733,535	
	Average declared value per lb. ... annas ... 14 00	13 14		
	" " " pence at average exchange ...	1s. 6 93d	1s. 4 83d.	
Other manufactures	Value ... £ 16,263,560	16,463,875	16,008,532	
TOTAL COTTON GOODS	£ 19,421,340	19,258,644	18,742,067	
Re-exports—				
Cotton (Foreign Merchandise)—				
Twist and Yarn	Quantity ... lbs. 781,220	792,668	839,539	
	Value ... £ 56,249	57,424	58,423	
Other manufactures	Value ... £ 1,061,727	984,105	1,064,392	
Total Re-exports	£ 1,117,976	1,041,529	1,122,815	
TOTAL COTTON GOODS.—Net Imports	£ 18,303,364	18,217,115	17,619,252	
METALS	Value £ 2,607,122	3,308,522	3,721,007	
LIQUORS	" " 1,636,568	1,702,197	1,585,345	
RAILWAY PLANT AND ROLLING-STOCK	" " 780,867	1,079,105	1,194,145	
SILK, Raw and Manufactured	" " 1,583,405	1,404,235	1,037,957	
MACHINERY AND MILL-WORK	" " 1,185,943	1,406,870	963,504	
COAL (excluding coke and patent fuel)	Quantity ... tons 360,252	388,480	523,384	
	Value ... £ 685,720	647,562	918,309	
	Average declared value per ton in Rupees ... 18 87	17 20	17 77	
	Ditto in shillings at average exchange ... 34 94	31 01	30 34	
8 WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES	Value £ 557,585	1,118,086	911,890	
9 PROVISIONS	" " 363,727	717,013	664,928	
10 APPAREL	" " 620,456	633,859	542,860	
11 SPICES	" " 170,126	395,088	432,991	
	Value ... tons 272,085	365,252	298,776	
12 SALT	Value ... £ 755,771	600,934	430,890	
	Average declared value per ton in Rupees ... 27 28	16 45	14 42	
	Ditto in shillings at average exchange ... 50 51	29 66	24 62	
13 SUGAR	Value £ 516,564	895,929	403,897	

N.B.—The amounts of total value in sterling are at 3 shillings per rupee.

Statistics,
76-77.

The following Table illustrates the course of the values of Gold and Silver relatively to each other and to other commodities since March 1873, when the previously existing equilibrium below the two metals was first seriously disturbed:—

Values of certain typical Commodities in the month of December compared with their values in March 1878, (Values of March 1873=100).

IN LONDON.—(Prices quoted from the LONDON ECONOMIST.)	MEASURED IN GOLD.					MEASURED IN SILVER.*				
	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.
Scotch Pig Iron (warrants) ...	91	68	54	49	43	95	71	58	51	48
Coals, Hetton, Wallsend (London) ...	94	90	75	57	55	97	94	79	59	61
Copper, Chili Bars ...	93	93	92	85	74	96	97	98	90	82
Straits Tin ...	79	65	56	59	45	82	67	60	54	50
Wheat ...	112	81	83	91	94	115	84	88	96	104
Flour, town-made ...	111	82	90	82	98	114	85	96	86	109
Beef, inferior ...	125	110	128	98	85	129	115	136	102	94
Cotton, No. 40, Mule Twist ...	95	83	86	80	71	97	88	91	84	78
Wool, Southdown Hogs ...	96	89	88	80	76	99	93	91	85	84
Sugar, Foreign Muscovada ...	92	87	87	113	74	95	91	82	119	82
Coffee ...	124	97	105	101	93	128	101	111	106	109
Pepper ...	106	95	78	69	63	109	100	83	73	70
Saltpetre ...	86	80	83	87	98	86	82	88	92	109
Gold ...	...	...	...	...	...	103	104	106	109	111
Silver ...	97	96	94	95	90	...	...	...	...	...

IN CALCUTTA.—(Prices quoted from the CALCUTTA PRICE CURRENT.)										
Grey Shirtings (8½ lbs.) ...	...	...	...	...	...	93	84	84	78	73
Mule Twist, white, good, No. 40 ...	...	...	...	...	...	96	91	87	87	75
" " Turkey red, No. 40 (12 lbs.) ...	...	...	...	...	...	115	104	94	85	85
" " Orange, Nos. 40—60 ...	...	...	...	...	...	107	98	87	90	83
Copper, Sheathing ...	...	...	...	...	...	102	100	102	93	83
Iron, flat, bolt, bar and square ...	...	...	...	...	...	115	89	78	68	60
Spelter, hard ...	...	...	...	...	...	114	118	148	143	130
Hides, buffalo, slaughtered ...	...	...	...	...	...	92	88	75	104	75
Indigo, good ...	...	...	...	...	...	110	Nil.	90	110	86
Jute, picked ...	...	...	...	...	...	144	137	125	150	147
Lac dye, fine ...	...	...	...	...	...	87	60	55	69	58
Shell Lac, fine orange ...	...	...	...	...	...	129	183	119	68	49
Linseed, fine bold clean ...	...	...	...	...	...	111	110	92	102	106
Rice, Ballam ...	...	...	...	...	...	165	153	135	159	168
Silk, raw, Cossimbazar ...	...	...	...	...	...	80	58	40	98	80
Sugar, Benares ...	...	...	...	...	...	94	87	87	88	Nil.
Tea, Good Souchong ...	...	...	...	...	...	114	123	104	123	100
Wheat, Doodiah ...	...	...	...	...	...	115	96	78	96	104
Gold ...	...	...	...	...	...	102	100	102	103	105

REMONETISATION
OF THE
UNITED STATES.

The most important event of the year bearing upon the value of silver is the remonetisation of that metal by the Legislature of the United States of America by an Act which was passed on the 28th February 1878, in spite of the President's veto, by a majority of two-thirds of the House of Representatives and the Senate respectively.

The text of the Act cannot reach India for some time; but the following is the Bill which, it is understood, was accepted by the Senate: it has been ascertained that the Act does not differ from it in essential particulars:—

An Act to authorise the free coinage of the standard silver dollar and to restore its legal-tender character.

Be it enacted, &c.—That there shall be coined, at the several mints of the United States, silver dollars of the weight of four hundred-and-twelve-and-a-half grains troy of standard silver, as provided in the Act of January 18th, 1837, on which shall be the devices and superscriptions provided by said Act, which coins, together with all silver dollars heretofore coined by the United States, of like weight and fineness, shall be a legal tender, at their nominal value, for all debts and dues, public and private, except when otherwise provided by contract; (and the Secretary of the Treasury is authorised and directed, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to purchase from time to time silver bullion, at the market price thereof, not less than \$2,000,000 per month, nor more than \$4,000,000 per month, and cause the same to be coined into such dollars, and any gain or seigniorage arising from this coinage shall be accounted for and paid into the Treasury as provided under existing laws relative to the subsidiary coinage; provided that the amount of money at any one time invested in such silver bullion, exclusive of such resulting coin, shall not exceed \$5,000,000).

* The values measured in silver in London have been calculated from the values in gold on the basis of the price of standard silver in London.

Section 2.—All Acts and parts of Acts inconsistent with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed.

Statistics,
1876-78.

The proceedings of the Latin Union also may conveniently be recounted here. In 1873 the Belgian Government obtained from their Legislature authority to suspend or limit the coinage of 5-franc pieces. From 1874 the same principle was adopted by the States of the Latin Union, and, at the yearly meetings of their respective delegates, the limitation of the silver coinage was fixed as follows:—

PROCEEDINGS OF
LATIN UNION.

	£	£	£	£
France	2,400,000	3,000,000	2,180,000	1,080,000
Italy	2,400,000*	2,000,000	1,440,000	720,000
Belgium	480,000	600,000	482,000	216,000
Switzerland	320,000	400,000	288,000	144,000
Greece			480,000†	72,000
	5,600,000	6,000,000	4,800,000	2,232,000

* Inclusive of £200,000 special.

† Inclusive of £144,000 ordinary and £336,000 special.

At the meeting of the Conference which it was intended to hold in January 1877, the question of adopting a gold standard was to have been discussed; but the Conference was postponed to the end of the year, the several Powers forming the Union agreeing, meanwhile, to restrict the coinage of silver in 1877 to half the amounts authorised for 1876. The Conference was again deferred till February 1878, to fix the contingents of silver to be coined this year; but as a Conference will be necessary in October to consider whether the Union should be maintained in its present form, the delegates might decide on not meeting till then. Negotiations on the subject were going on at the end of January 1878. If the Latin Union be not denounced before the 1st January 1879, it can only be terminated at the end of another period of fifteen years. In 1875, the coinage of 5-franc pieces was, in Belgium, France and Italy, to the full extent permitted, while Switzerland refrained from issuing any. In 1877, France, Belgium and Switzerland did not coin any silver, but Italy coined to the full amount of her contingent. On 5th August 1876 a law was passed in France, authorising the President to keep the mints of France closed against the coinage of silver until January 1878; and in August 1876 he suspended entirely the coinage of silver, except for subsidiary purposes. In January 1878 M. Léon Say introduced into the French Senate a Bill to prolong the power of the Government to suspend the coinage of silver until the end of March 1879. After explanation, the Bill was carried without opposition. In December 1876 Belgium suspended the coinage of silver.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL STATISTICS, 1877-78.

The following are the figures of the Trade of the ten months April to January 1877-78, compared with the corresponding figures during the two previous years:—

	1876-78.	1875-77.	
	£	£	£
Value of commodities exported excluding gold and silver	46,309,370	48,265,519	52,198,184
Value of commodities imported excluding gold and silver	30,826,294	30,398,721	34,458,782
Excess exports	15,483,076	17,866,798	17,739,402
Net imports of silver	966,336	5,628,813	278,765
Net imports of gold	1,846,222	410,254	13,115,767
Total net imports of gold and silver ...	2,462,558	5,218,581	13,394,532
GRAND TOTAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF ALL KINDS	83,120,841	91,355,711	104,099,507

Statistics,
1877-78.

Both imports and exports have increased largely, which indicates on the whole a prosperity which appears extraordinary when it is remembered that the Famine which has during this period afflicted the whole of Southern India is estimated to cost 9½ million sterling in all and 6½ million in 1877-78, and that Upper India lost almost the whole of its autumn harvest.

In the following table the statistics of the principal staples exported to Foreign Countries during the first ten months of the year are compared with the corresponding statistics of the two previous years. The cause of the decreased quantity of *Opium* exported, and of its increased average value, is the drought in Malwa. *Cotton, Raw*, shows again a large decrease, partly compensated by a small increase of *Cotton Manufactures*, as more mills come into work. The astonishing growth of the exports of *Seeds, Rice, Jute*, and *Wheat*, notwithstanding the pressure of the famine in Southern India, with consequent high prices, may perhaps be, to a great extent, attributed to the Turco-Russian War: Russian supplies having been interrupted, India has replaced them. The movement of these staples has doubtless produced the great traffic on the East Indian and Great Indian Peninsula Railways which has been already reviewed. *Tea* has done well, the average declared value being but little lower than last year. *Coffee*, too, has prospered. The only article besides *Cotton, Raw*, which shows a serious decrease is *Lac*, but this article is comparatively unimportant.

No.		Exports.		TEN MONTHS, 1st April to 31st January		
				1876-78.	1874-77.	1877-78.
OPIUM	Quantity	...	Chests	73,095	81,613	77,385
	Value	...	£	9,186,788	10,490,687	10,264,066
	Average value per chest	...	Rs.	1256-13-3	1285-5-0	1325-1-2
COTTON, RAW	Quantity	...	Cwts.	4,295,871	3,561,407	2,585,377
	Value	...	£	11,476,987	8,968,014	6,949,554
	Average value per lb.	...	R.	0-3-9	0-3-7	0-3-10
Manufactures—						
Twist and Yarn	Quantity	...		4,587,225	6,817,270	12,779,989
	Value	...		196,709	316,636	558,913
	Average value per lb.	...	R.	0-6-10	0-7-5	0-6-11
Other manufactures—Value				326,201	375,890	392,895
Total Cotton (Raw and Manufactured)				11,999,957	9,660,510	7,901,362
SEEDS	Quantity	...	Cwts.	8,514,379	8,559,184	11,230,493
	Value	...	£	4,414,548	4,688,529	6,758,930
	Average value per cwt.	...	Rs.	5-2-11	5-7-8	6-0-2
RICE AND PADDY	Quantity	...	Cwts.	13,045,904	11,658,224	10,151,382
	Value	...	£	3,549,719	3,397,812	4,006,110
	Average value per cwt.	...	Rs.	2-11-6	2-14-8	3-15-1
JUTE (Raw and Manufactured)—Value				£ 2,689,630	2,895,432	3,679,332
HIDES AND SKINS	Quantity	...	No.	534,504	495,367	709,351
	Value	...	£	2,378,801	3,309,783	2,980,696
	Average value of each	...	Rs.	44-8-1	66-13-0	42-2-1
WHEAT	Quantity	...	Cwts.	2,155,628	4,839,390	6,204,669
	Value	...	£	775,554	1,673,400	2,790,304
	Average value per cwt.	...	Rs.	3-9-6	3-7-4	4-7-11
TEA	Quantity	...	lb.	21,254,915	25,186,248	30,306,610
	Value	...	£	1,899,961	2,361,799	2,770,735
	Average value per lb.	...	Rs.	0-14-4	0-15-0	0-14-8

Statistics
1877-78

TEN MONTHS, 1ST APRIL TO 31ST JANUARY

No.	EXPORTS.	1876-78.	EXPORTS.
	INDIGO	Quantity ... Cwts. 78,004 Value ... £ 2,037,960 Average value per cwt. ... Rs. 261-4-3	83,443 2,450,385 293-10-9 90,577 2,632,728 290-10-7
10	WOOL (Raw and Manufactured) — Value	£ 1,001,452	1,079,667 939,198
11	COFFEE	Quantity ... Cwts. 164,692 Value ... £ 662,275 Average value per cwt. ... Rs. 40-3-5	168,552 722,544 42-13-11 191,693 840,358 44-2-5
12	SILK (Raw and Manufactured)	£ 431,870	801,388 766,098
13	SUGAR	£ 94,465	425,940 447,616
	TEA	Quantity ... C. tons 48,776 Value ... £ 356,332 Average value per ton ... Rs. 73-0-11	35,771 263,504 73-10-8 44,773 314,179 70-2-9
15	SALTPETRE	Quantity ... Cwts. 300,501 Value ... £ 254,955 Average value per cwt. ... Rs. 8-7-0	369,887 302,734 9-2-11 311,682 304,068 9-12-1
16	LAC	£ 593,588	425,327 299,599

Next follow similar comparative statistics of imports. Here *Cotton Goods* show a large and important increase, though at some sacrifice of price. *Metals* also once more show an increase. *Liquors, Silk, Railway Plant, Coal, Provisions, Sugar* show more or less considerable growth. The Trade of India this year is certainly flourishing.

IMPORTS.

No.	IMPORTS.	TEN MONTHS, 1 ST APRIL TO 31 ST JANUARY		
		1876-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.
1	COTTON—			
	Twist and yarn ...	Quantity ... lbs. 25,923,585 Value ... £ 2,286,139 Average value per lb. Rs. 0 14 1 Ditto in sterling average exchange	26,724,669 2,230,355 0 13 4 1s. 5d.	30,869,949 2,425,139 0 12 7 1s. 4½d.
	Other manufactures ... Value ...	£ 13,097,382	13,056,417	14,512,200
	TOTAL COTTON GOODS ...	15,383,521	15,286,772	16,937,339
	Re-exported—			
	Twist and Yarn ...	Quantity ... lbs. 701,646 Value ... £ 50,656 Average value per lb. Rs. 0 11 7	614,051 43,119 0 11 3	736,160 49,811 0 10 10
	Other manufactures of— ... Value ...	£ 819,803	639,708	875,357
	Total Re-exports ...	870,459	902,827	925,168
	TOTAL COTTON GOODS—Net Imports ...	14,513,062	14,383,845	16,012,171
2	METALS ...	2,532,541	2,892,837	3,008,203
3	LIQUORS ...	1,194,828	1,286,521	1,431,368
4	SILK, Raw and Manufactured ...	1,126,452	831,428	1,270,782
5	RAILWAY PLANT AND ROLLING-STOCK ...	931,228	1,013,812	1,227,075
6	WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES ...	855,038	823,119	849,434
7	COAL (excluding Quantity Coke and Patent Fuel)—	263,887 Value ... Average value per ton ...	318,345 644,818 18 8 2	469,443 705,183 16 4 9
8	MACHINERY AND MILL-WORK ...	1,243,685	803,705	724,078
9	PROVISIONS ...	557,021	635,493	714,623
10	SUGAR ...	618,830	349,755	657,043
11	APPAREL ...	548,600	460,712	491,178
12	SPICES ...	315,656	367,875	390,653
13	SALT ...	Quantity ... Tons 302,894 Value ... £ 805,020 Average value per ton ...	265,504 363,679 14 3 9	217,202 324,628 14 10 9

istics,
1877-78.

The following Miscellaneous Statistics for 1877-78 are given in continuation of those presented in the Review of 1876-77:—

ICA.	Maximum price of an oz. troy standard silver in London	...	...	55½ (8th October).
	Minimum ditto ditto	...	...	53½ (21st June).
	Maximum price of a sovereign in Calcutta	...	...	11¼ (5th September).
	Minimum ditto ditto	...	...	11¼ (18th April).
	Coined in gold by Germany	...	...	£6,104,000
	Ditto in silver	...	...	£1,605,000
	Average rate of exchange on Secretary of State's Bills	...	...	1s. 8 7/8d.
	Maximum ditto ditto	...	...	1s. 9 7/8d. (18th April).
	Minimum ditto ditto	...	...	1s. 8 5/8d. (23rd January).
	Fixed rate of exchange for the adjustment of transactions between the	...	...	1s. 9 1/8d.
	Indian and Imperial Treasuries	...	...	12 (10th May).
	Maximum rate of discount on loans on demand (Bank of Bengal, Calcutta)	...	...	5 (July and January).
	Minimum ditto ditto	...	...	5 (October).
	Maximum rate of discount, Bank of England	...	...	2 (frequently).
	Minimum ditto ditto	...	...	47,575,400.
	Maximum yearly balance, Presidency Banks (January)	...	...	£3,672,200.
	Minimum ditto ditto (April)	...	...	Rs. A.
	Government of India Four Per cent. Ruper Securities.	...	...	98 4 (27th June).
	Maximum price in Calcutta	...	...	93 0 (15th September).
	Minimum ditto	...	...	96 7 (8th July).
	Price of loan of £2,490,760	...	...	84 8 (July).
	Maximum price in London in gold (enfaced)	...	...	81 4 (December).
	Minimum ditto	...	...	(8th March) £14,400,234
	Maximum enfaced for payment of interest by draft in London on India	...	...	(25th June) £13,051,744
	Minimum ditto ditto	...	...	104½
	Maximum price of Secretary of State's Sterling Four per cent. Bonds	...	...	100½
	Minimum ditto ditto	...	...	...
	Number of Money Order Offices open	...	...	134,959
	Number of Money Orders Issued	...	...	485,478
	Amount of ditto	...	...	Rs. 35-15-7
	Average amount of each Order	...	...	342
	Number of Savings banks	...	...	83,283
	Number of Depositors in ditto	...	...	£1,926,375
	Amount deposited	...	...	Rs. 231
	Average amount of each Deposit	...	...	£9,814
	Net reduction of Deposits	...	...	...
	Maximum Government Paper Currency Outstanding	...	...	£15,757,790 (15th Jan.)
	Minimum ditto ditto	...	...	£11,130,528 (30th Apl.)

The value of silver and the sterling exchanges have been remarkably steady throughout the year and have even manifested some recovery. The recent unprecedented inflation of the Government Paper Currency is connected no doubt with the great importations of silver during the year, and to the reaction upon the rather sudden cessation of the grain traffic with Madras in November last.

By order of the Government of India,

FORT WILLIAM,
FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT,
March 18th, 1878.

R. B. CHAPMAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.—SEA CUSTOMS.

Calcutta, the 18th March 1878.

No. 43.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 6 of the Indian Tariff Act, 1875, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to exempt the goods hereinafter named from all import duties to which they are liable under the numbers of Schedule A of the said Act entered in column one of the following list :—

Number in Sched- ule A.	Names of Articles.	Number in Sched- ule A.	Names of Articles.
3	Brushes, all sorts.	21	Flax and Articles made of Flax.
4	Building and Engineering materials.	22	Fruits and Vegetables.
	Cabinet-ware and Furniture.	26	Hemp and Articles made of Hemp.
6	Candles.	27	Hides and Skins.
7	Canes, Ratans, Articles made of Cane or Ratan, and Basket work.	28	Instruments and Apparatus, except musical.
8	Carriages and component parts thereof.	31	Leather and Articles made of Leather, including Boots, Shoes, Harness and Saddlery.
9	Chemical Products and Preparations.	34	Mats.
12	Coir and Articles made of Coir.	36	Military and other Uniforms and Accou- trements.
14	Cordage and Rope made of any Vegetable fibre.	37	Naval Stores.
16	Cotton, raw.	38	Oils.
	Cotton, Grey Piece-goods, <i>viz.</i> :—	39	Oil and Floor-cloth.
	T cloths under 18 reed, jeans, domes- tics, sheetings and drills, shown to the satisfaction of the Customs-Col- lector, whose decision shall be final, to be of the dimensions, weights, counts and qualities now generally known under those descriptions, and to contain no yarn of a higher num- ber than 30s.	42	Paper, <i>viz.</i> :—Wall-paper.
	Cotton Twist :	44	Piece goods made of Jute.
	Mule, No. 32 and lower numbers.	45	Pipes and other Implements used in the Consumption of Tobacco.
	Water, No. 20 and lower numbers.	46	Pitch, Tar and Dammer.
		48	Railway Materials.
		50	Seeds.
		53	Soap.
		59	Toilet Requisites.

This Notification shall take effect on and after the 20th March 1878.

SALT.

The 18th March 1878.

No. 85.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 5 of the Inland Customs Act, 1875, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to remit the export duties leviable on Sugar under Notifications No. 179, dated the 9th June 1875, and No. 156, dated the 30th June 1876.

All rules published under the last-named Notification, in so far as they refer to Sugar or to the export duties on Sugar, are hereby cancelled.

This Notification shall take effect on and after the 1st April 1878, but nothing herein contained shall apply to any Sugar in respect of which a *rawanna* has been granted, or which has been booked-through for export by a State Railway, without prepayment of full duty, before that date.

G. H. M. BATTEN,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

N^o 12. CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 23. 1878.

{ Register
No. 33.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and Corporations.

PART IV.—Act of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General:—

The Indian Forest Act, 1878.
The Sea Customs Act, 1878.
The Native Press Act, 1878.
The Central Provinces Additional Rates Act, 1878.
The Indian Arms Act, 1878.

PART V. Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.—(Nothing for publication.)

SUPPLEMENT No. 13.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

PRIVATE SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTICE.

Calcutta, the 9th March 1878.

All covers intended personally for His Excellency the Vice-roy and Governor General and party,* during His Excellency's tour, should be addressed "Governor General's Camp," without

* Her Excellency the Lady Lytton.

The Hon'ble Stuart Bayley, C.S.I., Personal Assistant (Famine) to His Excellency the Governor General, and Officiating Private Secretary.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. Villiers, Military Secretary.

Mrs. Barnett.

Lord W. Beresford, A.-D.-C.

Mr. H. Rose, A.-D.-C.

the addition of any Post Town.

All other communications connected with business of a routine nature should be sent, as usual, to the several Head-Quarters Departments.

S. C. BAYLEY,
for Private Secy. to the Viceroy.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 22nd March 1878.

No. 8.—Mr. J. V. Woodman, Chief Reporter and Reporter for the Indian Law Reports in the

High Court, Calcutta, has been granted leave of absence for nine months, commencing from the 3rd of April next.

No. 9.—Mr. F. S. Collis has been appointed to officiate as Chief Reporter and Reporter for the Indian Law Reports in the High Court, Calcutta, during the absence on leave of Mr. J. V. Woodman, or until further orders.

No. 10.—Mr. Tindal A. Pearson, Barrister-at-law, has been appointed to officiate as Reporter for the Indian Law Reports in the High Court, Calcutta, *vice* Mr. F. S. Collis.

No. 11.—The Governor General in Council has been pleased to accept the resignation by Mr. Amir Ali of his office of Reporter for the Indian Law Reports in the High Court, Calcutta, with effect from the 8th instant.

No. 12.—Mr. W. F. Agnew, Barrister-at-law, has been appointed as a Reporter for the Indian Law Reports in the High Court, Calcutta, *vice* Mr. Amir Ali resigned.

D. FITZPATRICK,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.**NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.***Fort William, the 18th March 1878.*

No. 297.—APPOINTMENTS.—Captain M. O. Boyd, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade, in Assam, to be Assistant Commissioner, 1st Grade, with effect from the 1st January last, *vice* Mr. W. O. A. Beckett, deceased :

Mr. G. Godfrey, C.S., Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade, to be Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade, *vice* Captain Boyd :

Mr. L. Hare, C.S., Officiating Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade, to be Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade, *vice* Mr. Godfrey.

No. 299.—APPOINTMENTS.—Captain H. J. Peet, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade, in Assam, to be Assistant Commissioner, 1st Grade, with effect from the 1st ultimo, *vice* Mr. A. Forbes, C.S., transferred to Bengal :

Captain W. F. Trotter, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade, to be Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade, *vice* Captain Peet :

Mr. R. B. McCabe, C.S., Supernumerary Assistant Commissioner, to be Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade, *vice* Captain Trotter.

The 19th March 1878.

No. 304.—The Hon'ble G. G. Morris, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, has obtained leave on private affairs for six months, with effect from the 20th instant, or from any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 306.—Under the provisions of the Act of Parliament, 24 and 25 Vic., Cap. 104, Section 7, the Governor General in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr. L. R. Tottenham, of the Bengal Civil Service, to officiate as a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

No. 310.—APPOINTMENT.—Mr. J. D. Sandford, M.A. (Barrister-at-Law), Judicial Commissioner of Mysore, to be also Judicial Commissioner of Coorg, with effect from the date of assuming charge of the office.

The 22nd March 1878.

No. 319.—APPOINTMENTS.—Major R. Houghton District Superintendent of Police, 2nd Grade, in British Burma, to be District Superintendent of Police, 1st Grade, with effect from the 15th January 1878, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. Grove, retired :

Mr. W. H. Pattison, District Superintendent of Police, 3rd Grade, to be District Superintendent of Police, 2nd Grade, *vice* Major Houghton :

Mr. T. D. Jameson, District Superintendent of Police, 4th Grade, to be District Superintendent of Police, 3rd Grade, *vice* Mr. Pattison :

Mr. R. Redpath, District Superintendent of Police, 5th Grade, to be District Superintendent of Police, 4th Grade, *vice* Mr. Jameson :

Mr. T. F. Fforde, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, to be District Superintendent of Police, 5th Grade, *vice* Mr. Redpath :

Mr. R. A. L. Fanshawe to be Assistant District Superintendent of Police, *vice* Mr. Fforde.

No. 321.—The services of Messrs. S. J. Douglas and R. T. Greer, of Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, attached to the Lower Provinces of Bengal, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam, with effect from the date on which they reported their arrival in India.

Messrs. Greer and Douglas reported their arrival at Calcutta on the 10th December 1877 and 6th January 1878 respectively.

No. 325.—Mr. R. L. Upton received charge of the office of Government Solicitor from Mr. C. Sanderson on the forenoon of the 4th instant.

MEDICAL.*The 18th March 1878.*

No. 145.—The services of 3rd Grade Assistant Surgeon Onoocool Chunder Chatterjee are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the date of his departure from Madras.

The 22nd March 1878.

No. 153.—APPOINTMENT.—Surgeon D. O'C. Raye, M.D., First Resident Surgeon, Presidency General Hospital, officiated as Surgeon Superintendent of that Institution from the 8th to the 27th January 1878, both days inclusive.

No. 156.—The services of the under-mentioned Assistant Surgeons are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal with effect from the 26th ultimo, the date of their departure from Madras :—

Assistant Surgeon,	Kedar Nauth Sen.
"	" Devendra Nath Roy.
"	" Akshoy Kumar Pain.
"	" Kanai Lal Mallik.
"	" Chundra Bhoosun Bose.
"	" Kunja Lal Sanyal.
"	" Nitto Gopal Mittra.

No. 160.—The services of third grade Assistant Surgeon Davi Detta are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the 22nd ultimo.

ECCLESIASTICAL.*The 22nd March 1878.*

No. 112.—The Reverend J. M. Thomson, Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland on the Bengal Establishment, availed himself on the 4th instant of the furlough granted to him in Home Department Notification dated the 30th January last, No. 41.

JAMES O'KINEALY,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ACCOUNTS.

Fort William, the 18th March 1878.

No. 1911.—The following Resolution is re-published for general information :—

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, FINANCIAL DEPT.

1. Such full explanations of the general financial situation of the Government of India have lately been given in the Legislative Council of the Governor General, in connection with the new measures of taxation which have been adopted, that the necessity for entering into much detail at present has been obviated. As no legislation is required to carry out any measures which the Government of India now proposes to adopt, the Financial Statement necessarily takes the form of a Resolution of the Government, for no Statement could be made in the Legislative Council without disregarding the provisions of the Act of Parliament by which the Council is constituted. It will, however, be convenient to recapitulate the main facts which have lately been laid before the Council and the public, and to refer to the more important measures, whether of taxation or of financial administration, which have been taken during the past year.

2. A Statement in explanation of the Accounts of the year 1876-77, of the Regular Estimates of the current year 1877-78, and of the Budget Estimates of the coming year 1878-79, accompanies this Resolution. The main results will now be summarized.

3. The Accounts of 1876-77 show a deficit on the ordinary account of £2,182,778, of which a sum of £3,450,000 is due to Famine Expenditure and Loss of Revenue.

4. The Expenditure on Productive Public Works (under which designation the class of works will be henceforth spoken of hitherto termed Extraordinary) was £3,809,284.

5. The Regular Estimate for 1877-78 shows a deficit on the Ordinary Account of £3,431,000. This result is worse than the Budget Estimate by £2,809,300, due to the prolongation of the Famine in Southern India, which is now expected to cost, in loss of revenue and direct expenditure during the current year, £6,500,000.

6. The Expenditure on Productive Works for 1877-78 is now estimated at £4,877,000.

7. The effects of the Famine have so entirely disturbed the whole of the Financial arrangements of these two years that no useful comparison can be instituted between the Budget Estimates and the later results. Full details, however, will be found in the Statement appended to this Resolution.

8. The Budget Estimates for 1878-79 show the Ordinary Revenue at £63,250,000, and the Ordinary Expenditure at £61,094,000, with a surplus of £2,156,000.

9. The increase of the Revenues compared with the Regular Estimates for 1877-78 is due, to the extent of £2,654,000, to the incorporation of Provincial rates which have hitherto been excluded; £929,000 arises from new taxation.

The land revenue of 1877-78 having been about £1,300,000 in deficit of the normal receipts, and that of 1878-79 being about £700,000 in excess,

accounts for an apparent improvement in the Budget Estimate of nearly £2,000,000.

The improvement in the Excise, £248,000, is partly real and the result of improved administration, and partly due to depression in 1877-78.

Under Assessed Taxes is shown the proceeds of the New License Tax amounting to £765,000.

The decrease under Customs and increase under Salt will be explained subsequently.

The net revenue under Opium is taken at 6 millions, being less by about £500,000 than the Regular Estimate. This decrease is mainly due, as explained in the Statement, to a failure in the opium crop in Malwa.

The decrease under Mints is due to the very large coining operations of 1877-78.

The head Guaranteed Railways shows a decrease of £965,000, the revenue having been swollen by famine and other exceptional causes during the current year.

State Railways show an estimated increase of £430,000, with a gross income of £967,000.

10. The ordinary expenditure excluding £555,000 for Famine amounts to £60,539,000, showing an increase over the corresponding estimated expenditure for 1877-78 (also excluding Famine) of £3,860,000, of which £2,832,100 is due to the incorporation of the Provincial Expenditure now for the first time brought into the general accounts.

Under Expenditure, the increase under Interest is £161,000, the total charge being £5,909,000. The apparent increases under Land Revenue, Minor Departments, Police, Education and some other less important heads are due to the transfers from Provincial Funds.

The reduction under Opium, £469,000, arises from reduced payments to cultivators.

The largely increased remittances in the coming year lead to an increase of £1,384,000 under the head Loss by Exchange.

Famine Relief shows a reduction of £1,734,000. The estimate provides for £500,000 for relief, to which £55,000 has to be added under Army. The corresponding charge last year under Army was £200,000.

The Expenditure under Army shows a satisfactory diminution of £636,000, due to the extent of £230,100 to expenditure in India, the rest being under Stores in England.

The increase under Public Works Ordinary is due to the Provincial Expenditure.

State Railways show an increase of £298,000 with a total of £704,000, leaving a net increase of £263,000.

11. The Expenditure under Productive Public Works, hitherto classed as Public Works Extraordinary, is estimated for 1878-79 at £4,555,000. This grant is less by £322,000 than the Regular Estimate for 1878-79, but exceeds the Budget Grant of that year by £927,000. The excess expenditure under this head in the current year was due partly to the desire to complete the Indus Valley Railway, and partly to works undertaken for Famine relief.

12. Taking into account the capital transactions with the Guaranteed Railway Companies and the loans to Native States, &c., the net sum borrowed in 1876-77 was £3,306,595, exceeding by £1,409,795 the sum (£1,896,800) entered in the Regular Estimates. This, and some other circumstances, explain the excess of £2,776,865 in the Opening Balances of 1877-78 as compared with the Regular Estimates. In 1877-78 the net sum borrowed similarly calculated amounts to £6,726,000, exceeding by £1,344,900 the sum £5,381,100 shown

in the Budget Estimates. The Closing Balances of the year are now expected to be £16,000,000, being more than the Opening Balances by £535,335, and than the estimated Closing Balances by £2,488,800. The great extra expenditure imposed upon the State by the prolongation of the Famine was practically almost entirely met by the excess sum borrowed in the two years compared with the Estimates of the 15th March last, *viz.*, £2,754,695.

Next year it is proposed to borrow in all only £2,500,000, of which £800,000 is wanted for loans to Native States and the like, and £1,000,000 for repayment to the Guaranteed Railway Companies; the net sums therefore added to the Debt will, if the Estimates are realised, be only £900,000. But, on the other hand, the balances will be reduced by £1,500,000. The Government of India cannot at present give any information about the time or manner in which it will borrow the £2,500,000 set down in the Estimates, or any other sum which it may actually want. The Closing Balance of 1878-79 is estimated at £14,500,000. Of the Closing Balances, £14,734,600 in 1877-78 and £13,069,200 in 1878-79 are expected to be in the Indian Treasuries.

13. The total net cost of the Famine in Southern India is now estimated to be—

	£
In 1876-77 ...	3,450,000
In 1877-78 ...	6,500,000
TOTAL ...	9,950,000

In 1878-79 it is, at present, expected that arrears of land revenue lying over from the famine years will be recovered in excess of the famine expenditure occurring in the year by about £116,000. Upon the whole, it seems probable that the whole net cost of the Famine will be about nine-and-three-quarters millions sterling, *viz.* :—

	£
In the Bombay Presidency ...	1,300,000
In the Madras Presidency ...	8,450,000
	9,750,000

14. In the Financial Statement for 1877-78 made by the Hon'ble Sir John Strachey on the 15th March 1877 it was shown as the result of a careful examination of the actual Accounts of the Revenues and Expenditure of the Empire during the preceding seven years that, excluding the cost of famine relief, the Government had just managed to pay its way. Before the commencement of the great famine from which the country has lately been suffering, and the effects of which have even now not entirely passed away the finances of India might be considered to be in a condition of equilibrium. But for one reason the financial position would have been satisfactory. The ordinary public expenditure, with the exception of that incurred in England for the Army, not only showed no tendency to increase, but, excluding famine relief, it was less in 1875-76 by more than £1,000,000 than it had been seven years before. Excluding *Loss by Exchange*, an element altogether beyond our control, the net expenditure during the same period had decreased by £2,254,000. It was shown also that the net revenue of the Empire had increased in seven years by more than £2,000,000, or at the average rate of nearly £300,000 a year. Thus, but for one cause, we might have hoped that no addition to the burdens of the country would be necessary, and that the normal growth of the revenues would have enabled the Government to go on gradually carrying out those measures of fiscal and administrative reform which it felt to be essential to the prosperity and progress of the Empire. The cause which rendered nugatory all such anticipations and beliefs was the recognition of the fact that the obligations entailed on the Government by the periodical and inevitable recurrence of famine must be provided for among the ordinary charges of the State.

15. When it was thus admitted that famines must be looked on not as abnormal or exceptional calamities, but as certain from time to time to recur, it became obvious that sound financial policy obliged the Government to reject altogether the expedient of trusting to borrowing to meet the charges which they entailed, and that it was essential to make such an improvement in the financial position of the Government as would enable it to meet these charges from its ordinary revenue. This could only be done satisfactorily by securing in years of prosperity a substantial surplus of revenue over expenditure by means of which the Government could meet the charges thrown upon it in years of famine.

16. It was not possible to estimate with any confidence the amount of financial relief which was necessary before the Government could undertake these new burdens, but for reasons which were explained by the Hon'ble Sir John Strachey in his speech in the Legislative Council on the 27th December 1877, the Government decided that the yearly average cost of famines, in loss of revenue and actual expenditure, could not safely be estimated at less than £1,500,000.

17. It was necessary therefore (on account of famine alone) to improve the financial position by that amount. Besides this it was necessary to provide a margin on the annual estimates of at least £500,000, to meet those contingencies which cannot be foreseen but to which we must always be liable, and to assist the Government in providing the means of proceeding steadily with the administrative and fiscal improvements which from time to time become necessary.

Thus, the conclusion was arrived at, that when the late famine commenced, or we may say at the beginning of the current year 1877-78, the revenues were deficient to the amount of about £2,000,000 a year.

18. In considering how these additional resources could be supplied, the Government of India anxiously directed its attention in the first instance to the possibility of reducing expenditure. In regard to the civil expenditure, although there are still some branches of the Administration for which the charges ought undoubtedly to be diminished, the Government was satisfied that no very great reduction could be hoped for. In the seven years to which reference has been made the net civil expenditure was reduced by £1,500,000 a year. This fact justifies the Government of India in declaring that the administration of the finances has been conducted with care and economy in the past, and entitles it to claim confidence when it asserts its resolution to exercise similar care and economy in the future.

19. No reduction could be looked for in the charges for Productive Public Works, for, although the receipts from the Railways and Irrigation Works have rapidly increased and the financial results that have been obtained from these great undertakings are as a whole satisfactory and encouraging, the Government hopes to push on these useful works even more vigorously in the future than it has done in the past. Thus only can it discharge the responsibility which it has accepted, of sparing no efforts which it is possible to make for the purpose of protecting the country against the consequences of drought and famine. Past experience has proved that even from a merely financial point of view it is wise strenuously to persevere in this policy. The burden on the revenues on account of these great works goes on steadily diminishing. During the last twenty-five years more than £130,000,000 has been spent in India, either directly by the Government, or through the Guaranteed Companies, on Railways and Works of Irrigation. In 1876-77 the total net charge for interest on this account was about £1,000,000, or about sixteen shillings per cent. on the capital outlay, an insignificant price to pay for works of such incalculable usefulness. In 1877-78, under circumstances no doubt exceptional, this charge has virtually disappeared. That the policy which the Government has been pursuing in regard to the construction of productive works may, if it be wisely applied, be followed without financial risk, is further illustrated by the fact that the total charge for interest on debt of all sorts and Guaranteed Railway Capital, is in the present year less than the charge in 1870-71 by about £2,000,000.

20. Up to the year 1875-76, the efforts of the Government to reduce the Military charges had been as successful as those made to reduce the charges for the Civil Services. The net cost of the army in 1875-76 was less by £1,000,000 than it had been seven years before. Unfortunately its cost during the last two years was again increased by upwards of £1,000,000, chiefly on account of increase to the Home charges. It is satisfactory that the Estimates for the coming year 1878-79 show a reduction under this head of more than £600,000 compared with the Regular Estimate of the present year. The Government of India has been in communication with Her Majesty's Secretary of State on this important subject, and trusts that some arrangement may be found practicable which shall prevent further demands on account of the Home military charges, over which this Government has no power of control, being thrown on the Revenues of India.

21. The measures taken during the past year for increasing the powers and responsibilities of the Local Governments, the nature of which was described in the Financial Statement for 1877-78, will, it is believed, when they are complete, improve the financial position of the Government of India by an annual sum of nearly £400,000. No part of this improvement is due to fresh taxation. It is the result of the administrative changes and improvements to which the policy of decentralization has led. The original measures taken in 1870 by the Government of Lord Mayo had previously led to a saving of £330,000, and this policy, which has given increased efficiency to almost every branch of the Administration, has thus added to the Imperial Revenues a sum of about £700,000 a year, without the imposition of any fresh burdens on the people. These measures of decentralization have now been more or less completely carried out in Bengal, in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, in the Punjab, the Central Provinces, and in Bombay, and in all cases with the complete approval of the Local Governments. The only great province in regard to which no satisfactory arrangement has hitherto been found practicable is Madras.

22. After taking credit for the gain of £100,000 just referred to, there remained to be provided a sum of £1,100,000 to complete the amount of £1,500,000 declared necessary to enable the Revenues to meet the estimated charges on account of famine. It appeared to the Government that this sum could only be provided by fresh taxation.

23. It is not necessary to repeat here the reasons which led the Government of India to the conclusion that the new taxes necessary for providing an insurance against famine should fall partly on the trading and partly on the agricultural classes. Nor is it necessary to describe again in detail the measures of taxation which have recently been passed into law. It is sufficient to refer to those measures in general terms.

24. The new taxation imposed on the trading classes has taken the form of a License Tax on trades and dealings. The Acts passed for the various provinces differ in some of their details, but in all matters of importance they are similar. In those which apply to the provinces of Northern India, the maximum fee chargeable in any case is Rs. 500. The minimum fee is Re. 1. The tax will be imposed on no person whose net earnings are less than Rs. 100 a year, and no person will be called on to pay an amount exceeding 2 per cent. on his annual income. In Bombay the maximum fee has been fixed at Rs. 200. The License Tax will be levied throughout India. It is estimated to yield to the Imperial Government about £700,000 after meeting charges of collection, and allowing a margin to Local Governments.

25. The tax on the agricultural classes has been imposed in the provinces of Northern India and Bengal alone. It has taken in each province the form of an addition to the existing Local Rates on land. It is expected to yield about £500,000 a year.

26. Similar additional rates have not been imposed in Madras or Bombay. In order to carry out the long-declared policy of the Government in regard to the equalisation of the salt duties throughout India, an increase to the Salt Tax in those presidencies became unavoidable. Although, before any thought of imposing new taxation on account of famine had arisen,

this increase had been virtually decided upon, and had therefore no connection with the new measures of famine taxation, the Government of India did not think that it would be right to impose additional direct taxation on the agricultural classes in Madras and Bombay at the same time that it was increasing the salt duties. No fresh taxation has therefore been imposed in those presidencies on the land.

27. The total amount which the new taxes on the trading and agricultural classes will yield is thus estimated at £1,200,000. The full amount, however, will not be collected in the coming year, because it will not be right to levy the additional rates on land in the North-Western Provinces, until the country has recovered from the serious loss which it suffered in the almost total failure of the last summer crops.

28. The proceeds of these taxes, together with the sum of £400,000 which will be gained by the extension of Provincial responsibility, make up a little more than the £1,500,000 which is annually required for the insurance of the country against famine. The manner in which the Government proposes actually to apply this sum was fully explained by the Hon'ble Sir John Strachey in his speech in the Legislative Council on the 9th February 1878.

This explanation will be found in an Appendix* to this Resolution. By following the course which is proposed, the Government of India will virtually reduce the Public Debt by £1,500,000 a year; and resources will be stored up in years of prosperity, by means of which, when famine actually occurs, it will be possible to discharge the heavy obligations which then fall upon the State. By investing in Productive Public Works from the resources thus specially created a sum of 1½ millions yearly, instead of from borrowed money, the charge for interest which would otherwise arise will be saved, while an additional income will be created from the works, which will supply in the future a source from which to meet without increased strain on the finances a corresponding interest payment on any debt which may then be incurred to meet Famine charges.

29. When introducing the new measures of taxation, it was explained by Sir John Strachey that, in the opinion of the Government of India, it was necessary that a surplus should be shown on the Accounts of each year amounting at least to £2,000,000. Of this, £1,500,000 was for insurance against Famine; the remaining £500,000 was said to be required as the smallest sum which would enable the Government to meet contingencies, and to furnish, in combination with the natural growth of the Revenues, the means of carrying out necessary administrative and fiscal reforms.

30. To provide a portion of this surplus, new taxation was necessary. The new taxes were expected to improve the Imperial Revenues by £1,100,000 a year. The steps taken towards the equalisation of the Salt duties, to be further referred to hereafter, gave temporary relief to the extent of £300,000. The £600,000 required to make up the full amount of £2,000,000 would, it was expected, be provided partly by the new measures of decentralisation, which involved no fresh taxation, and partly by the normal increase of the General Revenues.

31. It is important to ascertain how far the estimates for the coming year, which are now published, support the anticipations made by the Government a few months ago.

32. To obtain a true conception of the present financial position, it is, first, necessary to eliminate certain disturbing causes. In this view, it must be remembered that a sum of £281,000 is shown among the receipts on account of the extinct Military Funds. This is a merely nominal credit, and it must be deducted in estimating the real amount of our Revenues. It must further be remembered that the Accounts of the past, of the present, and of the coming year are all much disturbed by the effects of the Famine. It is from this cause that in the coming year 1878-79, £671,000 is expected to be received on account of the arrears of the land-revenue of past years. Hence, if we look only to the normal facts of the Revenue, allowance must be made for these disturbing causes, and the estimated receipts for 1878-79 must be reduced by the aggregate of these two amounts, namely, £952,000.

33. If after making these allowances, no fiscal changes were now made; if all existing taxes were to remain unaltered; and no provision had to be made for the relief of famine for which £555,000 has actually been granted, the surplus of £2,156,000 as shown in the Estimates of the ensuing year would be reduced to £1,991,000. Hence after providing for the estimated Famine Expenditure of £555,000, and allowing £945,000 as expenditure for Famine Insurance, making together the $1\frac{1}{2}$ millions required, there would still be left a margin of £491,000. Thus there appears to be a deficiency of only £9,000 to be provided, if the ultimate surplus of £500,000 is to be made good from the normal revenues of the year. As regards the Ways and Means of the coming year, the additional exceptional receipts of arrears of Land Revenue, amounting to £671,000, will far more than make good this small deficiency.

34. Thus the Government trusts that it will be able in the ensuing year to fulfil satisfactorily the engagements which it has undertaken and the pledges which it has given. It will be able to provide from its ordinary revenues a sum of £555,000 for the relief of famine, and to devote at least £1,000,000 towards Famine Insurance, thus the pledge that £1,500,000 shall be set aside from the ordinary Revenues for the relief and prevention of famine, will be fulfilled. It will indeed be more than fulfilled, for the actual pledge given was not that this amount should always be provided in the Estimates of the year, but that it should always be shown to have been applied when the actual accounts of the year were closed.

35. After thus assigning from the Revenues of the coming year £1,500,000 on account of famine, there will still be at the disposal of the Government an available surplus of £656,000 for meeting those contingencies, and carrying out those fiscal and other reforms to which reference has been made.

36. Although it is thus confidently expected that the new taxation will enable the Government to fulfil, in the coming year, its pledge to devote £1,500,000 to the relief and prevention of Famine, it is clear that the financial position is not such as to justify at the present time new measures which would involve considerable reductions in any great branch of the existing revenue. It is true that all those branches of revenues are prosperous, but there are several causes which render caution obligatory on the part of the Government.

37. The extreme pressure of the famine has passed away, but relief operations still continue in a large tract of Southern India, and much suffering still exists among the poorer classes in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. Thus the prospects of the future are not free from anxiety. The state of political affairs in Europe cannot wisely be ignored. Further, although the position of the silver market seems far more hopeful than it was, it is impossible to contemplate without some anxiety an operation of such unexampled magnitude as the remittance from India to England in the ensuing year of £17,000,000.

38. With every desire to press on the accomplishment of the fiscal reforms which it has bound itself to undertake, or which have been prescribed for its adoption by Parliament and the Secretary of State, the Government of India feels that it cannot, with due regard to the condition of the finances, do very much at the present time. It would be in opposition to the pledges given by the Government, and to the instructions of the Secretary of State, to undertake any such measures of reform if they would involve fresh taxation, and this prohibition must be applied to the future as well as to the present. No risk therefore must now be incurred of doing that which might render it necessary hereafter to impose fresh burdens.

39. There are two great measures to which the Government is pledged: the first is the equalization of the salt duties, the abolition of the Inland Customs line, and, with it, of the inland duties on sugar; the second is the improvement of the Customs tariff and the removal of the import duties on cotton manufactures.

40. Towards the accomplishment of the first of these measures great steps have been taken during the present year. Throughout the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay, including Sindh, the duty on salt, whether foreign salt imported by sea or home manufactured salt, has been raised to Rs. 2-8 per maund. At the same time the mileage duty which was levied on salt

brought by Railway from Bombay into the Central Provinces, has been abolished, so that the duty of Rs. 2-8 per maund is the rate for those Provinces also, since they derive their supply of salt from Bombay and Madras. The duties in Lower Bengal, both import and excise, have been reduced to Rs. 3-2 per maund, and the duty on salt imported across the Inland Customs Line for consumption in the Upper Provinces, as well as the excise duty on salt manufactured in those Provinces, has been reduced to Rs. 2-12 per maund. At the same time the price of Punjab mines salt, the property of Government, has been diminished by 4 annas per maund. More recently, that is on the 1st of this month, the price of Sambhar salt, purchased for importation into British Territory, has been reduced by 2 annas a maund, but a great part of this reduction has been counteracted by the simultaneous raising of the Railway freight on this salt, when brought to Agra, by $1\frac{1}{2}$ anna per maund. The freight had been kept abnormally low under an arrangement by which the Inland Customs Department made up to the Railway any deficiency from a fixed standard of profit. This arrangement, which was inconvenient and anomalous, has now ceased.

41. The object of these measures has been recently fully explained. That object is not to increase the burden of the salt taxes on the people of India or to derive therefrom a larger revenue, but to make as large a step as the finances will permit toward the equalisation of those duties, a condition of taxation desirable in itself and an essential preliminary to the abolition of that great opprobrium to British administration, the Inland Customs Line. The Government of India regrets, that on a general review of its position no further steps in this direction can at the present moment be taken, but it confidently hopes that the time is not distant when this great reform, the object of which is to give the people of India "the means of obtaining, with the least possible inconvenience, and at the cheapest rate consistent with financial necessities, a supply of salt only limited by the people's capacity for consumption, will be completely carried out."

42. After making due allowance for these changes and for the normal development of the salt revenue, as well as other circumstances affecting it, the Budget Estimate of 1878-79 shews a net increase of £247,000 over the Regular Estimate of 1877-78.

43. In Sir John Strachey's Financial Statement made a year ago, he referred to the duties levied on sugar exported across the Inland Customs Line in the following terms:—

"These are one rupee per maund on refined sugar, and six annas per maund on unrefined sugar, or saccharine produce. Except where the line runs along the left bank of the Indus, exports across it are taken to Native States; but, when it passes the Indus, the sugar is nearly taken from one part of British territory to another. This sugar is all the produce of our own people in the North-Western Provinces, Oudh, and the Punjab: it is one of the most important agricultural staples of those provinces; and it is important not only to the agriculturists and manufacturers and consumers, but directly to the Government, which looks greatly to sugar cultivation for its irrigation revenue.

"While we are taxing heavily our own sugar grown on the east of the Customs Line, for the supply of the country beyond it, we admit into the same country the Mauritius sugar, which is imported largely to Bombay, taxed at a much lower rate. It is calculated that the Inland Customs duty is equivalent to 10 per cent. on the value; but the incidence of the duty varies considerably, particularly on refined sugar: on the cheaper kinds the duty is equivalent to more than 20 per cent. on its value: the sea import duty on Mauritius sugar is 5 per cent. *ad valorem*. I do not assert that there is, at present, any great competition between the sugar of the Upper Provinces of this Presidency and foreign sugar; but, so far as competition exists, the Inland Customs duty acts as a protective duty in favor of foreign and against our own sugar: to this extent, the duty must fall on the producer within the Customs Line. The competition will be more apparent and severe when the connection of the Rajputana State Railway with the Bombay and Baroda Line is completed.

"Little or no sugar is grown in Rajputana or Central India; and the increase of price caused by the Inland Customs Line must tend to diminish consumption, and so, still further, to injure the producer. It is impossible to estimate the injury to the people and the Government caused by placing artificial obstructions on the export of one of the great agricultural staples of the country. Such obstructions obviously affect not only the export but the import trade as well. The Government of India has repeatedly urged upon Native States the policy of abolishing their transit duties, but it is difficult to see with what consistency we

can do this, so long as we retain our sugar duties. They yield about £165,000 a year : this is my only excuse for not proposing their instant abolition : they will, at any rate, disappear with the abolition of the Inland Customs Line."

44. The negotiations relating to salt, with the Native States of Rajputana and Central India, which have for their object the abolition of the Customs Line, are rapidly approaching successful completion. The maintenance of the sugar duties after the arrangements connected with salt in the Native States are put into effect, will not be consistent with the engagements made with those States, and after the Customs Line, along which they are levied, has been removed their retention will be impossible. The Government of India will therefore be compelled under any circumstances to relinquish these duties very shortly, and as no practical financial advantage would be obtained by postponing the measure for a few months, it has been decided that the duties shall be at once abolished. The country will thus be relieved of these sugar duties, which have been more than once characterized as "the most discreditable relic of the dark ages of taxation that exists in India."

45. It is estimated that these Inland sugar duties would have produced in the coming year £155,000. They appear under the head of "Customs" and their abolition has led to a corresponding reduction.

46. The second of the measures of fiscal reform before mentioned, the improvement of the Customs Tariff, next calls for notice.

47. Her Majesty's Secretary of State has called the attention of the Government of India to the Customs Tariff generally, and to the duties levied on cotton goods in particular, in several despatches received during the past year.

First, in a despatch, No. 81, dated the 7th June 1877,* His Lordship pointed out that there were numerous articles in the Tariff on which the duty levied was quite insignificant, and he requested that at a convenient time the propriety of excluding from the Tariff items that will not be productive of revenue might be considered.

Next, a despatch, No. 124, dated the 23rd August 1877,† forwarded a copy of a memorial from the Council of the East India Association, and a reply thereto by Mr. Raynsford Jackson on behalf of the Associated Committees of Employers and Workmen in the cotton manufacturing districts, respecting the abolition of the duties on the importation of cotton goods and yarns into India. Lord Salisbury observed with reference to these papers :—

"Your Excellency is well aware of the great importance attached by Her Majesty's Government to the gradual reduction of these duties at the earliest period that is not inconsistent with the financial requirements of your administration."

Finally, the Secretary of State transmitted with his despatch No. 136, dated the 30th August 1877,‡ a Resolution which was adopted by the House of Commons on the 11th July 1877 without a division in the following terms :—

"That, in the opinion of this House, the duties now levied upon cotton manufactures imported into India, being protective in their nature, are contrary to sound commercial policy, and ought to be repealed without delay so soon as the financial condition of India will permit."

His Lordship expressed his concurrence with the views of this Government, as reported in the speeches of His Excellency the Viceroy and of Sir John Strachey in the Proceedings of the Legislative Council on the occasion of the Budget Statement in March last.

The despatch concluded in the following words :—

"I can only, in conclusion, express my hope that the financial prospects of your Government in the approaching year may not preclude the possibility of commencing the reform of this branch of the Indian Tariff, but if, as now seems too probable, it shall unfortunately be such as to render you unable to incur the risk of any material loss of revenue from remission of duties, there are still two measures in connexion with this reform which should not, in my opinion, be delayed beyond the present year. I mean the repeal of the duty of 5 per cent. on foreign raw cotton imported into India, and the exemption from import duty of the lower qualities of cotton manufactures, upon which the present tax is incontestibly protective, not only in principle but in fact, and the value of which for revenue purposes is wholly insignificant."

48. The questions thus brought before the Government of India by Her Majesty's Secretary of State have received careful consideration. It is evident that, in the present state of the finances of India, any large measure of reduction of the Customs duties would be not only impossible, but would not be in accordance with the views of the House of Commons or of Her Majesty's Secretary of State. The Government of India is, however, of opinion that there is no reason for delaying compliance with the instructions of the Secretary of State, that something should be done towards removing from the Tariff the coarser qualities of cotton goods which are subject to competition from the Indian mills and looms and some other articles which are productive of but a small amount of revenue.

49. Although as just stated it is not at present possible to sacrifice any important part of our existing revenue, for the purposes of reforming the commercial taxation of India, the Government deems it right to place on record the principles on which its action is at the present time guided; and by which it desires to be guided in the future.

50. It is not necessary now to discuss the advantages to a country of free trade and the disadvantages of protective duties. It is sufficient to say that these have been admitted for many years by the Statesmen who, of whatever party, have guided the policy of the United Kingdom. In pursuance of the principles thus accepted, the Tariff of the United Kingdom, which, less than thirty years ago, subjected to duty more than one thousand different articles, has been brought down by various stages to some half dozen, of which the only important ones are wine and spirits, tea and tobacco. At the same time all export duties have been abolished.

51. The principles on which the Customs legislation of the United Kingdom has been based are now admitted axioms by all who recognise the theoretic advantages of free trade. They must be regarded as a part of the national policy which Great Britain has finally adopted, and which the Secretary of State for India, with the deliberate approval of the House of Commons, has required the Government of India in this country to carry out.

These principles are, as regards imports;—

(1) that no duty should exist which affords protection to native industry, and, as a corollary, that no duty should be applied to any article which can be produced at home, without an equivalent duty of excise on the home production, also, that no duty should be levied except for purely fiscal purposes;

(2) that, as far as possible, the raw materials of industry and articles contributing to production should be exempt from customs taxation;

(3) that duties should be applied only to articles which yield a revenue of sufficient importance to justify the interference with trade involved by the machinery of collection.

As regards exports;—that duties should be levied on those commodities only in which the exporting country has practically a monopoly of production.

52. These principles are of general application, but in the case of India, they possess a peculiar significance. India is a country of unbounded material resources, but her people are a poor people. Its characteristics are great power of production, but almost total absence of accumulated capital. On this account alone the prosperity of the country essentially depends on its being able to secure a large and favourable outlet for its surplus produce. But there is a special feature in the economic conditions of India which renders this a matter of yet more pressing, and even of vital importance,—this is the fact that her connection with England and the financial results of that connection, compel her to send to Europe every year about 20 millions sterling worth of her products without receiving in return any direct commercial equivalent. It is this excess of exports over imports which, in the language of the economists, is described as tribute. It is, really, the return for the foreign capital, in its broadest sense, which is invested in India, including under capital not only money, but all advantages which have to be paid for, such as the intelligence, strength, and energy, on which good administration and commercial prosperity depend. From these causes the trade of India is in an abnormal position, preventing her receiving, in the shape of imported merchandise and treasure, the full commercial benefit which otherwise would spring from her vast material resources.

53. The comparatively undeveloped condition of the trade of India may be illustrated by the following figures. The value of the imports and exports

54. Here then is a country which, both from its poverty, the primitive and monotonous condition of its industrial life, and the peculiar character of its political condition, seems to require from its Government, before all things, the most economical treatment of its resources, and, therefore, the greatest possible freedom in its foreign exchanges.

55. In answering these questions, it will be found that India, by the extent and favourable conditions of its territory, is capable of producing almost every article required for the use of man. If, therefore, the Import Customs Tariff be maintained, it will involve the evils of protection, unless an excise duty to counter-vail the customs duty be imposed upon almost every item which the tariff now includes. Now, as excise duties are generally costly, vexatious, and inconvenient forms of taxation, and would be in most cases impracticable in India, this of itself is a reason against the permanent retention of the existing Customs Tariff, and one which interposes a very serious difficulty in the way of constructing one that shall be free from objection. Since almost every article that is now on the Tariff, or that could be named, is either produced or is capable of being produced in India, it follows that import duties must in every case be actually or potentially protective, while, with the exception of liquors and salt, none of them are subject to an excise.

56. The total amount of import duties was, in 1876-77, £4,170,947, or, deducting erroneous collections, refunds, and drawbacks on re-exportation, £4,098,296; of this latter sum there was realised—

From Salt	...	...	...	£ 2,491,010
From Liquors	...	...	...	381,761
Total	...	...	...	<u>2,822,771</u>

Deducting the duty on these two articles, there remains £1,275,525. Deducting again from this the revenue realised from cotton goods, or £811,340, there remains £464,185, which is thus distributed:—

	£	£
Copper	65,824	} 112,740
Iron	17,096	
Other metals	30,020	
Silk, raw and manufactured	...	43,727
Woollen manufactures	...	38,068
Provisions ... ..	...	32,901
Apparel ... ..	...	25,058
Hardware and cutlery	...	21,049
Spices	...	18,724
Sugar	...	13,886
Glass	...	13,544
Railway materials	...	11,335
Articles, each group of which gave less than £10,000	...	182,853
Total	...	464,185

Many of the numerous articles in the last class yield each an insignificant revenue, and nearly the whole are, or can be, produced in India. The duties on them are thus indefensible in principle, and cannot consistently be maintained longer than financial exigencies require their retention.

57. To revert to the cotton duties, regarding which the Resolution of the House of Commons has declared that, being contrary to sound commercial principles, they ought to be abolished, the Government of India has been at some pains to ascertain how such of them as are now actually protective can be defined. The real test is the quality or fineness of the yarn of which the goods consist. At present the Indian manufacture is confined to the coarser yarns and goods made of such yarns, and it is evident that the 5 per cent. import duty does protect such yarns and goods against competition from without. It is difficult to determine exactly how far it is effective. The coarser Indian yarns and piece-goods may, by their comparative cheapness, displace, as indeed it is asserted that they have displaced, finer imported goods in the Indian market. So far as this happens, the duties are destructive of the Customs revenue. However this may be, it is generally admitted, and the Customs returns, so far as they supply information, show, that there are certain descriptions of goods regarding which it can safely be asserted that they are of the kinds with which the Indian manufactures can compete successfully. These are unbleached T cloths under 18 reed, jeans, domestics, sheetings, and drills. The duty paid by these descriptions of piece-goods in 1876-77 was only £22,227, of which probably some portion was given back in the shape of drawbacks and refunds, as there is a considerable re-export of grey piece-goods from India. The total value of such goods re-exported in 1876-77 was £302,234. They are taken chiefly to Persia, Arabia, and the east coast of Africa. The total refunds and drawbacks in 1867-68 amounted to £12,563. It is not known how much of this was on account of the coarser goods specified above.

58. The Government of India has determined to commence by exempting these descriptions with the further condition that the goods so exempted shall not contain finer yarn than what is known as 30s, that is, yarn of which 30 hanks of 840 yards each weigh one pound. The loss of duty, calculated on the figures of 1876-77, cannot exceed £22,227, and, for the reasons above stated, will probably be less. For yarns themselves, the limit selected for exemption is for mule twist 32s and for water twist 20s. The former yielded in 1876-77 £3,400, and the latter £39, *minus* any refunds and drawbacks that may have been granted. The duty on long-stapled raw cotton yielded £15, and it is quite unnecessary to maintain this duty. The maximum remission of duty proposed under these heads, calculated on the figures of 1876-77, amounts to £25,681.

59. It has been urged in some quarters that instead of taking the duties off imported cotton goods or so long as they are retained, it would be right to excise the Indian manufactures. Regarding this proposal, it may be said, first, that it would be impossible to excise the product of all the hand-looms and spinning apparatus in India, and that to confine the excise duty to the large mills and looms worked by European machinery would be not only an unjust and incomplete measure; but would place an obstruction on a most legitimate and desirable development of the industry of India; secondly, that it would be impossible to tax the manufactures produced in India in Native States outside of British territory without maintaining the present Inland Customs lines, which the Government of India are strenuously endeavouring to abolish, and without establishing many more similar lines; and thirdly, that the imposition of an excise duty is inconsistent with the declared future policy of the Government of India, and of Her Majesty's Government, namely, eventually to abolish all import duties on cotton manufactures. The Government of India has, therefore, no hesitation in rejecting the proposal in question. Orders giving effect to the decisions will be found in the Notification issued with this Resolution.

60. Another class of articles is also clearly marked out for exemption. These are materials for railways. Under any circumstances, it must be a short-sighted fiscal policy to add artificially to the cost of railways, on which the development of the wealth of India is so greatly dependent; but when it is considered that, under the guarantee system, the Government of India has to

pay five per cent. on the customs duties which it imposes on railway plant not imported by itself, the inexpediency and inconsistency of retaining these duties is beyond question. Locomotives and other machinery for railways, as well as wooden sleepers, have already been freed from duty. On the rest £11,335 net duty was realised in 1876-77, and the Government of India has determined to free this head of the Tariff from duty.

61. It has also decided to relieve the Tariff of 26 other major heads, comprising a larger number of sub-heads and innumerable articles, the details of which will be found in the Notification published with this Resolution. The whole of these Tariff heads produced in 1876-77 £39,610. The most important is the head "Fruits and Vegetables," being chiefly cocoanuts, dates, and the like—articles of food of the poorer classes. These yielded a revenue of £6,126.

62. With respect to the Export Tariff, the only duties now remaining are those on rice, indigo, and shell and button lac. Although India cannot be said to possess a complete monopoly of these articles, still this condition is nearly enough complied with to justify their present retention on the Tariff. As soon as the finances will permit of it, the question of the retention of these duties may be reconsidered. They yielded in 1876-77 the following amounts:—

	£
Rice	529,739
Indigo	41,132
Lac of all sorts	33,952

63. There will now remain out of the 62 tariff numbers of Schedule A of the Indian Tariff Act, 1875, only 35 numbers, and this important reduction including the remissions of duties on the cotton goods and minor articles is effected with a loss of about £77,000.

64. Thus, these measures, designed to be the first steps towards giving effect to the policy that has been enjoined on the Government of India by Parliament and the Secretary of State, strictly comply with the conditions under which that policy was to be carried out. The estimate of the Customs revenue of 1878-79 is, after allowing for all the proposed remissions, taken at £2,480,000 or £150,000 less than the regular estimate of 1877-78. This decrease is less than what will be given up by the relief of sugar from Inland Customs duty, so that the sea customs duty remitted has no part in this decrease. The amount of sea customs duties in the coming year is smaller than in the earlier years of the series given below, by reason of the reductions made in the tariff in the year 1875 by the Government of Lord Northbrook:—

	£
1872-73, Actuals	2,654,000
1873-74 „	2,628,000
1874-75 „	2,618,000
1875-76 „	2,721,000
1876-77 „	2,483,000
1877-78, Regular Estimate	2,630,000
1878-79, Budget „	2,480,000

The Government of India, in pursuing for the future the policy that has guided it in making these remissions, will always give full consideration to the general financial position of the country and will recognise the obligation laid upon it not to attempt to hasten this important fiscal reform by additional taxation. It confidently expects that the normal growth of the revenues will place at its disposal the necessary means.

65. After the explanation that has now been given of the actual financial measures taken by the Government in the past year, and those now to be adopted, it is further necessary to refer to the plans by which the Governor General in Council hopes to give effect to the policy of enlarging the responsibilities of the Local Governments, and through them to accomplish the task

that devolves upon it, of providing as far as practicable for the protection of the country from the effects of Famine.

66. The keystone of the whole financial policy of the present Government is the enforcement to the utmost of the responsibility of every great Province of the Empire for meeting its own local wants. It has given to the Local Governments largely increased powers; it declares that they, alone, are competent to deal wisely with the details of administration; that they have advantages which the Government of India cannot possess, of seeing what their own provinces require; and that it is only by acting on these principles that the Supreme Government can obtain either good Provincial administration, or exercise that intelligent power of control which is essential to the prosperity of the Empire. A sound financial system and financial safety can only be secured by efficient administration in every great department of the State. It is by the application of these principles that the Government of India hopes to discharge the greatest of the responsibilities which now rests upon it—that of protecting the people against the terrible calamity of periodical famines.

67. During the year 1877-78 the scheme of making Provincial Governments responsible for provincial finances has been much developed, and the Government of India has received interesting reports upon the working of the scheme. Every Local Government that has expressed any opinion has reported favourably upon the result of the provincialization arrangements begun by the late Lord Mayo in 1870. It happens that during the past year nearly all of the larger provinces, except Bengal, have been more or less afflicted by drought. The first financial effect of drought and of famine relief outlay is to reduce the provincial balances and to cause large provincial expenditure. Under the pressure of famine exigencies, therefore, the provincial finance system has been more or less strained in almost every province except Bengal. From that province most favourable accounts of the results of the system have been received. The Local Government of Bengal is now financially responsible for all civil expenditure of every kind within Bengal, except only the Opium Department operations; it has full authority over, and the benefit of, all branches of the public revenue except only land revenue, salt and opium; and it provides locally for any loss that may occur on Productive Public Works such as canals and railways. The Guaranteed Railways in Bengal earn considerably more than the full guaranteed interest. And so the Imperial Treasury is relieved from all burdens on account of future increases in the cost of the civil administration, or the material improvement of Bengal, while it reserves to itself the right to a share in future increments of the provincial revenues entrusted to the Local Government. From the imperial point of view the scheme of financial provincialization is thus eminently advantageous.

68. The Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor's report of December last shows that from the Local Government's point of view also the scheme is not less beneficial. That report, of which a copy will be found in Appendix E to this Statement, shows that the revenues made over to Bengal increased 17 per cent. during the first half of the year 1877-78, and that, to use the Lieutenant-Governor's words, "in the majority of headings the expenditure, so far from showing any tendency to grow, is actually somewhat less than during the corresponding period of last year." Some of the increases of revenue are abnormal, and may not recur. But the general result appears to be fairly summed up in the concluding paragraph of the Lieutenant-Governor's report, which runs as follows:—

"The Lieutenant-Governor has found that the general effect of the extension of the decentralization system in respect to the facilities which it has given to provincial administration has been even more satisfactory than he anticipated. In making the Local Government responsible for expenditure, and giving them a direct interest in the development of various branches of the revenue, it has secured a careful scrutiny over the expenditure of all departments, and a deep interest in all improveable heads of revenue, which has extended to all grades of the services. District officers understand that the Provincial Government can sanction no new schemes and few new works unless it has a constantly improving revenue, and they have shewn an earnest desire to assist the Government by the adoption of every measure which their local experience suggests as likely to have a beneficial effect upon the revenues. At the same time the Local Government has, since the inauguration of the system of provincial finance in 1870-71, been in a position to carry out many works and many measures of improvement on

its own responsibility, which would, under the old system, have possibly been delayed for an indefinite period. All friction with the Imperial Government has been obviated, and much useless and unsatisfactory correspondence avoided."

69. Though the failure of the autumn crop has caused a severe strain on the provincial finances of the North-Western Provinces, where the localization of the financial responsibility has been introduced as completely as in Bengal, still it is worthy of note that, even in a year of drought and partial famine, the Imperial Treasury has in those provinces benefitted greatly from the provincialization system. The Local Government has already spent nine lakhs of rupees on relief works and in charitable relief, and it expects to spend five lakhs more before the rainy season begins. Under the old system this money would have come out of the Imperial Treasury, but the whole sum has this year been found by the Provincial Government; it has come from the provincial balances and from savings made in previous years. Not only has the Imperial Treasury been benefitted, but the Local Government and its officers have had the strongest possible interest in spending their money with careful economy and on permanently useful works; and it is certain that the North-Western Provinces' relief expenditure of 1877-78 will bequeath to the country a considerable legacy of useful canals, railway works and roads.

70. Although there is hardly any branch of the public administration, improvement in which will not help the Government to fulfil the great task which it has undertaken, it is obvious that the principal means by which the end in view will be attained is the construction of works for increasing the productiveness of the country, and improving its communications. Of all things, therefore, the most essential at the present time is this, that the best and most economical arrangements possible should be made with the least practicable delay, yet with no unwise precipitance, in covering the country with that net-work of railways, and with those works of irrigation, which the country requires.

71. The development that has been recently given to the financial responsibilities of the Local Governments, and the transfer to some of them of the entire charge arising from the larger reproductive public works constructed within their territories, having been approved by Her Majesty's Government, and otherwise being found by experience to be conducive to improved administration and public economy, the Government of India has adopted the conclusion that it should be made generally applicable as soon as circumstances permit, and the needful preliminary arrangements have been completed with the several Local Governments and Administrations.

72. This resolution renders it necessary to review the rules under which funds are supplied for the prosecution of such works, the sanction of expenditure takes place, and the general system of management, financial and administrative, is conducted; and the urgency for this is the greater now that the Government of India has declared its intention of applying the funds at its disposal, for providing protection against famine, to works to be carried out through the agency of the Local Governments.

73. Her Majesty's Government have also recently directed that certain modifications should be made in the method of recording the financial results of all such works, with a view to presenting them to Parliament in a form likely to be more readily understood, and the present time may conveniently be taken for consolidating and revising the rules that have hitherto been in force in relation to this class of works.

74. The policy which has hitherto guided the Government of India in its action has been based on the assumption, which experience has shown to be a sound one, that the gradual improvement of the income derived from the larger reproductive works, including under this head the guaranteed railways, would admit of a certain yearly additional expenditure of borrowed money for extending such undertakings without bringing on the revenues any consequent larger net charge, when the increased income had been set off against the increased interest on the borrowed capital. It was on this principle that Lord Lawrence in 1869, in his minute on railway extension, advocated the gradual but systematic construction of railways, and on it the Government has since been acting with most satisfactory results. By regulating its operations within

these prudent limits, the Government has been able to apply a sum of not less than 25½ millions to reproductive works during the last eight years, without thereby adding to the total charge of interest on account of the public debt, including under that name the guaranteed railway capital.

75. It is the intention of the Governor General in Council to follow the same general course in the future, subject to such modifications of detail as will be required by the somewhat changed system that will henceforth be adopted on making use of the agency of the Local Governments in carrying out the works. Heretofore the aggregate interest charge on the capital invested in the works had to be met from the general revenues, under the condition that the net burden should not exceed a certain sum which experience had shown could be borne without inconvenience; so in future, a similar liability will be held to attach to the provincial outlay of capital applied to these objects, otherwise than from the revenues of year. The provincial revenues will be made to bear the net charge for all interest on such capital, after deducting the net receipts from the works; and the net burden of interest thus thrown on the provincial resources year by year will not be allowed to exceed the sum which in each case experience shows that they can bear without inconvenience or undue interference with other administrative demands.

76. It will manifestly be a necessary condition of success in carrying out such a policy that the works undertaken shall in fact produce the growing income from which to meet the gradual increase of interest charge, and it therefore becomes essential to examine very strictly the character of all projects brought forward for execution, so that borrowed capital shall not, under any circumstances, be supplied for any work of which it cannot reasonably be anticipated that it will in a definite period of time produce a net income at least as great as the interest on the capital outlay upon it.

77. Further, the same limitation that it is thus necessary to apply to the grant of borrowed money to these works, must also be applied to the grant of all funds the expenditure of which does not appear as a direct charge against the revenues of the year, under which will be included the new resources lately specially created to provide a surplus from which to meet charges on account of the relief or prevention of famine.

78. The sum that is likely to be available for capital outlay on works of this class from the ordinary revenues would, under any circumstances, be small, and the inconvenience of distinguishing in the accounts between outlay from ordinary revenue, and that met from other sources, would be great. The justification for granting, for productive works, funds from the surplus revenues which might otherwise be applied to the extinction of debt, is, that so far as it prevents an increase of debt, it will virtually be equivalent to a corresponding discharge of debt; a condition however that cannot be fulfilled unless the works are properly remunerative. In all cases then the interest on the whole capital, from whatever sources it is obtained, must be secured generally by the provincial revenues, and specially in each case by the ascertained profitable character of the work, so far as a careful examination can serve to test it.

79. It will be seen that the general policy thus explained necessarily starts with the acceptance, for a limited period, of a dead weight of interest charge during the time when the income of the works is not fully developed. This charge may properly be met from the provincial revenues at the disposal of the Local Governments for carrying out works of internal improvement; and Her Majesty's Government has recognized the propriety of thus applying the local resources, subject to the general obligation that rests on Local Governments to see that the essential wants of the provinces under their administration are provided for in the manner that shall on the whole be most conducive to their well-being.

80. The reasons that support this view will likewise justify the Government of India in accepting, in proof of the financial sufficiency of the estimated income of any proposed work, during what may be termed the unremunerative period of its operation, a calculation which should include any well established saving of outlay that would follow upon the execution of the work,

such as the reduction of the cost of maintenance of a road which would be diminished in consequence of the opening of a line of railway.

81. So also in the case of any work undertaken avowedly with the intention of its being wholly or in part paid for by any special rate or cess imposed, outside of all general rates or taxes, on those likely to benefit by the work, the proceeds of any such special rate would be properly included with any ordinary receipts due to specific payments for the actual use of the work as income in the estimate of financial return.

82. In these cases, and possibly in others, special considerations will present themselves, on which the Government of India will have to form a judgment as they arise, but the general principles that have now been laid down will indicate the spirit in which any such proposals will hereafter be dealt with.

83. Within the limits thus marked out, the Government of India will endeavour to meet the reasonable requirements of the Local Governments for funds, in addition to those available for expenditure from the ordinary revenues, to carry out works of material improvement, especially such as will have for their more immediate effect the protection of the country against the effects of famine, whether by supplying improved means of communication, or of irrigation, or otherwise. The power of the Government of India to do this, however, will be necessarily restricted by the amount that it can spare from the surplus revenues, or raise by loan without unduly forcing the money market, or coming under inconvenient liabilities. Neither can it consistently with the instructions of Her Majesty's Government enlarge the borrowed grants beyond the sums that can be raised in India.

84. It will be the wish of the Governor General in Council to comply as far as possible with the wishes of the Local Governments in carrying out the policy thus explained, subject of course to any instructions of a general or special character that may be given by the Secretary of State, or that may be found otherwise necessary to secure financial regularity or administrative convenience.

85. Under orders of the Secretary of State, works of the class now under consideration will henceforth be designated as Productive Public Works, and the expressions Extraordinary Works and Grants will cease to be employed. The whole of the rules now in force as to the preparation of designs and estimates, and the sanction of works hitherto called Extraordinary, and as to the grants of funds to carry out such works and the manner of rendering the accounts, will however continue to be applicable to all Productive Public Works already constructed or hereafter undertaken.

86. As a rule, all Productive Works, which will for the most part consist of Works of Irrigation or Navigation and Railways (excluding however the Guaranteed Railways, which will continue to be managed as heretofore), within the territories of the several Local Governments and Administrations, will be carried out under their direct orders and financial management, subject only to a general control by the Government of India, and in the manner described in the detailed rules that will be issued hereafter. The earliest possible effect will be given to this arrangement.

87. His Excellency the Viceroy, when addressing the Legislative Council on the introduction of the new measures of taxation, thus stated the intentions of the Government in relation to the execution of Protective Public Works :—

“For the attainment of this object, the material appliances we intend to promote, by means of additional revenue, are cheap railroads and extended irrigation works. We are conscious of the reproach we should justly incur if, after such a declaration as I have now made, the prosecution of these necessary works were commenced, suspended, or relinquished, according to the increased or relaxed pressure of annual circumstance, or the intermittent activity of spasmodic effort. We, therefore, propose to entrust, in the first instance, to the Local Governments the duty of framing a sufficient and carefully considered scheme of local railroad and irrigation works. We are prepared to provide them with the means whereby they may from year to year work systematically forwards and upwards to the completion of such a scheme. The funds locally raised for this purpose will be locally applied. But Provincial Governments will have to meet the cost of provincial famines out of provincial funds to the fullest extent those funds can bear. They will find that thriftless expenditure in one year may involve the risk of diminished allotments in subsequent years; and I cannot

doubt that the unavoidable recognition of this fact will make them wisely eager to spend the requisite proportion of their annual income upon well-planned and carefully estimated railway and irrigation works which will be their best insurance against the losses of famine, and the postponement of all administrative progress which famine generally entails. It will be the special duty of the Public Works Department of this Government to keep those objects constantly in view of the Local Governments, and to assist them, no less constantly, in their endeavours to give a rational preference to really useful and remunerative works, over those more captivating, but less compensating, subjects of expenditure which, in all comparatively small communities, so powerfully appeal to provincial pride, professional proclivities, or popular pleasure."

88. In amplification of these views, His Excellency has subsequently recorded a Minute, in which are laid down the principles that will henceforth guide the Financial and Public Works Departments in dealing with projects for Public Works designed to improve the internal communications of the country or to increase the means of irrigation, by which works protection from the consequences of famine can best be secured. The Minute of His Excellency is appended to this Resolution (Appendix F).

ORDERED, that this Resolution, with the annexed Statement and Appendices A to G, be published in a *Gazette of India Extraordinary*, and that copy thereof be forwarded to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India; and also for information and guidance

to each Department of the Government of India;

to each Local Government and Administration;

to the Comptroller General; and to each Accountant General and Deputy Accountant General in independent charge.

By order of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council,

FORT WILLIAM;

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, }

March 18th, 1878.

R. B. CHAPMAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Annexures to this Resolution.

1. Statement in explanation of the Estimates with eight Abstracts of the Estimates.
2. *Appendix A.*—Extract from speech by the Hon'ble Sir John Strachey in the Legislative Council on the 9th February 1878.
3. *Appendix B.*—Despatch from Secretary of State, No. 81, dated 7th June 1877.
4. *Appendix C.*—Despatch from the Secretary of State, No. 124, dated 23rd August 1877.
5. *Appendix D.*—Despatch from the Secretary of State, No. 136, dated 30th August 1877.
6. *Appendix E.*—Report by the Government of Bengal on its Provincial Finances, No. 4192, dated 14th December 1877.
7. *Appendix F.*—Minute by His Excellency the Viceroy, dated 12th March 1878.
8. *Appendix G.*—Financial and Commercial Statistics.

STATEMENT IN EXPLANATION OF THE ACCOUNTS OF BRITISH
INDIA FOR THE YEAR 1876-77, THE LATEST ESTI-
MATES FOR THE YEAR 1877-78, AND THE FIRST
ESTIMATES FOR THE YEAR 1878-79.

THE Accounts of the Public Revenue and Expenditure and Receipts Preliminary and Disbursements of British India, in 1876-77, are herewith presented, together with the Regular Estimates based upon the latest information in the possession of the Government, of the Revenue and Expenditure and Receipts and Disbursements of the current year 1877-78, and the Budget Estimates of the Revenue and Expenditure and Receipts and Disbursements of 1878-79.

FORMS OF THE ACCOUNTS AND ESTIMATES.

For reasons given by the Hon'ble Sir John Strachey in the Financial Statement dated 15th March 1877, the Abstracts then published were compiled in rupees. In accordance with instructions received from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, some important changes have been introduced into the forms now adopted, and other modifications have been made which call for explanation.

The system of exhibiting the amounts in conventional pounds sterling of ten Rupees has been reverted to and, except where the context, or some specific assertion indicates the contrary, the same conventional notation is employed throughout this Statement and its Appendix.

Two new adjusting Heads of Account, *Balances of the Local Governments decreased* and *Balances of the Local Governments increased*, were introduced last year, in order to provide for the consolidation of the Accounts of the Provincial Governments with those of the Imperial Government without disturbance of the independence of the Provincial Finances. The revenues actually collected, and the expenditure actually incurred, are recorded in the Public Accounts, just as they would be recorded if there were no internal or domestic contracts between the Supreme Government and the Local Governments; but, if the revenue of a Local Government exceeds its expenditure, the excess is paid to it from the Imperial Treasury; if, on the contrary, its expenditure exceeds its revenue, the Local Government must make good the deficiency to the Imperial Treasury. By the particular terminology originally used for the new adjusting Heads, it was intended to emphasise and stereotype the fundamental rule that the Local Governments shall so administer their affairs as never to exhaust the balances at their credit with the Imperial Government. Now, however, it is thought better to adopt the fuller titles *Adjusting receipts from Provincial Governments (Provincial Deficits)* and *Adjusting payments to Provincial Governments (Provincial Surpluses)*.

Summary.
 Division of
 Revenues by
 Classification
 Local
 and
 Whole

Besides the resources provided from the General or Imperial Revenues, the Local Governments have, more or less absolutely at their disposal for provincial uses, considerable sums of money provided otherwise—as, for example, the revenues from Ferries, Tolls, Cattle Pounds, the Nuddea and Calcutta Canals, Local Rates and Cesses, and, in the Central Provinces, the Pandhary tax inherited from the Mahratta Government. When the system of Provincial Service contracts was initiated in 1871-72, it was thought that it would be convenient to include this separate Revenue and Expenditure in the Provincial Accounts and Estimates; but, as this amalgamation was found to obscure comparisons between the new and the old systems, it was postponed. The existence of the two Accounts side by side has, however, produced difficulty and confusion, for it has never been found possible to separate them perfectly; and, meanwhile, an important part of the public Revenue and Expenditure has been excluded from the General Accounts of the Empire. The Provincial Service system has now passed from the experimental stage, and, owing to its successive developments and to the progress of other events, it would now be as difficult as it would be useless to institute detailed comparisons between it and the system which it has superseded. Altogether, the Government of India consider that the best solution of present difficulties will be to adopt now the policy of the complete unification of the Public Accounts: there seems in short no sufficient reason why the Revenue and Expenditure of the country, and the transactions of the Local Governments, should be divided into two categories differing from each other in no essential characteristics. The Government of India has, therefore, determined that, from the beginning of 1878-79, the separate Revenue and Expenditure of the Provincial Governments shall be incorporated in the General Estimates and Accounts of the Revenue and Expenditure of the country, which will, thenceforth, show the Whole Public Revenue and Expenditure of British India. It must be clearly understood that the Government of India does not intend, by thus incorporating these transactions in the General Accounts, to prescribe, or authorise, any change of practice in respect to them; and, in particular, that, to whatever extent the application of any of these funds is governed by law, such law will continue to be exactly as binding as at present.

Change in
 Situation of
 Funds.

Being Local
 Funds.

The receipts and disbursements of those Local Funds which are appropriated to specially defined purposes, or are quasi-private property, and are not, at any stage, under the direct control of the Local Governments, and do not affect whole Provinces, will still be excluded from the General Estimates and Accounts, and shown in subsidiary Statements; but, excepting the Port Funds, their amount will be unimportant.

Provincial
 Contributions
 Funds.

Heads of
 Provincial Rates.

One effect of this change will be the disappearance of the Head of *Provincial Contributions*, which was required only for the adjustment of transactions between the two separate purses of the Local Governments. On the other hand, two new Heads of *Provincial Rates* must be opened, one on each side of the Account, to show, on the Revenue side, the whole of the Provincial Rates now incorporated and, on the Expenditure side, the cost of their collection. The rest of the expenditure of the Local Governments, whether met from the Provincial Rates, or from assignments of the general or Imperial Revenues, will be distributed under the existing Heads of Account.

Provincial
 Guaranteed
 Loans to be
 in Gross.

Hitherto the guaranteed interest paid to Railway and other Companies has been shown net, after deduction of the net traffic receipts: henceforth, the whole Net Traffic Receipts received from the Companies, including all the gain by exchange whether upon capital or revenue account, will be shown, in one line, as revenue, and the gross payments of interest and surplus profits to the Companies, together with the cost of land and of Government supervision, will appear, in another line, as expenditure.

Public Works
 Expenses.

A new Head has been introduced to show separately the working expenses and maintenance charges of *Irrigation Works*, which charges have hitherto been incorporated under *Public Works Ordinary*. The growing importance of these works demands this separation. From this Head and, henceforth, from

the Head of *State Railway Expenditure* will be excluded all capital expenditure: the object being to afford the means of a comparison between the Revenue and the Working Expenses of these Works. Such capital expenditure as may not, under Rule, be transferred to the Head *Productive Public Works* will be recorded under *Public Works Ordinary*. Preliminary.

Under instructions from the Secretary of State, the Heading *Productive Public Works* has been substituted for *Public Works Extraordinary*. The change is significant of a more rigid adherence to the sound policy of excluding nothing from the Total Expenditure upon a comparison of which with the Revenue the surplus or deficit of each year is ascertained, excepting expenditure which may confidently be expected to produce a direct net return at least equal to interest upon it at the current rate. NEW HEADING
PRODUCTIVE
PUBLIC WORKS.

A fresh Abstract Statement No. II is appended in the form in which the Secretary of State has resolved, for the future, to present the Accounts of the Revenue and Expenditure of British India to Parliament. The design of this change of form is that the transactions relating to the investment of capital by the State in works of material improvement, and the financial consequences of such investments, may, as far as possible, be distinguished, upon the face of the balance-sheet of the country, from the rest of the transactions of the State. NEW PARLIAMEN-
TARY FORM OF
ABSTRACT.

The chief differences between the Abstracts Nos. I and II will be that, in Abstract No. II, (1) the interest on that part of the public debt which may be regarded as having been incurred for the construction of Productive Public Works and, as soon as the necessary enquiries are completed, that portion of the Land-Revenue which is believed to be due to the Irrigation Works of which the cost is included in the Capital Expenditure thus distinguished, will be shown separately; and (2) the Account will be broken up into two subdivisions, the first intended to show the results of all the transactions that are not connected with State investments in Productive Public Works, and the second those that are dependent on such investments. The Total Revenue and Expenditure and the Surplus or Deficit will be the same in both Abstracts; but the division, in the new Abstract, of the Revenue and Expenditure into two categories will, when it is completely effected, enable a judgment to be formed of the general financial results of the State investments in Public Works, a subject on which much doubt has been expressed, and on which the older form of Abstract did not throw full light. The new form cannot, however, be prepared with sufficient completeness to answer its purpose fully until the Government of India is in a position, which it is not at present, to distinguish the Land Revenue due to the Capital Expenditure of the State on Irrigation. For this reason, the present Statement does not contain detailed remarks upon the results shown in the new Abstract No. II. OLD AND NEW
VERSIONS
COMPARED.

The importance and interest of the separate Provincial Finances call now for their separate exhibition and illustration. A new Abstract Statement No. III is, accordingly, annexed to show the Accounts and Estimates of the whole Revenue and Expenditure for which the Provincial Governments have accepted separate responsibilities, with the resulting surplus or deficit accruing to these Governments. The entries in this Abstract correspond generally with the entries in the General Abstracts Nos. I and II; but there are some important distinctions. On the Revenue side is shown the Allotment placed at the credit of the Local Governments for Provincial Services in addition to the revenues specifically assigned to them: no corresponding entry is required, or would be admissible, in the General Accounts. On the Expenditure side are shown, *first*, the portion of the Interest on the Funded and Unfunded Debt which is made good by Provincial Governments for the capital invested in Provincial Productive Public Works; *secondly*, the value of the stationery and stamps supplied to the several Provinces from the Central Stores; and *thirdly*, the amount contributed to the Imperial Treasury from the Provincial Rates and Taxes by way of insurance against Pandemics. In the general Imperial Accounts all these charges are either deducted from the Provincial surplus which would otherwise be payable to the Provincial Governments, or, as the case may be, added to the deficit which must be made good by the Provincial Governments. ABSTRACT OF
PROVINCIAL
ACCOUNTS.

ACCOUNTS, 1876-77.

The Public Revenue and Expenditure and Receipts and Disbursements actually recorded in the Accounts of 1876-77 may be thus compared with the Regular Estimates:

	Regular Estimates.	Accounts.	Better.	Worse.
	£			£
Opening Balances ...	17,872,400	17,872,398		7
Revenue ...	55,796,900	56,023,277	226,377	
Other Receipts ...	57,145,410	64,001,349	6,855,949	
Expenditure ...	61,875,200	62,014,339		139,139
Other Disbursements ...	56,251,700	60,417,015		4,165,315
Closing Balances ...	12,687,800	15,464,665	2,776,865	
Deficit of Revenue compared with whole Expenditure ...	6,078,300	5,992,062	86,238	
Less invested in Productive Public Works ...	3,800,000	3,809,284		9,284
Remaining Deficit ...	2,278,300	2,182,778	95,522	
Deficit of Revenue compared with Expenditure	6,078,300	5,992,062	86,238	
Excess of Other Receipts compared with Other Disbursements ...	893,700	3,584,334	2,690,634	
Reduction of Balances in the Public Treasuries	5,184,600	2,407,723	2,776,872	

SE OF
£95,522.

It thus appears that the whole Expenditure recorded in the Accounts of 1876-77, including Famine and Productive Public Works, exceeded the recorded Revenue by £5,992,062, being £86,238 less than was expected in March last; the expenditure on Productive Public Works was more by £9,284 than was then estimated; so that the net result of the rest of the Accounts was better than the Regular Estimates by £95,522. This result was attained notwithstanding that the loss of revenue and the expenditure attributed to the Famine brought to account in 1876-77 exceeded the estimates by a net amount which cannot be calculated at less than £350,000. This excess is nominal, and requires no explanation, because the distribution of the financial effects of the Famine in Southern India between the Accounts of that year and those of this year is a detail of no importance. The excess net charge for the Famine was counterbalanced by the postponement to 1877-78 of some heavy payments due at Home to Her Majesty's Government on account of Her Majesty's British Forces serving, or having served in India. There are many other variations in the Accounts from the Regular Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure: but none of them are of sufficient interest to require further notice.

THE DEBT
LIFTS AND
SINK BALANCE.

The principal cause of the improvement (£2,690,634) in the Surplus of "Other Receipts," that is to say, in the Debt Account, which contributed most of the increase of £2,776,865 in the Closing Balance in the Public Treasuries, is that £1,000,000 was borrowed in England in the month of March 1877 instead of, as had been intended, later in the calendar year 1877. The other variations, though aggregating a large sum, are none of them of prominent importance; but the following may be mentioned:—

The Maharaja Sindhiá paid in advance, on account of His Highness's Railway Loan, £56,000; certain loans amounting to £140,000 (chiefly in the Bombay Presidency) were not taken so soon as was expected; the Guaranteed Railway Companies supplied themselves to the amount of £244,000 with stores from their Capital reserve instead of, as had been estimated, by new disbursements of cash; bills and assay certificates remained over for discharge in 1877-78 to the amount of £392,000; the deficit of Local Revenues was smaller than the Estimate by £154,000.

In the following Table the Accounts of 1876-77 are similarly with the Budget Estimates for that year:

	Budget Estimates.	Accounts.	Better.	Worse.
	£	£	£	£
Opening Balance	16,990,800	17,872,393	881,593	...
Revenue	55,163,200	56,022,277	859,077	...
Other Receipts	59,055,400	64,001,349	4,945,949	...
Expenditure	58,778,200	62,014,339	...	3,236,139
Other Disbursements	57,202,700	60,417,015	...	3,214,315
Closing Balance	15,228,500	15,484,665	256,165	...
Deficit of Revenue compared with Expenditure	3,615,000	5,992,062	...	2,377,062
Less invested in Productive Public Works ...	3,759,000	3,809,284	...	50,284
Remaining Deficit	(Surplus) 144,000	2,182,778	...	2,326,778
Deficit of Revenue compared with Expenditure	3,615,000	5,992,062	...	2,377,062
Excess of Other Receipts compared with Other Disbursements	1,852,700	3,584,334	1,731,634	...
Reduction of Balances in the Public Treasuries	1,762,300	2,407,728	...	645,428

The outturn of the Revenue compared with the Expenditure was worse than the Budget Estimates, altogether, by £2,326,778, and, if the expenditure on Productive Public Works be included, then by £2,377,062.

The cause of this failure was the Famine, which was not foreseen when the Estimates were prepared: the Accounts show a worse result by, probably, £3,450,000 than they would have shown if there had been no Famine: thus, apart from that calamity, there was an improvement in the whole Account of £1,072,938, which is more than accounted for by the improved earnings of the Guaranteed Railways (£1,149,000), of which some part no doubt was due to the increase of traffic arising from the Famine relief operations.

The Expenditure having thus, owing to the Famine, exceeded the Revenue, it was necessary to supply ways and means for the service of the year otherwise. Fortunately, the opening balance in the Public Treasuries was larger than was estimated by £881,593, of which £645,428 was absorbed in supplying the deficit of Revenue. The remaining £1,731,634 was obtained under the Debt Heads. The excess amount raised by Public Loans was £1,772,145, so that, but for the Famine and the consequent necessity for increased Loans, the net result of the transactions on the Debt Account would have differed from the Budget Estimates by only £40,511. If, therefore, the effects of the unforeseen Famine be eliminated, it will be found that the Accounts correspond satisfactorily with the Estimates made two years ago; the only exception being the great improvement in the Guaranteed Railway Earnings, which was not anticipated.

The transactions for which the Local Governments had accepted defined separate responsibilities resulted, in 1876-77, in a small surplus, to them, of £5,842.

cents.
3-77.

on railways. The principal Irrigation Works and Railways under construction were as follows :—

		Cost in the year.	Cost to the end of the year.			Cost in the year.	Cost to the end of the year.
CANALS.		£	£	CANALS.		£	£
Oriasa	...	73,000	1,728,000	Lower Ganges	...	197,000	1,070,000
Midnapore	...	39,000	683,000	Western Jumna	...	51,000	484,000
Souae	...	218,000	1,737,000	Bari Doab	...	24,000	1,526,000
Ganges	...	97,000	2,851,000	Sirhind	...	205,000	800,000*
Agra	...	42,000	753,000	Godavery Works	...	26,000	761,000
RAILWAYS.		£	£	RAILWAYS.		£	£
Punjab Northern	...	340,000	2,409,000	Neemuch	...	151,000	735,000
Indus Valley	...	968,000	3,699,000	Sindhi	...	172,000	247,000
Northern Bengal	...	378,000	1,130,000	Holkar	...	146,000	1,208,000
Tirhut	...	156,000	413,000	Wardha Valley	...	75,000	455,000
Rajputana	...	157,000	2,616,000	Chhattisgarh	...	8,000	17,000
Western Rajputana	...	11,000	£7,000				

The expenditure on the realignment of the Western Jumna Canal (£51,000) is necessary for sanitary reasons and to remove serious defects of original construction, but will not add materially to the Revenue; and, as explained by Sir John Strachey last year, it cannot be predicated concerning the Indus Valley and Punjab Northern Lines that they will yield a direct revenue sufficient to cover the interest on their cost. Strictly speaking, therefore, £1,308,000, the outlay on these works, should rather have been added to the deficit on the ordinary account, than included in the Productive Expenditure of the year.

The Accounts of the three last years 1874-77 record an expenditure of £12,329,484 on Productive Public Works, being only £798,162 less than the net sum borrowed (£13,127,646), and only £194,636 less than the aggregate net deficit (£12,524,120) of revenue during the three years as recorded in the Accounts. It must, however, be remembered that, of the expenditure thus recorded under the Head of *Productive Public Works*, £3,873,000 spent on the Indus Valley and Punjab Northern State Railways and on the realignment of the Western Jumna Canal cannot be expected to be fully reproductive.

Thus, if only the expenditure on truly Productive Public Works during the three years be deducted from the rest, there would remain a deficit of £4,068,285. As explained by the Hon'ble Sir John Strachey last year, it is necessary to make other adjustments before the true financial indications of the Public Accounts can be appreciated. If these adjustments were made and no expenditure were excluded excepting such as may be expected, with some confidence, to be reproductive, the true deficit of the three years would amount to about £5,878,000.* On the other hand, an expenditure of £4,891,845 is recorded in the Accounts of this period for Famine Relief, and, if count be taken of loss of revenue and of expenditure due to the Famine but recorded under other Service Heads, the Accounts of the three years must be the worse for the Famine by perhaps net 6 millions sterling. Upon the whole, considering the financial inconvenience of the unprecedentedly rapid divergence of the values of gold and silver during this period, the general result does not appear to be unfavourable. The true deficit of the three years does not, probably, exceed the cost of Famine recorded in the Accounts of this period; and, though there may be good reasons for excluding from the Head *Productive Public Works* the £3,873,000 spent on the realignment of the Western Jumna Canal and on the Frontier State Railways, yet that large expenditure need hardly be accepted, without reserve, as an ordinary incident of the administration.

Deficit as shown in the text	...	...	...	...	£
Credited from the Book Balances of the Military Funds	...	...	...	...	4,068,285
Gained by borrowing at Home instead of supplying the Home Treasury by remittances	...	...	...	...	1,059,075
	...	...	...	...	750,736
					5,878,006

* Besides £517,000 paid by Native States.

REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1877-78.

The Regular Estimates of the Public Revenues and Expenditure and Regular Receipts and Disbursements during 1877-78 may be thus compared with the mates. 1877-7 Budget Estimates :—

	Budget Estimates.	Regular Estimates.	Better.	Worse.	REGULAR ESTIMATES COMPARED WITH BUDGET ESTIMATES.
	£	£	£	£	
Opening balance	12,687,800	15,464,665	2,776,865	...	
Revenue	56,310,900	58,682,000	2,371,100	...	
Other Receipts	56,588,200	71,216,000	14,627,800	...	
Expenditure	60,569,600	66,990,000	...	6,420,400	
Other Disbursements	51,515,100	62,372,665	...	10,857,565	
Closing Balance	13,511,200	16,000,000	2,488,800	...	
Deficit of Revenue compared with whole Expenditure	4,249,700	8,308,000	...	4,058,300	
Less invested in Productive Public Works ..	3,628,000	4,877,000	...	1,249,000	
Remaining deficit	621,700	3,431,000	...	2,809,300	
Deficit of Revenue compared with whole Expenditure	4,249,700	8,308,000	...	4,058,300	
Excess of Other Receipts compared with Other Disbursements	5,073,100	8,843,335	3,770,235	...	
Increase of Balances in the Public Treasuries ..	823,400	535,335	...	288,065	

The improvement of the opening balance has been already explained in the review of the Accounts of 1876-77.

When the Estimates of the current year were prepared a year ago, the Gross Deficit of Revenue, as compared with the whole recorded expenditure, was expected to be £4,249,700, which would be reduced to £621,700 if the expenditure on Productive Public Works were excluded. The Gross Deficit is now estimated at £8,308,000 and the Deficit on the Ordinary Account at £3,431,000, being in excess of the Original Estimates by £4,058,300 and £2,809,300 respectively.

As last year, so, again, this year, this disappointment is to be attributed entirely to the Famine. In March last year, the Government of India ventured to hope that the Famine in Southern India was drawing to a close; and the Estimates were framed in the expectation of the return of prosperity as soon as the South-West Monsoon should come: but the Monsoon did not come till after much delay, and indeed, in some parts of India, it scarcely came at all. Consequently, the sufferings of the people and the drain upon the public treasuries not only continued, but assumed proportions which were, at one time, gravely alarming. In the Bombay Presidency, although the rain fell irregularly, much loss of crop occurred, and men's minds remained for a long time in uncertainty and apprehension, yet the relief expenditure was kept within bounds, so that the present estimate of the cost of the Famine in that Presidency is less than the estimate of last year: the Government of Bombay and its officers are to be congratulated upon the efficiency and economy with which the disaster was met there. In Madras, the gross cost of the Famine, after setting off only the price recovered for the grain provided by the Government of Madras, is now estimated at £8,687,000 in all, being much more than double the amount estimated a year ago. The Government cannot hope now that operations will altogether cease in the Madras Presidency until the next South-West Monsoon shall set in favourably. The Famine has been, in like manner, prolonged and intensified in Mysore also.

Moreover, the result of the want of rain in Upper India was that, throughout the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and a great part of the Punjab, as well as in the Native States of Rajputana and Central India, the autumn (kharif) crops upon which multitudes depend for food, almost wholly failed, and there ensued great distress which is not yet, by any means, at an end. At one time there was imminent apprehension that the spring (rabi) crops must also be wanting throughout vast regions, in which case an appalling calamity must have followed. Happily, timely and abundant rain removed these gloomy forebodings. an unusually large breadth of land was sown with spring crops, and

Regular Estimates, 1877-78.

there is now good reason to hope for a fairly abundant spring harvest in Northern India. The Lower Provinces of Bengal, the Central Provinces, and Burmah have, throughout, been prosperous, obtaining from the necessities of their neighbours great prices for abundant crops.

EFFECT OF FAMINE 1877-78.

LOSS OF LAND REVENUE.

EFFECT OF FAMINE ON ARMY.

ARMY.

LOSS AND OTHER REVENUES.

The general effect of the Famine upon the finances of 1877-78 may be traced in the Abstract Statements, in the entries opposite to *I Land Revenue* and *Famine Relief*. An average year's land revenue is now about £21,400,000; the land revenue of the current year is expected to be only £20,103,000: a loss of not less than £1,300,000 may be set down to the Famine here. The estimated expenditure on Famine Relief is £5,234,000: this includes, as will be presently explained, the greater part of the excess outlay upon the Public Establishments generally: it does not include £200,000, the estimated addition to the cost of the *Army* in 1877-78 on account of the Famine; or £102,900 granted to the Governments of Madras and Bombay as opening balances at their credit on Provincial Account. There are also losses of *Excise* and *Customs* and of some other Revenues: but these are, perhaps, more than balanced by the excess net traffic earnings of the *Guaranteed Railways*. Upon the whole, the financial results of the Famine which will be recorded in the Accounts of 1877-78 may now be set down at net 6½ millions sterling, being upwards of 4¼ millions more than the estimate of March 1877.

NET ESTIMATED COST OF FAMINE.

The total net cost of the Famine then estimated was—

	£
In 1876-77	3,100,000
In 1877-78	2,150,000
TOTAL	5,250,000

The present Estimates are—

	£
In 1876-77	3,450,000
In 1877-78	6,500,000
TOTAL	9,950,000

In 1878-79, the arrears of land revenue recovered may be expected to exceed the Famine expenditure. The whole net cost of the Famine in Southern India may therefore be now estimated approximately at 9½ millions sterling; of which, roughly £1,300,000 net, may be attributed to the Bombay Presidency, and £8,450,000 to the Madras Presidency. It is necessary, however, to remember that it is never possible to give a perfectly accurate account of the total net cost of a Famine: the bulk, indeed, of the direct relief expenditure and of the direct loss of revenue can be readily ascertained; but a large margin of indirect loss and gain of revenue on the one hand, and of indirect excess expenditure on the other, must, to the last, be matter for estimate rather than account.

NET OUTLAY

Besides the actual cost of the Famine to British India, it has been necessary for the Government of India to lend £500,000 to Mysore and £500,000 to His Highness the Mahārājā Sindhia, making £1,000,000 in all. A large sum has also been expended on additions to the rolling-stock of the State Railways and on the construction of Railways which would not otherwise have been constructed: for instance, the Dhond and Manmar Line alone is estimated to cost £758,000 in the two years 1877-78 and 1878-79. Perhaps two-thirds of the £1,249,000 spent on Productive Public Works in excess of the Grant for the year is due to the Famine.

REASON OF DEFICIT WITH THE REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1877-78.

To revert, now, to the comparison of the Regular Estimates with the Budget Estimates of the year 1877-78, it will be observed that the excess deficit on the ordinary account (£2,809,300) is less than the excess cost of the Famine (net £4,350,000) by £1,540,700; in other words, that, if the Famine had not cost more than was expected a year ago, instead of a deficit of £3,431,000, the result of the year would have been a surplus on the ordinary account of £919,000. If the whole £6,500,000 net estimated cost of the Famine recorded in the Regular Estimates of 1877-78, be eliminated, then the surplus upon the ordinary account would be £3,069,000; and, assuming that £800,000 of the excess expenditure on Productive Public Works is due to the Famine,

the Whole Expenditure, including Productive Works, would exceed the Regular revenue recorded during the year by only £1,008,000. The adjustments necessary to bring out the true financial condition of the year would have reduced the surplus on the ordinary account by £1,113,000; and once again it is necessary to remember that, of the total entry against Productive Public Works, £89,000 spent upon the Western Jumna realignment, and £1,659,000 on the Frontier Railways should rather be recorded as ordinary than extraordinary expenditure.* Nor must it be forgotten that some of the first-fruits of the recent financial measures are being reaped this year. The Governments of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces are contributing to the Imperial Exchequer, as the result of those measures, £279,200, as follows:—

EFFECTS OF
FINANCIAL
MEASURES.

	£
<i>Bengal</i>	200,000
<i>North-Western Provinces</i>	289,500
Total	489,500
Less net profits on Canals and Railways—	£
<i>Bengal</i>	5,900
<i>North-Western Provinces</i>	204,400
	210,300
Net	279,200

And the following retrenchments have been secured:—

	£
<i>Bengal</i>	59,000
<i>North-Western Provinces and Oudh</i>	42,700
<i>Punjab</i>	22,400
<i>Central Provinces</i>	9,000
<i>Bombay</i>	56,700
	189,800

The following are the detailed explanations of the differences between the Original and Present Estimates:—

REVENUE.

I, Land Revenue.—Less £837,800.

The chief defaulter is *Madras*, which is responsible for £656,600; *Bombay*, on the other hand, hopes to yield £129,200 more than estimated: thus the two Southern Presidencies together are expected to give £527,400 less than estimated. As a consequence of the drought in Northern India, the Punjab falls short by £25,700, and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh by £347,500. Other differences are unimportant.

III and 5, Forests.—Revenue more £49,800; Expenditure more £31,700; Net Revenue better £18,100; Net Revenue £179,000. The net increase is in *Burmah* £13,000, including the net price (£8,300) of some teak supplied to the Admiralty in England.

IV and 6, Excise.—Revenue less £59,700; Expenditure less £7,100: Net Revenue less £52,600; Net Revenue £2,402,000. There were net improvements as follows:—

* A more correct estimate of the real financial position in 1877-78 may, perhaps, be formed by making the following adjustments:—

	Compared with Whole Expenditure.	Compared with Expenditure exclusive of investments in Productive Public Works.
	£	£
Deficit of recorded Revenue according to the Accounts	8,308,000	3,431,000
Add credited from extinct Military Funds.	297,000	297,000
Saved by borrowing in England instead of remitting	815,000	815,000
Total	9,420,000	4,543,000
Transfer from <i>Productive Public Works</i> , expenditure not fully reproductive	1,748,000	1,748,000
Total	11,168,000	6,291,000
Deduct net cost of Famine, less the estimated annual average of £1,500,000	5,000,000	5,000,000

Esti- £10,000, Bengal £47,000, Bombay £34,000 (of which £15,000 is nominal, there having been
 1877-78. an error of classification in the original Grant), the Central Provinces £10,000, and the Punjab
 £8,000; and deficits as follows:—North-Western Provinces and Oudh £22,000, and Madras
 £128,000.

Thus, the Famine in Southern India and the Drought in Upper India caused a net loss of *Excise* revenue compared with the Estimates (which were normal Estimates) of £131,000. This loss was compensated, to the extent of £80,000, by favourable returns in other Provinces; notably in Bengal, where, the Board of Revenue remarks, "the localisation of the Excise Revenue has instilled energy into the administration" of the department.

ASSESSED TAXES.

I and 7, Assessed Taxes.—The entries here (net £84,000) are for the License Tax in the North-Western Provinces, the only Province in which this tax was in operation in 1877-78.

PROVINCIAL RATES AND PROVINCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS.

VI, Provincial Rates, and XXVII, Provincial Contributions.—It was estimated that the Provincial Governments would contribute £415,100 to the Imperial Treasury from their own independent resources, the main tributaries being Bengal (£281,700), almost wholly for interest on the capital invested in the Provincial Canals and Railways, and the North-Western Provinces (£100,000), on the same account. In the Budget Estimates these contributions were placed under the head "XXVII, Provincial Contributions."

LOCAL RATES.

To enable these Governments to bear their new burdens, the Government of Bengal was authorised to impose a Public Works cess (*Bengal Provincial Public Works Act (II), 1877*), and, by Act VII of 1877, the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces was empowered to apply, at his discretion, in payment of charges incurred on account of Canals and Railways declared to be works of general provincial utility, any sum not exceeding one-tenth of the rates levied under the North-Western Provinces Local Rates Act, 1871: the sum actually so applied is expected to be only £28,000. Further, by the North-Western Provinces License Act (VIII), 1877, the Government of the North-Western Provinces was empowered to levy a license tax on trades and dealings, the results of which in 1877-78 are shown, as has been explained, under the preceding Head, "*I Assessed Taxes.*"

LOCAL TAXES.

The proceeds of the Bengal Public Works Cess Act, 1877, (£185,000) and the North-Western Provinces Amended Local Rates Act, 1877, (£28,000) are shown in the Regular Estimates for 1877-78 under the Head "*VI Provincial Rates.*"

TRANSACTIONS HOW FAR IN THE MONTHS.

The actual contributions to be paid by the Local Governments, whether under the arrangements completed last year, as just described, or under the further arrangements for Famine Insurance, described in the preliminary Resolution, appear in the separate *Abstract Statement of Provincial Revenues and Expenditure No. III*. The entries in that Statement under *1 Interest*, contain the gross amounts payable by the Governments of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh as interest (including the imperial share of profits) on the capital cost of the Provincial Works for which those Governments have accepted responsibility; to ascertain the net charge upon the Local Governments on this account, the net revenue which they receive from the Canals and Railways made over to them, must be deducted from the amount shown under *1 Interest*. The entry opposite to *Famine Insurance* is the total amount which will be paid by the Local Governments, in consequence of the recent legislation as explained in the preliminary Resolution. The effect of the entry of those sums in this way in that *pro forma* Account, is to reduce the Surplus payable to the Provincial Governments by the Imperial Government, or, as the case may be, to increase the Deficit payable by the Provincial Governments to the Imperial Government: the relief to the Imperial Government appears in the General Finance Accounts, Abstracts I and II, only in the shape of less Surplus to pay to the Provincial Governments, or more Deficit to receive from them.

A necessary result of all this is, that the contributions from the Governments of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces shown in the Original Estimates under "*Provincial Contributions*" disappear in the Regular Estimates.

It may be mentioned here that, as the Government of Bengal found a difficulty in levying the Provincial Public Works Cess during the first quarter

of 1877-78, the Government of India consented to reduce the gross amount of interest to be contributed by that Government in 1877-78 from £274,700 to £200,000 only: the net amount that will be actually contributed is now estimated at £5,900 less, *viz.*, £194,100. Regular Estimates, 1877-78

VII and 9.—Customs.—Revenue more £143,100; Expenditure more £6,700; Net Revenue more £136,400; Net Revenue £2,430,000. The net improvements were, in *Bengal* £194,000 and *Bombay* £67,000; the failures were in *Burmah* £21,000, *Madras* £60,000, and on the *Inland Customs Line* £44,000. Here, again, the failures in *Burmah*, *Madras*, and *Upper India*, aggregating £125,000, are due entirely to the Famine. The estimate, as a whole, was abnormally low, and the Regular Estimate shows considerable recovery, great prosperity in *Bengal* having counterbalanced the loss in *Madras* and *Upper India*: *Bombay* has nearly regained its usual condition.

VIII and 10.—Salt.—Revenue more £223,000; Expenditure more £12,300; Net Revenue more £210,700; Net Revenue £6,035,000. The Net Revenue would have been greater by £165,000 but for the rectification of an erroneous procedure in *Madras*, where it has been the habit to credit as Revenue, Government Securities deposited by Salt Contractors; if it had not been necessary to make this correction, the Net Revenue would have been £6,200,000. The improvements are as follows:—*Bombay* £154,000, *Bengal* £128,000, *Inland Customs Line* £35,000 (would have been £81,000 but for the cost of certain negotiations with the Native States in *Rajputana*, and indemnity payments already made to some of them). The defaulters are, *Madras* £102,000 (but for the transfer already described, there would have been an improvement of £63,000), and *Burmah* £3,000.

By the Salt Act (XVIII), 1877, which became law on the 27th December 1877, the duty on Salt consumed in *Bombay* and *Madras* was raised from Rs. 1-13 to Rs. 2-8 a maund; the duty on Salt consumed in *Sindh* was raised from the special rate of 8 annas to the general rate of Rs. 2-8 a maund; and, simultaneously, the duty in *Upper India* was reduced from Rs. 3 to Rs. 2-12, and the duty in *Bengal* from Rs. 3-4 to Rs. 3-2 a maund: some other changes were also made. Although these measures were taken with a view to the eventual equalisation of the Salt Duties throughout India, still they were calculated to produce a temporary net yearly addition to the Revenue of £300,000: it is impossible to say how much of the considerable increase of Revenue this year is due to their operation; the expectation was that little increase would result at first; and it is probable that not much of the excess Revenue is due to the increased rates of duty: but that this Head of Revenue has been exceptionally productive this year. CHANGES IN SALT DUTIES.

IX and 11.—Opium.—Revenue more £558,000; Expenditure more £359,000; Net Revenue more £229,000; Net Revenue £6,479,000. Of the improvement, £10,000 is in *Bombay* and the rest in *Bengal*.

On the 16th July 1877, the duty on a chest of opium exported from *Bombay* was raised by Rs. 50; that is to say, the duty on a chest of opium for export from *Bombay* was increased, if weighed at *Ajunir*, from Rs. 625 to Rs. 675, and, if weighed elsewhere, from Rs. 600 to Rs. 650. This measure was adopted in order to prevent the loss of revenue caused by the displacement in *China* by *Malwa* opium, of *Bengal* opium, which, at present prices, yields, on a quantity of opium equal to the contents of a chest of *Malwa* opium, a net revenue of about Rs. 1,000. INCREASE OF PAPER DUTY.

The drought in *Upper India* extended to *Malwa* with such disastrous effects upon the poppy cultivation there, that the Governor General's Agent, after careful personal inspection, does not expect the crop to yield 25,000 chests of opium, which is less than half an average crop. The effect of this anticipated failure has been, for some time past, manifest; the market prices having risen, at *Bombay*, from Rs. 1,275 for new, and Rs. 1,312 for old opium, to Rs. 1,540 and Rs. 1,590, or by more than 20 per cent.: prices have, indeed, been still higher. In consequence of the stimulus of these high prices, the falling-off in the export of *Malwa* opium this year has been less than might have been expected; 41,651 chests passed the scales to the end of February, compared with the following corresponding figures:— FAILURE OF MALWA CROP.

1872-73	...	...	39,005	1875-76	...	...	38,418
1873-74	...	...	42,120	1876-77	...	...	46,253
1874-75	...	...	45,281	1877-78	...	...	41,651

Regular Estimates, 1877-78.

BENGAL OPIUM.

Forty-nine thousand five hundred chests of Bengal Opium have been sold during the year, at an average of Rs. 1,266-6-7, yielding £4,268,760, which may be compared with the following figures :—

	No. of Chests.	Average.				No. of Chests.	Average.		
		Rs.	A.	P.			Rs.	A.	P.
1872-73	... 42,675	1,385	11	6	1876-77	... 47,240	1,270	1	11
1873-74	... 42,750	1,265	13	4	1877-78	... 49,500	1,266	6	7
1874-75	... 45,000	1,207	0	4	1878-79	... 55,500			
1875-76	... 45,510	1,259	2	11					

TREASURY PRODUCE, 1878.

ADDITION OF SOY.

AMPS.

The produce of Bengal Opium in 1876-77 was again abundant the harvest yielding 67,167 chests: thus the stock in hand on the 1st of January 1878 was no less than 102,482 chests. Seeing the large supply thus accumulated, the Government of India, on the 27th April, notified 54,000 chests for sale in the calendar year 1878, leaving for sale in 1879, 48,482 chests of old opium, in addition to the crop of 1877-78 now on the ground. At the same time, the price paid to the cultivators was reduced from Rs. 5 to Rs. 4½ a seer 70° consistence, and the Chutia Nagpur Agency and the Rohini Factory were closed. The cultivators have manifested no unwillingness to accept the reduced price; and, had not the season in Bengal, as in Malwa, been unpropitious, there would probably have been no great contraction of the area under poppy.

X and 12, *Stamps*.—Revenue more £88,600; Expenditure more £4,800; Net Revenue more £83,800; Net Revenue £2,882,000; being more by £140,000 than the highest net revenue ever before collected. The improvements are as follows: *Assam*, £6,000; *Bengal*, £90,000; the *Punjab*, £25,000; *Burmah*, £6,000; *Central Provinces*, £10,000; *North-Western Provinces and Oudh*, £4,000. On the other hand, *Madras* has defaulted by £22,000, and *Bombay* by £30,000. Stores in *England*, too, have cost £3,000 more than was estimated.

The great increase in Bengal is partly accidental, being due to the effects of the Land Registration Act (VII) of 1876, the operation of which will be for the most part temporary: this Act, though not passed for revenue purposes, was estimated to yield £59,000 of *Stamp Revenue*. The failure in the Minor Presidencies is probably due to the Famine.

INTS.

XI and 13, *Mint*.—Revenue more £274,000; Expenditure more £42,800; Net Revenue more £231,200; Net Revenue £317,000,—the largest net revenue ever received, with the single exception of the year 1865-66, when a net revenue of £321,793 was recorded.

NAVY COINAGE OF SILVER.

The net imports of silver in the first ten months of the year amounted to the enormous sum of £13,115,767; and the still larger sum of £13,695,559 has been actually coined during these ten months. It has been necessary to keep both the Calcutta and Bombay Mints working, for months together, to the utmost of their power, and the exertions of the Mint and Assay Masters and their establishments deserve public acknowledgment. The brunt of the work has fallen upon the Bombay Mint, which has coined during the ten months £9,388,134; the Calcutta Mint has coined £4,307,425.

BULLION ADVANCES: CURRENCY DEPARTMENT.

By the Currency Law, as it stands, the Paper Currency Department is bound to issue notes, convertible on demand into coin, in exchange for all silver bullion, after it has been assayed. The Government has statutory power to interpose any interval which it thinks proper between the assay of the bullion and the issue of notes in exchange therefor; but, although the obligation to make these great advances has caused, this year, considerable inconvenience, and even some anxiety, no such usance has been, hitherto, imposed. Since the end of August, the amount of the currency reserve absorbed in advances upon bullion has always largely exceeded £2,000,000; throughout December and January and the first week of February, the sum thus locked up exceeded £3,000,000; and, at one time, it stood at £3,680,560. At that time, however, the circulation and, therefore, the coin reserve, were so inflated that no uneasiness was felt. The pressure upon the resources of the Currency Department was really greatest on the 15th October, when, although only the more moderate sum of £2,629,884 was outstanding as bullion advances, there remained a coin reserve of only £3,864,473 to support outstanding notes for £12,487,608.

MISCELLANEOUS.

XXI and 30, *Miscellaneous*.—Revenue more £59,700; Expenditure less £2,600; Net Revenue more £62,300. The only item deserving notice in India is a recovery from the Rangoon Port Fund of a loan of £7,700 which had been written off. The main improve-

ment is at home, where the Cinchona produced upon the Government plantations was sold for £27,400 more than was estimated. Regular Estimates, 1877.

Irrigation.—Revenue more £17,400; Expenditure more £4,900; Net Revenue more £12,500; Net Revenue £51,000. The improvement is mostly in the North-Western Provinces, where the drought was favorable to the revenue under this Head.

EXPENDITURE.

I and XVIII.—Interest.—Expenditure more £101,500; Revenue more £23,500; Net Expenditure more £78,000; Net Expenditure £5,212,000.

The Home Treasury spent net £7,500 less than the Grant: the whole excess was in India, and is explained entirely by the discount on the loan raised during the year which has been recorded under this Head. It was not formerly the practice to adjust the premium or discount on Loans as Revenue and Expenditure; but this is always now done. Four per cent. Bonds were sold in England during the year for £4,200,000, the premium thereon amounting to £59,000; in India, Four per cent. Promissory Notes were issued for £3,304,780, at an average rate of Rs. 96-6 per

* Net discount outstanding at beginning of 1877-78 ...	£ 53,956
Discount on New Loan ...	119,939
	<hr/> 173,895
Deduct premium obtained in London ...	59,000
	<hr/> 114,895

cent., the discount thereon amounting to £119,939: thus the net discount paid during the year amounted to £60,939. Moreover, the discount in India unadjusted at the beginning of the year exceeded the unadjusted premium in England by £53,956: thus the whole amount adjusted during the year will be £114,895.* The sum of £8,300 has been

paid during the year as interest on loans raised for a temporary purpose, to which reference will again be made.

The following Table contains the usual statistics of the Funded Debt of India:—

STATISTICS OF PUBLIC DEBT.

Estimated Debt of the Government of India on the 31st March 1878.

(Sterling and rupees combined on the assumption that £1=Rs. 10.)

RATE OF INTEREST.	CAPITAL AMOUNT OUTSTANDING.				A year's interest thereon.
	Sterling.	Rupees.	Silver convertible at the option of the creditors into Sterling at a rate equivalent to 1s. 10½d (exactly 1s. 10½d 536½.)=1 Re.	Value in Rupees.	
5½	...	9,84,51,700	...	9,84,51,700	54,14,800
5	17,200,000	60,03,000	...	17,80,03,000	89,00,150
4½	...	15,44,98,200	...	15,44,98,200	69,52,400
4	42,376,116	47,71,59,935	...	90,09,21,095	3,60,36,843
4	...	...	1,23,06,665	1,23,06,665	4,92,267
3½	...	6,52,000	...	6,52,000	22,800
Nil	20,917	4,25,700	...	6,34,870	Nil.
	59,597,033	73,71,90,535	1,23,06,665	1,34,54,67,530	5,78,19,280

* This assumes the current rate of interest to be four per cent.

Thus the average rate of yearly interest upon the registered debt of India would appear to be 4·29 per cent., whereas the interest to be obtained upon an investment in four per cent. securities of the Government of India is 4·06 or 3·88 per cent., according as the interest is payable in silver in India or in gold in London.

The capital of the Railway Companies and Madras Irrigation Company is £97,298,508, the interest upon which amounting to £4,706,000, is guaran-

ar Esti- teed in gold in London from Indian Revenues. The total debt of India there-
1877-78. fore of all kinds is as follows :—

Total Debt of India classified according to the standard (gold or silver) by which it is paid and brought to the common standard of silver at the average exchange of the year 1877-78.

	Capital of debt.	Capital of debt, gold bearing debt being converted into silver at the average exchange of 1877-78, Rs. 1 = 1s. 8 7/8d.	A year's interest thereon	The same, the interest payable in gold being converted into silver at the average exchange of 1877-78, viz., Rs. 1 = 1s. 8 7/8d.
Interest payable in silver ...		Rs.		Rs.
Ditto ditto in gold ...	Rs. 73,71,90,535	73,71,90,535	Rs. 3,17,76,308	3,17,76,308
Ditto ditto in silver or at the option of the creditor in gold at a rate equivalent to 1s. 10 1/2d. = 1 Re. ...	£59,597,033	68,79,88,836	£2,555,944	2,91,93,996
Interest on Capital of Railway Companies and Madras Irrigation Company. ...	Rs. 1,23,06,605	1,33,39,142	Rs. 4,92,267 or £46,150	5,33,578
	£97,298,598	1,12,32,15,100	£4,76,000	5,43,26,118
Total Capital Debt		2,56,17,33,913	...	11,61,31,000

According to this table, the average interest per cent. paid upon the whole debt of India is 4.53.

The percentage of the Rupee debt held by Natives of India on the 31st December is estimated from the distribution of the actual payments of interest to have been as follows :—

1869	... 22.50	1874	... 25.24
1870	... 20.25	1875	... 24.77
1871	... 21.74	1876	... 25.30
1872	... 22.82	1877	... 25.68
1873	... 25.31		

Investments by Native States have increased this percentage of late years.

INDS.

3, *Refunds and Drawbacks*.—The saving of £18,000 is casual, and may not, after all, be realised. The refunds and drawbacks recorded during the last five years average £318,488, so that the latest estimate this year is unusually low.

REVENUE.

4, *Land Revenue*.—Excess expenditure £32,400 due to the Famine.

OFFICE.

14 and XII, *Post Office*.—Expenditure more £6,700; Revenue more £15,100; Net expenditure less £8,400; Net expenditure £60,000.

This is the smallest net expenditure recorded against the Post Office since the introduction of the system by which official correspondence is carried at specially favorable rates. The net charge is only £5,455 less than in 1876-77; but, then, the extra departmental expenditure in 1877-78 on account of the Famine is estimated at £12,000. Any one forming a judgment upon the finances of the Post Office should bear in mind that the expenditure recorded in 1877-78 includes subsidies paid to the British India Steam Navigation Company (£71,600), and the Euphrates and Tigris Company (£3,600), as well as India's share (£75,000) of the subsidy to the P. and O. Company; altogether £150,200. In a great part of the work done for these payments the Indian Post Office has comparatively little interest: the whole revenue received by India as its share of the postage realised from overland correspondence scarcely covers the cost of territorial conveyance in India. It should also be remembered that official correspondence is now carried at rates which are calculated to yield little or no departmental profit: of the revenue recorded, £131,000 is derived from official correspondence. On the other hand, the Post Office enjoys certain privileges, in that the mails are conveyed by the Guaranteed Railways at nominal rates, and that the State Railways are to carry the mails at cost price only.

The progress of the Post Office since 1856, when the uniform $\frac{1}{2}$ anna rate for letters was first introduced, has been remarkable, and at present there is no sign of its ceasing. Regular Estimates, 1877-78

			Articles received for delivery.	Revenue from private correspondence.	Post offices.	Postal lines.
			No.	£	No.	Mileage.
1855-56	...	...	33,286,000	159,052	753	36,313
1876-77	...	...	122,541,000	518,177	3,852	58,370

15 and XIII, *Telegraphs*.—Expenditure less £12,500; Revenue more £22,500; Net Expenditure less £35,000. The Net Grant to the Department was £180,000; the Net Expenditure is now expected to be £145,000,—a satisfactory improvement. TELEGRAPHS.

The Indo-European Line is a heavy drag upon the departmental finances, to which it contributes this year an expected deficit of £55,000. The Ceylon Line also imposes a considerable annual net charge upon India, from which relief is now being sought: there is no longer any sufficient reason why India should bear this burden for Ceylon. The net expenditure on the Indian lines alone is expected to be only about £85,000.

16, *Administration*.—Expenditure more £44,800. The chief excess is for the offices connected with the Government of India £35,400, and is to be attributed, for the most part, to expenses connected with the Famine, as, for example, the journey of His Excellency the Viceroy and Suite to the famine districts; telegraphic correspondence with Her Majesty's Government; and the appointment of special officers, &c. There is also an excess of £15,800 in *Bombay*, for the cost of a third Commissioner and for the carriage eastwards of coin from the Bombay Mint,—an obligation arising from the concession of convertibility to Currency Notes beyond their own circle. On the other hand, there is a nominal reduction of £6,000 in *England* owing to the transfer of some of the home expenditure to Stationery and Printing. ADMINISTRATION.

18 and XIV, *Law and Justice* and 19 and XV, *Police*.—Expenditure more £34,600; Revenue less £21,700; Net Expenditure more £56,300. The Famine has obscured the facts about these two Services, part of the expenditure upon which has been transferred to 31 *Famine Relief*: explanations in detail therefore seem useless. LAW AND JUSTICE AND POLICE.

20 and XVI, *Marine*.—Expenditure less £700; Revenue more £34,100; Net Expenditure less £34,800. The excess Revenue is in *Bengal* (£39,100), and is due to the great influx of shipping into Calcutta to carry grain to Madras. MARINE.

21 and XVII, *Education*.—Expenditure less £16,300; Revenue more £8,100; Net Expenditure less £24,400. The largest decreases of net expenditure are in *Bengal* £8,900, and the *North-Western Provinces and Oudh* £6,200. EDUCATION.

23, *Stationery and Printing*.—Expenditure more £26,800. Stores bought in England cost more by £22,700 than was expected, and there is an increase of £8,000 in *Madras* attributed to the Famine. STATIONERY AND PRINTING.

24, *Political*.—Expenditure more £67,000. Of the excess, £10,000 is at the *Home Treasury* and includes three years' charges against India for the China Embassy and a settlement of the account of the Zanzibar Mission, &c. The rest is in India and is due to various frontier arrangements. POLITICAL AGENCIES.

25, *Allowances and Assignments*.—The saving is nominal, being due to the substitution of direct assignments of revenue for certain Pagoda payments in the Madras Presidency. ALLOWANCES AND ASSIGNMENTS.

27 and XVIII, *Superannuations, &c.*—Expenditure more £43,300; Revenue more £22,600; Net Expenditure more £20,700; Net Expenditure £1,236,000. The amount credited from the Book Balances of the extinct Military Funds is £297,380, as follows:—

					£
India	...	...	...	...	20,980
Madras	...	...	...	...	189,300
Bombay	...	...	...	...	87,100
					<hr/>
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	297,380

The expenditure for Pensions is increasing, and must continue for some time to increase.

28 & XIX, *Loss and Gain by Exchange*.—Expenditure more £16,000; Revenue more £6,100; Net Expenditure more £9,900. The Original Estimate was that the Secretary of State would raise £12,250,000 by the sale of bills for Rs. 13,85,00,000, the estimated rate of Exchange being Re. 1 = 1s. 9.23d. It is now estimated that £10,432,000 will be obtained by the sale of bills for Rs. 12,04,29,000, the average rate being Re. 1 = 1s. 8.90d. Thus, although the amount entered under *Loss by Exchange* is very nearly what was estimated, this result has been obtained only because the sum remitted has been considerably less than was estimated. The value of Re. 1 measured in gold has proved to be less than was estimated by .44d., or about 2 per cent. Doubtless the estimate made in March last year was rather sanguine. LOSS BY EXCHANGE

Regular Estimates, 1877-78.

SUSPENSION OF BILLS.

VALUE OF SILVER.

The strain upon the Indian Treasury, owing to the prolongation of the Famine, compelled the Government of India to ask the Secretary of State, first, to reduce his drafts, and then, for eleven weeks (from the 19th September to the 12th December) to suspend them altogether.

The following Statistics relate to the value of silver and the course of the Exchanges during the year:—

	Highest.	Lowest.
Rate of Exchange on Secretary of State's Bills	(18th April) 1s. 9 7/8d.	(23rd Jan.) 1s. 8 5/8d.
Price in London of an oz. troy standard Silver	(6th Oct.) 55 1/2d.	(21st June) 53 1/2d.
Price in Calcutta of Four per cent. Rupee Security of the Government of India	(27th June) 98 1/2	(28th Sept.) 92
Price in London (in Gold) of ditto ditto (enforced)	(10th May) 84 1/2	(18th Sept.) 80 1/2
Price in London of Secretary of State's Four per cent. Sterling Bonds	(30th Aug.) 104 1/2	(2nd May) 100 1/2
Price in Calcutta of a tolah (180 grains troy) of 23-Carat Gold	Rs. A. 17 14	Rs. A. 17 1
Price in Calcutta of a Sovereign	(5th Sept.) 11 14	(16th April) 11 4

31, Famine Relief.—Expenditure more £3,809,000. The cause of this excess has been already prominently explained. The entry here provides for the adjustments required to place the Governments of *Madras* and *Bombay* in a condition of equilibrium at the end of the year 1877-78; the additions necessary to provide them with moderate opening balances appear only under the Head 37, *Provincial Surpluses*. The Famine has caused large excess expenditure throughout the Civil Administration in the *Madras* and *Bombay* Presidencies; and the Government of India will take over as much of this excess charge as was beyond the resources of the Local Governments; this will be effected by the transfer of sufficient expenditure to the Imperial Head *Famine Relief* from the Provincial Headings *Jails, Police*, and, chiefly, *Public Works*. Thus, as already remarked, the entries opposite *Famine Relief* show almost the whole of the expenditure on the Famine in the Civil Departments including *Public Works Ordinary*.

32 and XXII, The Army.—Expenditure more £197,400; Revenue more £20,000; Net Expenditure more £177,400. The excess charges on account of the Famine (£200,000) are more than the Estimate (£103,500) by £96,300, and the expenditure from the Home Treasury is expected to exceed the estimate by £117,700, owing to the postponement into 1877-78 of certain payments which, as already explained, the Secretary of State intended to have made in 1876-77.

33 and XXIII, Public Works Ordinary.—Expenditure less £91,500; Revenue more £6,500; Net Expenditure less £98,000. This is nominal, owing to the transfer from this Head to 31, *Famine Relief*, of expenditure which exceeded the Public Works expenditure due to the Famine: it was not thought expedient to distribute the adjustment finely over the several Heads affected.

35 and XXV, Guaranteed Railways.—Expenditure more £448,800; Revenue more £1,893,800; Net Revenue more £1,445,000. According to the Finance Accounts these undertakings are now expected to yield a Net Revenue of £715,000.

This result is exclusive of the share of the entry under the adjusting Head 29, *Loss by Exchange*, which belongs to the Guaranteed Railways. The guaranteed interest to be paid to the Companies in gold in England is estimated at £4,685,000, which sum enters into the total £5,645,000 shown in the Abstract Statements as the estimated expenditure upon the Guaranteed Railways in 1877-78. Converted at the average rate obtained for the Secretary of State's Bills during the year (1s. 8 7/8d.), this sum of £4,685,000 becomes Rs. 5,40,80,493, and including £2,200 interest on the Revenue balances of the *Oudh and Rohilkhand* Company, the true total expenditure on the lines becomes Rs. 6,37,10,000, or, in the conventional notation of the Accounts, £6,371,000. The true financial result to India in 1877-78 of the Guaranteed Railways is thus expected to be a net charge of £9,000, being an improvement upon the result similarly calculated from the Budget Estimates of no less than £1,333,000.

Some portion of this improvement is doubtless due to the prolongation of the Famine: the Government of India has repeatedly taken occasion to acknowledge the vitally important services of these railways in the operations for the

relief of the great population suffering from that calamity. Calculations have been made which indicate that the Famine does not account for more altogether than £600,000 of the excess net earnings of the guaranteed railways during the two years 1876-77 and 1877-78. Regular mates, 187

The following table contains the statistics of these undertakings for the last few years :—

STATISTICS OF
GUARANTEED
RAILWAYS.

	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.		1878-79. Estimates.
						Original Estimates.	Estimates.	
Miles open ...	5,346	5,562	5,596	5,812	5,998	6,047	6,037	6,049
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Gross earnings ...	7,510,076	8,320,279	8,931,187	8,966,376	10,885,098	9,279,400	13,147,000	11,210,000
Working expenses ...	4,645,749	4,707,835	4,748,730	4,703,457	5,774,194	4,845,100	6,834,500	5,844,500
Percentage of working ex- penses on earnings ...	61.86	56.58	53.17	52.46	53.23	52.21	51.98	52.14
Net Revenue ...	2,864,327	3,612,444	4,182,457	4,262,919	5,110,904	4,434,300	6,312,500	5,365,500
Gain by exchange on capital account ...	55,473	42,133	78,175	95,593	70,651	33,700	49,500	31,500
TOTAL REVENUE ...	2,919,800	3,654,577	4,260,632	4,358,512	5,181,555	4,468,000	6,362,000	5,397,000
Gross guaranteed interest—								
Paid in India ...	42,115	39,191	36,709	33,411	23,736	26,100	20,600	19,600
Paid at Home* ...	4,619,219	4,631,531	4,659,755	4,656,886	4,686,751	4,692,000	4,685,000	4,749,000
Total guaranteed In- terest (sterling con- verted at average exchange of the year) ...	4,901,312	5,013,301	5,069,514	5,190,331	5,513,342	5,331,000	5,429,000	5,607,000
Surplus paid to Companies ...	85,395	91,501	427,561	297,251	296,028	400,000	872,000	642,000
Land and Supervision ...	161,056	162,438	55,394	83,313	51,633	78,000	68,000	81,000
Interest on revenue balances...	23,136	26,934	35,643	31,970	34,936	1,000	2,000	2,000
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ...	5,170,899	5,284,264	5,588,112	5,542,465	5,895,939	5,810,000	6,371,000	6,392,000
Net cost to the Public Treasury	2,251,099	1,629,687	1,327,480	1,213,953	714,381	1,342,000	9,000	935,000

It is not too much to say that the enormous increase in the of these Railways has taken every one by surprise. In his Financial Statement made on the 15th March last, the Hon'ble Sir John Strachey drew attention prominently to the fact that, for the first time, the gross earnings were expected in 1876-77 to exceed £10,000,000: the sum of £10,885,098 was actually earned in that year. It was estimated that £9,279,400 would be similarly earned in 1877-78: the estimate has now grown to no less than £13,147,000, being an excess in the year of £3,867,600. If this estimate be realised (and there is no reason to doubt that it will be realised), the earnings of these lines in 1877-78 will have increased by 72 per cent. in five years. Meanwhile the percentage of working expenses has not increased but diminished steadily from 61.86 in 1872-73 to 51.98 in 1877-78, which is creditable to the administration of the Companies.

Now that the East Indian and Great Indian Peninsula Companies are earning surplus profits each half-year, the growth of the traffic benefits the State proportionately less than it did. Of the gross earnings this year the unprecedented sum of £871,400, being more than double the estimated amount, will be surrendered to the Companies as surplus profits. But, altogether, the recent history of the Railways constructed by the Guaranteed Indian Companies is exceedingly satisfactory.

The several Railways have contributed to the net increase over the Original Estimates this year as follows :—

	£		£
East Indian Railway ...	859,900	Bombay and Baroda ...	136,500
Great Indian Peninsula ...	348,000	Eastern Bengal ...	102,500
Sindh, Punjab and Delhi ...	180,000	Oudh and Rohilkhand ...	62,000
Madras Railway ...	161,200	South Indian ...	40,300

Regular Estimates, 1877-78. This great growth of the traffic upon the *Guaranteed Railways* has been closely bound up with the simultaneous growth of the trade of India, which, without their assistance, could not have attained its remarkable development.

DRAS
IGATION
XPANY.

The Madras Irrigation Company causes a charge of £50,000 a year for interest on the £1,000,000 spent by the Company, and the result of its operations has, till now, been that the working expenses annually exceed the revenue by a considerable sum.

TE RAILWAYS.

XXXXI and 26, State Railways.—Expenditure less £77,000; Revenue less £137,800; Net Revenue less £60,800. The progress of these lines is as yet slow, and it is observed with regret that the facts usually fall short of the estimates. The failure this year is attributed to delay in the opening of the Northern Bengal State Railway, and, elsewhere, to over-sanguine estimates: sufficient experience has not yet been accumulated to enable the administrators of these Railways to estimate future results with accuracy.

The gross earnings and working expenses and net traffic receipts of these Railways are as follows:—

STATE RAILWAYS.

	Miles open.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Net Revenue.	Loss on Working.
		£	£	£	£
1872-73	69	16,533	11,171	5,362	...
1873-74	255	39,914	46,388	...	6,474
1874-75	603	130,086	86,004	44,082	...
1875-76	840	289,512	103,485	96,027	...
1876-77	968	371,691	283,070	88,621	...
1877-78—Budget Estimate	1,567	674,800	48,300	191,800	...
1877-78—Regular Estimate	1,567	537,000	406,000	131,000	...
1878-79—Budget Estimate	2,150	967,000	704,000	263,000	...

It must be borne in mind that the Guaranteed Lines have occupied the main trade arteries of the country, and that it can hardly be expected that the progress of the State Railways should in these the first years of their existence compare favourably with the Guaranteed Lines, many of which have been in operation for a long series of years.

37 and XXXVIII, Provincial Surpluses and Deficits.—Expenditure more £230,000; Revenue less £9,200. The Net Surplus accruing to the Provincial Governments upon the transactions of the year is thus estimated at £220,800. Of this, £102,900 is a grant from the General Revenues to the Governments of *Madras* and *Bombay*, to constitute moderate opening balances available for Provincial Services in 1878-79. The Government of Bengal had a surplus of £122,300; the Government of the North-Western Provinces a deficit of £25,000, caused entirely by the Relief operations in those Provinces, the whole charge for which has been accepted by the Local Government.

Productive Public Works.—Expenditure more £1,249,000, of which £863,000 is in India, and £386,000 in England.

The Excess is in the main due to the Famine. Heavy Expenditure was necessary to increase the Rolling Stock of the Railways, in order that they might be properly equipped for their work: and extensive operations were undertaken in order to provide useful labour for the people dependent upon the State for their daily food.

Of the total expenditure of £4,877,000, £869,000 was spent on Irrigation and Navigation works, and £4,008,000 on Railways. The principal Irrigation Works and Railways under construction were as follows:—

CANALS.	Cost in the year.	Cost to end of the year.	CANALS.	Cost in the year.	Cost to end of the year.
	£	£		£	£
Orissa ...	259,000	4,407,000	Western Jumna ...	89,000	583,000
Midnapur ...			Bari Doab ...	22,000	1,548,000
Soane ...			Sirhind ...	225,000	1,085,000
Ganges ...			Godavery Works ...	37,000	798,000
Agra ...	285,000	4,959,000			
Lower Ganges					
RAILWAYS.			RAILWAYS.		
Punjab Northern ...	308,000	2,717,000	Neemuch ...	205,000	940,000
Indus Valley ...	1,851,000	5,050,000	Sindhia ...	212,000	459,000
Northern Bengal ...	439,000	1,569,000	Holkar ...	89,000	1,297,000
Tirhut ...	94,000	507,000	Wardha Valley ...	22,000	477,000

The deficit of Revenue compared with the Whole Expenditure of the year is expected to exceed the estimated deficit by £4,058,300. It has been shown that the opening balance was larger than the Estimate by £2,776,865, of which £1,000,000 was borrowed just before instead of just after the beginning of the year. The amount to be added to the balances £535,335 falls short of the estimated amount £823,400 by £288,065, which sum with £3,770,235 obtained by increasing the remaining net obligations of the State will supply the deficit of Revenue.

According to the original arrangement, a net sum of £6,500,000 was to be borrowed in the year. This sum has been raised to £7,254,000, so that all the additional financial difficulties of the year have been apparently met with an addition of less than three-quarters of a million to the Funded Debt in excess of what was originally contemplated. This, however, is not a complete view of the case: not only was an unestimated million borrowed, as has been seen, immediately before the year opened, but the capital transactions with the *Railway Companies* leave the Public Debt to them just one million larger than it was expected to be. On the other hand, the net *Loans to Native States, &c.*, have exceeded the Estimate by £416,000, which excess is much more than explained by the loans to Mysore and Gwalior, already described, some portion of which, indeed, still remains to be taken. The net sum to be added to the Public Debt during the year (including in this category the capital transactions with the Guaranteed Railway Companies and the loan transactions with Native States, &c.) is in excess of Estimate by £1,344,900, to which, if the £1,000,000 borrowed in March 1877 be added, the sum of £2,344,900 results as the real addition to the Debt on account of the prolongation of the Famine. So far, however, as the Estimates of the current year are concerned, the excess deficit of £4,058,300 has been thus supplied:—

	£
Borrowed	1,344,900
From the Public Balances	288,065
From other Debt Heads	2,425,335

Of this last item (£2,425,335) the Local Funds supplied an excess surplus of £425,000, and the remaining £2,000,335 is spread over the various deposit and remittance transactions. The closing balances in the Home and Indian Treasuries are now estimated at £16,000,000, *viz.*, £14,734,600 in India, and £1,265,400 in the Home-Treasury.

In October 1877 the pressure upon the resources of the Government of India was so great, that it became necessary to obtain some temporary assistance for the Treasury; £565,115 was accordingly, borrowed for short terms at rates of interest varying from 5 to 7 per cent. All these loans have now been repaid; the sum of £8,300 represents the interest upon them.

BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1878-79.

In the following Table, the *Budget Estimates*, 1878-79, are compared with the *Regular Estimates*, 1877-78:—

	Regular Estimates, 1877-78.	Budget Estimates, 1878-79.		
	£	£	£	£
Opening Balance	15,484,665	16,000,000	535,335	...
Revenue	52,682,000	63,250,000	4,568,000	...
Other Receipts	71,216,000	59,859,000	...	11,366,000
Expenditure	66,999,000	65,649,000	1,341,000	...
Other Disbursements	62,372,665	58,351,000	3,421,665	...
Closing Balance	16,000,000	14,500,000	...	1,500,000
Deficit of Revenue as compared with whole Expenditure	8,308,000	2,399,000	5,909,000	
Loss invested in Productive Public Works	4,877,000	4,555,000	322,000	
Remaining Deficit	3,431,000	2,156,000	5,587,000	
Surplus	...	...	...	...
Deficit of Revenue as compared with whole Expenditure	8,308,000	2,399,000	5,909,000	
Excess of Other Receipts as compared with Other Disbursements	8,843,335	899,000	...	7,944,335
Addition to the Public Balances	535,335	...	...	...

Budget Esti-
mate, 1878-79.

The Regular Estimates for 1877-78 show a gross Revenue of £58,682,000; the Budget Estimates for 1878-79 produce a gross Revenue of £63,250,000, being an improvement of £4,568,000, of which £2,654,000 is due to the incorporation of Local Funds, the transactions of which have hitherto been recorded separately; £929,000* (net) to new taxation and the temporary incidental increase of the duties upon *Salt*, and £985,000 to other causes. As the Land Revenue for collection in 1878-79 is estimated to exceed the amount collected in 1877-78 by £1,968,000, the Estimates of Revenue as a whole are, *primâ facie*, moderate.

The Regular Estimates of 1877-78 point to a gross expenditure of £66,990,000 and to an Ordinary Expenditure of £62,113,000. The Grants for the service of 1878-79 aggregate £65,649,000, those for the ordinary services amounting to £61,091,000. For comparative purposes, however, it is more convenient to eliminate the Famine Expenditure altogether. The Famine Expenditure in 1877-78 is £5,231,000 upon the Civil Estimates, and £200,000 upon those of the Army, total £5,431,000; the Grants for Famine Expenditure in 1878-79 are £500,000 upon the Civil Estimates and £55,000 upon the Army Estimates, total £555,000. Thus, excluding all plainly distinguishable recorded expenditure on Famine, the Regular Estimates point to a Grand Total Ordinary Expenditure in 1877-78 of £56,679,000, whilst the Grants for 1878-79 aggregate £60,539,000, showing an increase of £3,860,000, of which £2,832,100 is explained by the incorporation of the expenditure from Local Funds, and £54,000 is for the cost of collecting the License Tax. The great estimate of £3,000,000 for *Loss by Exchange* would alone account for an excess of £1,384,000 over the Regular Estimate. Compared with the present year, therefore, the Grants for the ordinary service of next year are, *primâ facie*, reasonable and moderate.

The following are the detailed explanations of the differences between the Budget Estimates and the Regular Estimates of 1877-78:—

REVENUE.

I, Land Revenue.—Increase £1,968,000. The Land Revenue of 1877-78 was depressed by the famine.

An ordinary year's land revenue being now about £21,400,000, the estimate for 1878-79 (£22,071,000) includes nearly £700,000 arrears: and this is not perhaps too sanguine an estimate. It cannot indeed be predicted confidently that, even if the season proves favourable, the *Madras* Presidency will not only resume its usual productiveness, but be able to make good much of its recoverable arrears; but in *Upper India* there will probably be no difficulty in collecting the arrears.

II, Tributes.—More £10,000. Owing to the Drought, the State of Búndi will probably not be able to pay till next year its tribute due in 1877-78.

III and 5, Forest.—Revenue more £53,000; Expenditure more £29,000; Net Revenue more £24,000; Net Revenue £203,000; a large recovery is expected in the *North-Western Provinces and Oudh* for sleepers supplied to State Railways. The estimate seems moderate.

IV and 6, Excise.—Revenue more £248,000; Expenditure less £4,000; Net Revenue more £252,000; Net Revenue £2,654,000; being by far the largest Net Excise Revenue yet obtained.

Of the increase, £142,900 is due to the anticipated return of prosperity in the Minor Presidencies; the estimates of Revenue there are moderate. There is,

* Gross				£
<i>Assessed Taxes, 1878-79</i>	...	...	...	765,000
<i>Provincial Rates</i>	...	...	...	440,000
<i>Salt Duty</i>	...	...	...	300,000
				<hr/>
Less obtained in 1877-78—				1,514,000
				<hr/>
				£
<i>Assessed Taxes</i>	...	...	...	90,000
<i>Provincial Rates</i>	...	...	...	213,000
<i>Salt (say)</i>	...	...	...	50,000
				<hr/>
				353,000
				<hr/>
Less Customs Duties now remitted				1,161,000
				<hr/>
Net increase, 1878-79				232,000
				<hr/>
				929,000

moreover, a special item of £50,000 at *Bombay*—the expected result of the enforcement of the treaty obligations of the Baroda State in respect to opium. At present opium is so freely smuggled through or from Baroda into the neighbouring British territory, that the Revenue obtained upon the consumption of opium there is nominal, although the drug is more freely used in Kattywar and Cutch than in any other part of India excepting Assam. As compared with previous years, the bulk of the improvement is in *Bengal*, *Burma*, the *Central Provinces*, and *Assam*. The growing prosperity of the country, and the firm ground of results attained this year, justify these estimates: the improvement manifested in them illustrates the advantage of provincial responsibility for such revenues.

V and 7, Assessed Taxes.—Revenue more £675,000; Expenditure more £48,000; Net Revenue more £627,000: Net Revenue £711,000.

This is the estimated produce of the License Tax imposed by Act II of 1878 (*Imperial Council*), Act I of 1878 (*Bengal Council*), and the corresponding legislation, accomplished or expected, in the Bombay and Madras Councils.

VI and 8, Provincial Rates.—Revenue more £3,103,000; Expenditure more £43,000; Net Revenue more £3,060,000.

This comprises the proceeds of the new taxation imposed by the Bengal Public Works Cess Act, 1877 (maximum half anna in the rupee— $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.—rental), and the several Local Rates Acts III, IV, and V, 1876 (two per cent. on Land Revenue), as well as the rates hitherto accounted for, separately as Local Funds. These last-mentioned rates are balanced by the following expenditure hitherto recorded under Local Funds and now, for the first time, incorporated in the General Accounts:—

	£
3.—Refunds and Drawbacks	17,400
4.—Land Revenue	443,700
6.—Excise	800
7.—Provincial Rates	43,400
12.—Post Office	33,200
15.—Minor Departments	211,500
16.—Law and Justice	100
17.—Police	244,600
19.—Education	276,500
21.—Medical	66,100
22.—Stationery and Printing	200
23.—Political	100
26.—Superannuation, &c.	100
28.—Miscellaneous	93,300
Public Works, Ordinary	1,401,100

TOTAL ... £2,832,100

The New Rates are expected to yield, in 1878-79, as follows:—

	£
Bengal (<i>Public Works Cess Act II of 1877</i>)	315,000
North-Western Provinces and Oudh (<i>Acts III and IV of 1877</i>)	55,000
Punjab (<i>Act V of 1877</i>)	49,000
TOTAL	£ 419,000

The New Rates will not be levied in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh till the new agricultural year, which begins in September. In 1879-80, and thereafter, these rates will yield, in those Provinces, £55,000 more.

Thus the expected License Tax and the New Rates together are expected to yield this year gross £1,214,000 and net, say, £1,150,000. Both taxes have been surrendered to the Provincial Governments, and the Abstract Statement

Esti- No. III shows that these Governments are to pay to the Imperial Treasury in 1878-79. 1878-79 in respect thereof as follows:—

	£
Famine Insurance	776,500
Interest on Capital invested in Provincial Canals and Railways	611,300
Total ...	1,387,800
Less net profits on Canals and Railways:—	
<i>Bergal</i>	£ 78,400
<i>North-Western Provinces and Oudh</i> ..	„ 181,400
	259,800

Remaining Net new burden to be borne by the Provincial Governments in 1878-79 with the assistance of the New Taxes 1,128,000

If to this be added the sum of the new retrenchments exacted (£189,800), it would appear that the total relief obtained by this means is £1,317,000.

VII and 9, Customs.—Revenue less £150,000; Expenditure less £1,000; Net Revenue less £146,000: Net Revenue £2,284,000.

As first prepared, these Estimates showed a gross improvement of £82,000; but, as explained in the prefixed Resolution, the Government has resolved to abolish the long-condemned sugar duties levied upon the *Inland Customs Line*, and to remit the duties upon the coarser qualities of *Cotton Yarns and Piece-goods, Railway Materials*, and a number of articles, each producing only a small amount of revenue.

The estimated reduction is as follows:—

	£
Sugar duties	155,000
Coarse cotton yarns and piece-goods	26,000
Railway materials	11,000
Miscellaneous items	40,000
	232,000

The remaining Net Customs Duty (£2,284,000) is only £5,000 less than the Net Customs Revenue of 1876-77.

The Net Customs Revenue of late years has been—

	£		£
1872-73	2,473,515	1875-76	2,535,658
1873-74	2,444,632	1876-77	2,289,115
1874-75	2,404,308	1877-78	2,430,000

The depression in 1876-77 is mainly due to the reforms of the 5th August 1875 (*Indian Tariff Act VIII of 1875*). Apparently, the Revenue has already completely recovered from the effects of the sacrifices then made, though they were estimated at £308,000.

VIII and 10, Salt.—Revenue more £247,000; Expenditure less £11,000; Net Revenue more £258,000: Net Revenue £3,293,000.

It has been explained that the revenue of 1877-78 has been accidentally reduced by £165,500 owing to the correction of an erroneous practice at *Madras*; otherwise, the revenue during the current year would have been £165,000 more, and the estimated improvement next year £165,000 less, or only £93,000 in all. The readjustment of the Salt Duties by Act XVIII of 1877 was expected to result in a net addition of £300,000 to the revenue, but little of which is believed to have been realised in 1877-78. Nevertheless, only a moderate part of the £300,000 has been added to the estimated revenue of 1877-78, because the amount of that revenue is quite unprecedented, and it does not seem prudent, for the present, to reckon upon it as permanent.

IX and 11, Opium.—Revenue less £948,000; Expenditure less £489,000; Net Revenue less £479,000; Net Revenue £6,000,000. The Estimates and Accounts of late years have been as follows:—

Budget Estimates, 1878-79

NUMBER OF CHESTS			NET REVENUE.	
	Sold at Calcutta.	Paid duty for export from Bombay.	Estimated.	Obtained.
			£	£
1871-75 ...	45,000	49,561	5,500,000	6,215,083
1875-76 ...	45,510	41,804	5,750,000	6,252,860
1876-77 ...	47,240	49,786	6,000,000	6,280,813
1877-78 ...	49,500	41,000	6,250,000	6,479,000
1878-79 ...	55,500	27,500	6,000,000	...

* It has been already stated that, owing to the drought, the present harvest in Malwa is likely to fail to such an extent that local authorities expect less than half a crop. This explains the low estimate of chests for export from Bombay. Under the circumstances, the Government has advertised 60,000 chests of Bengal Opium for sale in the calendar year 1879, being 6,000 chests more than the provision of 1878. It has seemed prudent to reduce the Estimate of *Net Opium Revenue* below the standard of 1877-78, which was the highest recent Estimate; but it is hoped that, notwithstanding the failure in Malwa, at least £6,000,000 of net revenue will be obtained. The crop in the Bengal Presidency is reported to be also deficient, while the reduction of the price paid to the cultivators will tell throughout the year, instead of during half the year only as in 1877-78; so that the expenditure is likely to be less than during the last two years.

X and 12, Stamps.—Revenue less £8,000; Expenditure more £21,000; Net Revenue less £29,000; Net Revenue £2,867,000. The excess expenditure is for stores at Home. In view of the exceptional cause for an improvement of £50,000 in Bengal in 1877-78, it has seemed imprudent to estimate for any further growth of the Revenue.

XI and 13, Mint.—Revenue less £269,000; Expenditure less £22,000; Net Revenue less £247,000; Net Revenue £70,000.

The great influx of silver bullion in 1877-78 is doubtless, to a great extent, due to the large sums that it has been necessary to borrow: the same cause will not, it is hoped, be in operation next year, and there is no reason to expect that the imports of silver will be repeated upon their recent scale.

XXII, Provincial Contributions.—Revenue less £8,000. This Head disappears owing to the incorporation of the Local Funds in the General Accounts.

EXPENDITURE.

1, 2, and XVII, Interest.—Expenditure more £175,000; Revenue more £26,000; Net Expenditure more £149,000; Net Expenditure £5,719,000. Provision is made for a full year's interest on the amounts borrowed and lent during the current year and for the loan operations of the coming year; also for the usual increase of payments to the Civil Service Funds.

3, Refunds.—Expenditure more £36,000. The entry under this Head in 1877-78 is unusually small. The grant for next year (£324,000) is for the normal amount, including £17,400 from the Local Funds now incorporated.

4, Land Revenue.—Increase £422,000; £443,700 is incorporated for payments to village officers, heretofore recorded under Local Funds. The balance of decrease is owing to settlement operations diminishing in the North-Western Provinces, and because some famine expenditure fell upon this Grant in Bombay in 1877-78.

14 and XXII, Post Office.—Expenditure more £41,000; Revenue more £31,000; Net Expenditure more £10,000; Net Expenditure £70,000, of which £33,200 is Expenditure for the District Posts, heretofore recorded under Local Funds. If all things be considered, this Estimate is the most favorable ever presented.

15 and XIII, Telegraph.—Expenditure more £31,000; Revenue less £4,000; Net Revenue less £35,000. The same Grant of Net £180,000, which was made for this year, has been repeated for next year.

17, Minor Departments.—Expenditure more £226,000, of which £215,000 has been hitherto recorded under Local Funds; the rest is for some increase in the cost of Horse-breeding Operations chiefly for military purposes.

udget Estimates, 1878-79.

18 and XIV, Law and Justice.—Expenditure less £1,000; Revenue more £8,000; Net Expenditure less £,9000; Net Expenditure £2,476,000. The Expenditure this year is affected by the Famine.

19 and XV, Police.—Expenditure more £244,000; Revenue less £7,000; Net Expenditure more £251,000, of which £244,800 is imported from Local Funds.

20 and XVI, Marine.—Expenditure more £30,000; Revenue less £35,000; Net Expenditure more £65,000; Net Expenditure £373,000. As has already been explained, the Revenue collected at Calcutta this year was exceptional; the increase next year is for the construction of a Steam-vessel for the Marine Surveys.

21 and XVII, Education.—Expenditure more £290,000; Revenue more £1,000; Net Expenditure more £289,000; imported from Local Funds £276,500.

23, Medical.—Expenditure more £42,000; imported from Local Funds £66,100. The saving is in Bengal, where the Local Government is taking vigorous measures to enforce economy.

24, Stationery and Printing.—Expenditure less £11,000; the Expenditure in 1877-78 was swollen by the Famine.

25, Political.—Expenditure less £31,000. The reduction is in England, where several exceptional items caused an abnormal expenditure this year.

28 and XIX, Superannuations.—Expenditure less £14,000; Revenue less £22,000; Net Expenditure more £8,000: a normal increase to the grant, which may, perhaps, prove too small. The gross figures this year are swollen by the retirement of the junior subscribers to the Bombay Medical Retiring Fund.

29 and XX, Exchange.—Expenditure more £1,384,000. Revenue less £1,000. Net Expenditure more £1,383,000.

The sum of £17,000,000 must be remitted in 1878-79 for the supply of the Home Treasury; it is estimated that this will cost Rs. 20,00,00,000, being at the rate of 1s. 8⁴/₁₆d. The rate for the adjustment of transactions between the Indian and Imperial Governments has been fixed by the Secretary of State at 1s. 9d.

30 and XXI, Miscellaneous.—Expenditure more £76,000; Revenue less £77,000. Imported from Local Funds £93,300. The decrease of Revenue is chiefly at the Home Treasury, where there have been exceptional receipts in 1877-78.

31, Famine Relief.—The Government of Madras estimates that £500,000 may be spent in 1878-79 on famine operations.

32, The Army.—Expenditure less £636,000; Revenue less £17,000; Net Expenditure less £619,000. Net Grant £14,905,000. Of this considerable saving, £225,100 (net) is in India and the rest is in England. The extra cost of the Army attributed to the Famine this year is £200,000; for next year it is only £55,000; this accounts for £145,000 of the saving in India: the rest is due to the expenditure having been swollen this year by other exceptional causes. The saving at the Home Treasury is entirely in Stores, the Grant for expenditure on Stores being much lower than has been usual lately.

34 and XXIII, Public Works, Ordinary.—Expenditure more £1,839,000; Revenue less £10,000; Net Expenditure more £1,849,000; transferred from Local Funds £1,401,000. Of the remaining £448,000, a considerable sum is nominal, owing to the adjustment of the Expenditure in 1877-78 in connection with the Famine as already described. £189,900 is in Bengal, the Lieutenant-Governor having determined to spend some of the balances at credit of his Government; this amount is balanced by a corresponding entry on the Revenue side under *Provincial Deficits*: £70,800 is in the Imperial Expenditure, including provision for a costly dredger for the harbour at Kurrachee.

35 and XXV, Guaranteed Railways.—Expenditure less £154,000; Revenue less £965,000; Net Expenditure more £811,000; Net Expenditure by the Accounts £94,000. True Net Expenditure, as shewn in the Table in the Review of the Regular Estimates, £935,000, or £926,000 more than this year.

It does not seem safe to count upon a repetition next year of the signal prosperity of the current year. The estimate is for a less favourable result than that obtained even in 1876-77, when the net cost to the State was £714,384; but, in that year, only £296,000 was surrendered to the Companies as Surplus Profits, whereas in 1878-79 the Government expect to pay £642,000 as such profits.

36 and XXVI, State Railways.—Revenue more £430,000; Expenditure more £298,000; Net Revenue better £132,000, which seems moderate, considering the large capital expenditure that is being incurred.

38, Productive Public Works.—Net loss £322,000, the expenditure this year having been accidentally swollen by the Famine; indeed, the Government of India can hardly undertake with confidence to provide yearly even 4½ millions for expenditure on Productive

Public Works. Of the whole grant, £4,555,000, £3,555,000 will be spent upon Railways and £1,000,000 on Canals, as follows:—

Budget Estimates, 1878-79

CANALS.	In the year.	To the end of the year.	CANALS.	In the year.	To the end of the year.
	£	£		£	£
Bari Doab ...	15,000	1,553,000	Ganges, Lower		
Sirhind ...	230,000	1,315,000	Ganges, and Agra	260,000	...
Western Jumna ...	96,000	669,000	Soane, Orissa, and		
			Midnapur ...	275,000	...
			Bombay Works ...	60,000	...
			Madras ...	60,000	...
RAILWAYS. *			RAILWAYS.		
Punjab Northern ...	513,000	3,230,000	Neemuch ...	235,000	1,176,000
Indus Valley ...	560,000	5,610,000	Sindia ...	249,000	708,000
Northern Bengal ...	312,000	1,628,000	Holkar ...	56,000	1,353,000
Tirhut ...	60,000	515,000	Wardha Valley ...	1,000	478,000
Patna and Gya ...	180,000	180,000	Chattisgarh ...	100,000	120,000
Nahuti ...	10,000	37,000	Dhond and Manmar	260,000	758,000
Cawnpore and Farakh-					
abad ...	150,000	150,000			
Rajputana ...	94,000	2,869,000			
Western Rajputana ...	582,000	999,000			

Thus, again, the comparatively unproductive expenditure mounts up to the large sum of £1,169,000. The Public Works Department estimate that there still remains to be spent on these works as follows:—

			£
Western Jumna Re-alignment ...	...	...	286,000
Indus Valley Railway ...	...	...	700,000
Punjab Northern ...	...	...	650,000
Total ...	...	...	1,666,000

When this is spent, the cost of these works will have been as follows:—

Western Jumna Realignment ...	...	...	955,000
Indus Valley Railway ...	...	...	6,310,000
Punjab Northern Railway ...	...	...	3,910,000
Total ...	...	...	11,175,000

XXIV and 34, *Irrigation*.—Revenue more £43,000; Expenditure more £14,000; Net Revenue more £29,000; Net Revenue £80,000. The improvement is in *Bengal*, where the Soane Canals are expected to yield increased revenue.

XXVIII and 37, *Provincial Deficits and Surpluses*.—The Provincial Governments are expected to incur a net deficit of £268,000; that is to say, they will expend that sum out of their balances; this amount will appear in the General Account under the appropriate Heads of Services, and must be made good by the Provincial Governments, whose payment to the Imperial Treasury will appear under this Head.

It remains now only to speak of the Estimates of Ways and Means for the service of 1878-79. The little abstract in the right hand corner of Statement No. IV shows that, besides the deficit of Revenue which, as has been seen, is estimated at £2,399,000, the Government is called upon to provide for the repayment to the extinct Military Funds of the sum of £281,000 for which credit is taken as Revenue; to find £600,000 net for advances to Native States, Municipalities, Port Trusts, &c.; and, lastly, to repay £1,000,000 Railway Capital to the Guaranteed Companies. Thus the net requirements of the year in excess of the Revenue amount to £4,280,000. Towards meeting this demand the Government is prepared to submit to a reduction by £1,500,000 of the Public Balance, and to content itself with an estimated balance on the 31st March 1879 of only £14,500,000, *viz.*, £13,069,200 in *India* and £1,430,800 in the *Home Treasury*. The amount is rather small, but if the year is prosperous it may turn out to be larger. Some anticipated petty receipts raise the expected assets of the Government, including the £1,500,000 taken from the balances, to £1,780,000; there remains still wanting £2,500,000; and for this sum resort must probably be had to the money market during the year. The Government is not at present prepared to announce how, or when, or where it will invite subscriptions for this sum.

Budget Estimates, 1878-79.

INCLUDING
TAKES.

The Estimates of 1878-79 thus show a surplus on the ordinary account of £2,156,000, or omitting the credit of £281,000, from the Military Funds, which, as has just been said, must first be borrowed before it is credited as Revenue, a surplus of £1,875,000. The expected arrears of land revenue, £671,000, exceed by £116,000 the £555,000 which is provided on account of the Famine. Deducting this sum, the net surplus becomes £1,759,000. There is, happily, no deduction to be made in respect of the loan operations of the year; for provision is made upon the estimates for the remittance in full of all the requirements of the Home Treasury. So far, it would seem that, besides supplying the whole £1,500,000 wanted for Famine insurance, a surplus of £259,000 remains. But it must be once more remarked that of the £4,555,000 set down for Productive Public Works, £1,169,000 is allotted for works which do not in fact comply with the condition of being truly productive. These dead-weight obligations are now, however, approaching liquidation. Of the whole estimated cost of the Frontier Line, of Railway and the re-alignment of the Western Jumna Canal (£11,175,000) there will remain, it is hoped, after the end of 1878-79, only £1,666,000 to spend. • Meanwhile, it is clear that, favorable in many respects as the present Estimates appear, the country has not been required by the measures of taxation recently adopted to make any unnecessary sacrifices for the Public Weal.

In an appendix will be found some interesting Financial and Commercial Statistics illustrating the economical history and condition of India during the period covered by this Statement.

By order of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council.

R. B. CHAPMAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FORT WILLIAM,

The 18th March 1878.

STATEMENTS

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE GOVERNMENT

Estimate.

REVENUE.	ACCOUNTS, 1876-77.	BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1877-78.	REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1877-78.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.	BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1878-79.	BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1878-79 COMPARED WITH REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1877-78.	
							Increase.	Decrease.
CIVIL.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
I.—LAND REVENUE ...	19,857,152	20,940,800	20,103,000	...	837,800	22,071,000	1,968,000	...
II.—TREASURES ...	694,934	697,900	695,000	...	2,900	705,000	10,000	...
II.—FOREST ...	598,687	579,200	629,000	49,800	...	682,000	53,000	...
Y.—EXCISE ...	2,523,015	2,561,700	2,502,000	...	59,700	2,750,000	248,000	...
V.—ASSESSED TAXES ...	310	...	90,000	90,000	...	765,000	675,000	...
II.—PROVINCIAL RATES ...	...	...	213,000	213,000	...	3,316,000	3,103,000	...
II.—CUSTOMS ...	2,483,345	2,486,900	2,030,000	143,100	...	2,480,000	...	150,000
II.—SALT ...	6,304,658	6,343,000	6,566,000	223,000	...	6,813,000	247,000	...
X.—OPIUM ...	9,122,460	8,610,000	9,198,000	588,000	...	8,250,000	...	948,000
X.—STAMPS ...	2,838,628	2,896,400	2,985,000	88,600	...	2,977,000	...	8,000
I.—MINT ...	258,854	175,000	449,000	274,000	...	180,000	...	269,000
II.—POST OFFICE ...	794,328	825,900	841,000	15,100	...	872,000	31,000	...
II.—TELEGRAPH ...	341,227	315,500	338,000	22,500	...	334,000	...	4,000
V.—LAW AND JUSTICE ...	789,828	842,700	815,000	...	27,700	823,000	8,000	...
V.—POLICE ...	64,277	70,000	76,000	6,000	...	69,000	...	7,000
I.—MARINE ...	233,179	201,900	236,000	34,100	...	201,000	...	35,000
I.—EDUCATION ...	105,516	101,900	110,000	8,100	...	111,000	1,000	...
I.—INTEREST ...	536,281	512,500	536,000	23,500	...	562,000	26,000	...
X.—SUPERANNUATION CONTRI- BUTIONS ...	607,242	597,400	620,000	22,600	...	598,000	...	22,000
X.—GAIN BY EXCHANGE ...	51,649	37,900	44,000	6,100	...	43,000	...	1,000
I.—MISCELLANEOUS ...	411,025	279,300	339,000	59,700	...	262,000	...	77,000
TOTAL ...	48,616,635	49,075,900	50,015,000	939,106	...	54,864,000	4,849,000	...
III.—ARMY ...	925,473	892,000	912,000	20,000	...	895,000	...	17,000
III.—PUBLIC WORKS, ORDY.	198,371	199,500	206,000	6,500	...	196,000	...	10,000
IV.—IRRIGATION ...	523,100	551,600	599,000	47,400	...	642,000	43,000	...
XV.—GUARANTEED RAILWAYS	5,181,555	4,468,200	6,362,000	1,893,800	...	5,397,000	...	965,000
XVI.—STATE RAILWAYS ...	371,691	674,800	537,000	...	137,800	967,000	430,000	...
VII.—PROVL. CONTRIBUTIONS	45,594	415,100	8,000	...	407,100	...	...	8,000
III.—ADJUSTING RECEIPTS FROM PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS (PRO- VINCIAL DEFICITS) ...	159,568	33,800	43,000	9,200	...	289,000	246,000	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	56,022,277	56,310,900	58,682,000	2,371,100	...	63,250,000	4,568,000	...
CIT ...	2,192,778	621,700	3,431,000	2,809,300	...	...	...	3,431,000

INDIA IN INDIA AND IN ENGLAND.

3-79.

(£1 = Rs. 10)

EXPENDITURE.	ACCOUNTS, 1876-77.	BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1877-78.	REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1877-78.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.	BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1878-79.	BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1878-79 COMPARED WITH REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1877-78.	
							Increase.	Decrease.
CIVIL.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
-INTEREST ON DEBT ...	5,408,655	5,646,500	5,748,000	101,500	...	5,900,000	161,000	...
-INTEREST, OTHER ACCOUNTS ...	394,514	359,600	358,000	...	1,600	372,000	14,000	...
-REFUNDS AND DRAWBACKS ...	291,106	306,000	288,500	...	18,000	324,000	36,000	...
-LAND REVENUE ...	2,504,611	2,506,600	2,539,000	32,400	...	2,961,000	422,000	...
-FOREST ...	436,181	418,300	450,000	31,700	...	479,000	29,000	...
-EXCISE ...	90,693	107,100	100,000	...	7,100	96,000	...	4,000
-ASSESSED TAXES ...	...	...	6,000	6,000	...	54,000	48,000	...
-PROVINCIAL RATES ...	...	...	...	...	...	43,000	43,000	...
-CUSTOMS ...	194,230	193,300	200,000	6,700	...	196,000	...	4,000
-SALT ...	488,480	518,700	531,000	12,300	...	520,000	...	11,000
-OPIMUM ...	2,841,647	2,360,000	2,719,000	359,000	...	2,250,000	...	469,000
-STAMPS ...	96,266	98,200	103,000	4,800	...	124,000	21,000	...
-MINT ...	130,601	89,200	132,000	42,800	...	110,000	...	22,000
-POST OFFICE ...	859,783	894,300	901,000	6,700	...	942,000	41,000	...
-TELEGRAPH ...	473,127	495,500	483,000	...	12,500	514,000	31,000	...
-ADMINISTRATION ...	1,474,095	1,423,200	1,468,000	44,800	...	1,463,000	...	5,000
-MINOR DEPARTMENTS ...	320,138	322,800	324,000	1,200	...	550,000	226,000	...
-LAW AND JUSTICE ...	3,275,821	3,294,400	3,300,000	5,600	...	3,299,000	...	1,000
-POLICE ...	2,158,032	2,095,000	2,124,000	29,000	...	2,368,000	244,000	...
-MARINE ...	699,584	544,700	544,000	...	700	574,000	30,000	...
-EDUCATION ...	730,013	741,300	725,000	...	16,300	1,015,000	290,000	...
-ECCLESIASTICAL ...	163,866	166,000	159,000	...	7,600	164,000	5,000	...
-MEDICAL ...	596,887	598,000	605,000	6,100	...	647,000	42,000	...
-STATIONERY AND PRINTING ...	443,776	414,200	441,000	26,800	...	430,000	...	11,000
-POLITICAL ...	505,228	396,000	463,000	67,000	...	432,000	...	31,000
1.-ALLOWANCES AND ASSIGNS. ...	1,672,543	1,673,500	1,663,000	...	10,500	1,655,000	...	8,000
2.-CIVIL FELLOUGH ALICES. ...	235,990	238,100	233,000	...	5,100	233,000	...	...
3.-SUPERANNUATIONS ...	1,798,569	1,812,700	1,856,000	43,300	...	1,842,000	...	14,000
4.-LOSS BY EXCHANGE ...	2,181,611	1,600,000	1,616,000	16,000	...	3,000,000	1,384,000	...
5.-MISCELLANEOUS ...	249,622	202,600	200,000	...	2,600	276,000	76,000	...
6.-FAMINE RELIEF ...	2,145,431	1,425,000	5,234,000	3,809,000	...	500,000	...	4,734,000
TOTAL CIVIL ...	32,861,100	30,942,300	35,513,000	4,570,700	...	33,342,000	...	2,171,000
2.-ARMY ...	15,792,112	16,238,600	16,436,000	197,400	...	15,800,000	...	636,000
3.-PUBLIC WORKS ORDINARY ...	3,519,699	3,426,500	3,335,000	...	91,500	5,174,000	1,839,000	...
4.-IRRIGATION ...	537,200	543,100	548,000	4,900	...	562,000	14,000	...
5.-GUARANTEED RAILWAYS ...	5,058,148	5,196,200	5,645,000	448,800	...	5,491,000	...	154,000
6.-STATE RAILWAYS ...	283,070	483,000	406,000	...	77,000	704,000	298,000	...
7.-ADJUSTING PAYMENTS TO PROVINCIAL GOVTS. (PRO- VINCIAL SURPLUSES) ...	153,726	102,900	230,000	127,100	...	21,000	...	209,000
TOTAL ORDINARY ...	58,205,655	56,932,600	62,113,000	5,180,400	...	61,094,000	...	1,019,000
SURPLUS ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,156,000	2,156,000	...
8.-PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS	3,809,284	3,628,000	4,877,000	1,249,000	...	4,555,000	...	322,000

I

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE GOVERNMENT

(Distinguishing Revenue and Charge)

REVENUE.	ACCOUNTS, 1876-77.	BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1877-78.	REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1877-78.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.	BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1878-79.	BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1878-79, COMPARED WITH REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1877-78.	
							Increase.	Decrease.
CIVIL.	£	£	£			£	£	£
I.—LAND REVENUE	19,867,152	20,940,800	20,103,000			837,800	22,071,000	1,068,000
II.—TRIBUTES ...	694,934	697,900	695,000	...	2,900	705,000	10,000	
III.—FOREST ...	598,687	579,200	629,000	49,800		682,000	53,000	
IV.—EXCISE ...	2,523,045	2,561,700	2,502,000	...	59,700	2,750,000	248,000	
V.—ASSESSED TAXES ...	310	...	90,000	90,000		765,000	675,000	
VI.—PROVINCIAL RATES			219,000	213,000		3,316,000	3,103,000	
VII.—CUSTOMS ...	2,483,345	2,486,900	2,630,000	143,100		2,480,000	...	
VIII.—SALT ...	6,304,658	6,343,000	6,566,000	223,000		6,813,000	247,000	
IX.—OPIMUM ...	9,122,480	8,610,000	9,108,000	588,000	...	8,250,000	...	
X.—STAMPS ...	2,838,628	2,896,400	2,985,000	88,600	...	2,977,000	...	
XI.—MINT ...	258,854	175,000	440,000	274,000	...	180,000	...	
XII.—POST OFFICE	794,328	825,900	841,000	15,100	...	872,000	31,000	
XIII.—TELEGRAPH ...	341,227	315,500	338,000	22,500	...	334,000	...	
XIV.—LAW AND JUSTICE ...	789,828	842,700	815,000	...	27,700	823,000	8,000	
XV.—POLICE ...	64,277	70,000	76,000	6,000	...	69,000	...	
XVI.—MARINE ...	233,179	201,900	236,000	34,100	...	201,000	...	
XVII.—EDUCATION	105,516	101,900	110,000	8,100		111,000	1,000	
XVIII.—INTEREST ...	536,281	512,500	536,000	23,500		562,000	26,000	
XIX.—SUPERANNUATION CON- TRIBUTIONS ...	607,242	597,400	620,000	22,600		598,000	...	22.
XX.—GAIN BY EXCHANGE ...	51,619	37,900	44,000	6,100	...	43,000	...	1.
XXI.—MISCELLANEOUS ...	411,025	279,300	339,000	59,700	...	262,000	...	77.
XXII.—ARMY ...	925,473	892,000	912,000	20,000	...	895,000	...	17.
XXIII.—PUBLIC WORKS, ORDY.	198,371	199,500	206,000	6,500	...	196,000	...	10.
XVII.—PROVL. CONTRIBUTIONS	45,894	415,100	8,000	—	407,100		...	8.
XVIII.—ADJUSTING RECEIPTS FROM PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS (PRO- VINCIAL DEFICITS) ...	159,568	33,800	43,000	9,200		289,000	246,000	...
TOTAL ...	49,945,931	50,616,300	51,184,000	567,700	...	56,244,000	5,068,000	...
Revenue from Productive Public Works.								
XXIV.—IRRIGATION ...	523,100	551,600	599,000	47,400	...	642,000	43,000	...
XXV.—GUARANTEED RAILWAYS	5,181,555	4,468,200	6,362,000	1,893,800	...	5,397,000	...	965,000
XVI.—STATE RAILWAYS ...	371,691	674,800	537,000	...	137,800	967,000	430,000	...
REVENUE FROM PRODUCTIVE PUB- LIC WORKS ...	6,074,346	5,694,600	7,498,000	1,803,400	...	7,006,000	...	492,000
GRAND TOTAL REVENUE ...	56,022,277	56,310,900	58,682,000	2,371,100	...	63,250,000	4,568,000	...
DEFICIT ...	2,182,778	621,700	3,481,000	2,860,300	...	...	...	3,481,000

INDIA IN INDIA AND IN ENGLAND.

Productive Public Works.)

-79.

EXPENDITURE.	ACCOUNTS, 1876-77.	BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1877-78.	REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1877-78.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.	BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1878-79.	BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1878-79, COMPARED WITH REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1877-78.	
							Increase.	Decrease.
CIVIL.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
-INTEREST ON DEBT	4,512,722	4,601,800	4,678,300	76,500	..	4,650,700	...	27,600
-INTEREST, OTHER ACCOUNTS.	394,514	359,600	358,000	..	1,600	372,000	14,000	...
-REFUNDS AND DRAWBACKS.	291,106	306,000	288,000	...	18,000	324,000	36,000	...
-LAND REVENUE	2,504,611	2,506,600	2,539,000	32,400	...	2,961,000	422,000	...
-FOREST	436,181	418,300	450,000	31,700	...	479,000	29,000	...
-EXCISE	90,693	107,100	100,000	...	7,100	96,000	...	4,000
-ASSESSED TAXES	...	...	6,000	6,000	...	54,000	48,000	...
-PROVINCIAL RATES	...	...	...	...	...	43,000	43,000	...
-CUSTOMS	194,230	193,300	200,000	6,700	...	196,000	...	4,000
-SALT	488,480	518,700	531,000	12,300	...	520,000	...	11,000
-OPIUM	2,841,647	2,360,000	2,719,000	359,000	...	2,250,000	...	469,000
-STAMPS	96,266	98,200	103,000	4,800	...	124,000	21,000	...
-MINT	130,601	89,200	132,000	42,800	...	110,000	...	22,000
-POST OFFICE	850,783	894,300	901,000	6,700	...	942,000	41,000	...
-TELEGRAPH	473,127	495,500	483,000	...	12,500	514,000	31,000	...
-ADMINISTRATION	1,474,095	1,423,200	1,468,000	44,800	...	1,463,000	...	5,000
-MINOR DEPARTMENTS	320,138	322,800	324,000	1,200	...	550,000	226,000	...
-LAW AND JUSTICE	3,275,821	3,294,400	3,300,000	5,600	...	3,299,000	...	1,000
-POLICE	2,158,032	2,095,000	2,124,000	29,000	...	2,368,000	244,000	...
-MARINE	699,584	541,700	544,000	...	700	574,000	30,000	...
-EDUCATION	730,013	741,300	725,000	...	16,300	1,015,000	290,000	...
-ECCLESIASTICAL	163,866	166,000	159,000	...	7,000	164,000	5,000	...
-MEDICAL	596,887	598,900	605,000	6,100	...	647,000	42,000	...
-STATIONERY AND PRINTING	443,776	414,200	441,000	26,800	...	430,000	...	11,000
-POLITICAL	505,228	396,000	463,000	67,000	...	432,000	...	31,000
-ALLOWANCES AND ASSIGNS.	1,672,543	1,673,500	1,663,000	...	10,500	1,655,000	...	8,000
-CIVIL FURLOUGH ALLOWANCES.	235,990	238,100	233,000	...	5,100	233,000	...	...
-SUPERANNUATIONS	1,798,569	1,812,700	1,856,000	43,300	...	1,842,000	...	14,000
-LOSS BY EXCHANGE	2,181,611	1,600,000	1,616,000	16,000	...	3,000,000	1,384,000	...
-MISCELLANEOUS	240,022	202,600	200,000	...	2,600	276,000	76,000	...
-FAMINE RELIEF	2,145,431	1,425,000	5,234,000	3,809,000	...	500,000	...	4,734,000
-ARMY	15,792,112	16,238,600	16,436,000	197,400	...	15,800,000	...	636,000
-PUBLIC WORKS ORDINARY..	3,519,899	3,426,500	3,335,000	...	91,500	5,174,000	1,839,000	...
-ADJUSTING PAYMENTS TO PROVINCIAL GOVTS. (PRO- VINCIAL SURPLUSES)	153,726	102,900	230,000	127,100	...	91,000	...	209,000
PENDITURE ORDINARY ..	51,430,704	49,665,800	54,444,300	4,778,700	...	53,078,700	...	1,365,800
<i>Expenditure on Productive Public Works (Working Expenses and Interest).</i>								
-INTEREST ON DEBT FOR PRO- DUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS...	895,933	1,044,700	1,069,700	25,000	...	1,258,300	188,600	...
-IRRIGATION	537,200	513,100	548,000	4,900	...	562,000	14,000	...
-GUARANTEED RAILWAYS	5,058,148	5,196,200	5,645,000	448,800	...	5,491,000	...	154,000
-STATE RAILWAYS	283,070	483,000	406,000	...	77,000	704,000	298,000	...
EXPENDITURE ON PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS (WORKING EXPENSES AND INTEREST) ...	6,774,351	7,267,000	7,668,700	401,700	...	8,015,300	348,600	...
GRAND TOTAL	58,205,055	56,932,600	62,113,000	5,180,400	...	61,094,000	...	1,019,000
PLUS	...	...	...	...	...	2,156,000	2,156,000	...

Figures in italics show the results of the engagements between the Provincial Governments and the Imperial Government. Their effect appears in the Imperial accounts only in the surpluses payable to the Local Governments or credits payable by the Local Governments.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE P

REVENUES AND RECEIPTS.	BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1877-78.	REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1877-78.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.	BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1878-79.	BUDGET ESTIMATES, 187 COMPARED WITH REGU ESTIMATES, 1877-78	
	£	£	£	£	£	Increase.	Decrease.
I.—LAND REVENUE	13,300	712,200	698,900		723,300	11,100	
IV.—EXCISE		1,668,500	1,668,500		1,761,200	92,700	
V.—ASSESSED TAXES		90,000	90,000		765,000	675,000	
VI.—PROVINCIAL RATES		213,000	213,000		3,310,200	3,097,200	
VII.—CUSTOMS	1,200	15,700	15,500		15,900		8
VIII.—SALT		25,600	25,600		24,900		70
X.—STAMPS		2,351,000	2,351,000		2,311,000		40,000
XII.—POST OFFICE							
XIII.—LAW AND JUSTICE	501,800	711,200	209,400		719,200	8,000	
XV.—POLICE	69,900	75,700	5,800		68,700		7,000
XVI.—MARINE	2,600	151,200	148,600		115,100		36,100
XVII.—EDUCATION	101,100	108,700	7,600		109,200	500	
XIX.—SUPERANNUATION CONTRIBUTIONS		9,600	9,600		9,600		
XI.—MISCELLANEOUS	95,300	209,400	114,100		185,100		24,300
XIII.—PUBLIC WORKS, ORDY.	106,900	117,700	10,800		104,100		13,600
XIV.—CANALS		401,500	401,500		422,700	21,200	
XVI.—STATE RAILWAYS		62,300	62,300		171,800	109,500	
XVII.—CONTRIBUTIONS	38,600	10,500		28,100			10,500
<i>Allocments placed at the credit of the Provincial Governments from Im- perial Resources</i>							
	5,029,400	4,988,000		41,400	4,898,400		89,600
TOTAL	5,960,100	11,922,800	5,962,700		15,715,400	3,792,600	
VIII.—DEFICITS	33,800	42,900	9,100		280,000	246,100	
GRAND TOTAL	5,993,900	11,965,700	5,971,800		16,004,400	4,032,700	

(£1 = Rs. 10.)

AL GOVERNMENTS AND ADMINISTRATIONS.

EXPENDITURE.	BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1877-78.	REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1877-78.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.	BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1878-79.	BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1878-79, COMPARED WITH REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1877-78.	
						Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Interest on Debt* ...	...	489,500	489,500	...	611,300	121,800	...
Marine Insurance ...	...	...	...	...	776,500	776,500	...
INTEREST OTHER ACCOUNTS ...	400	...	...	400	...	...	...
FUNDS AND DRAWBACKS ...	6,100	87,800	81,700	...	194,400	16,600	...
LAND REVENUE ...	32,900	1,502,900	1,470,000	...	1,925,400	422,500	...
POST ...	800	1,100	300	...	1,200	100	...
EXCISE ...	18,500	65,700	47,200	...	66,400	700	...
ASSESSED TAXES ...	...	6,000	6,000	...	54,000	48,000	...
PROVINCIAL RATES ...	...	...	...	...	42,400	42,400	...
CUSTOMS ...	1,500	156,100	154,600	...	152,800	...	3,300
SALT ...	100	67,200	67,100	...	60,200	...	7,000
TAMPS ...	100	56,300	56,200	...	56,200	...	100
POST OFFICE ...	26,100	27,800	1,700	...	127,500	99,700	...
ADMINISTRATION ...	12,400	512,500	500,100	...	515,700	3,200	...
MINOR DEPARTMENTS ...	41,300	76,400	35,100	...	282,900	206,500	...
LAW AND JUSTICE ...	867,200	2,601,000	1,736,800	...	2,613,900	9,900	...
POLICE ...	2,086,000	2,114,400	28,400	...	2,358,300	243,900	...
MARINE ...	2,200	118,500	116,300	...	117,400	...	1,100
EDUCATION ...	731,300	711,800	...	22,500	1,002,200	290,400	...
ECCLESIASTICAL ...	4,300	32,300	28,000	...	33,400	1,100	...
MEDICAL ...	402,000	438,700	35,800	...	477,300	38,600	...
STATIONERY AND PRINTING ...	141,800	145,100	300	...	137,600	...	7,500
<i> Ditto supplied from Central Stores</i> ...	...	120,600	120,600	...	125,500	5,200	...
-POLITICAL ...	3,900	400	...	3,500	300	...	100
-ALLOWANCES AND ASSIGNS. ...	...	654,800	654,800	...	653,600	...	1,200
-SUPERANNUATIONS... ..	...	106,600	106,600	...	117,900	11,300	...
-MISCELLANEOUS ...	94,500	113,200	18,700	...	198,700	85,500	...
-PUBLIC WORKS, ORDINARY ...	1,410,700	1,273,100	...	137,600	3,015,000	1,741,900	...
-CANALS... ..	...	203,100	203,100	...	212,000	8,900	...
-STATE RAILWAYS ...	...	50,400	50,400	...	142,700	92,300	...
TOTAL ...	5,891,000	11,736,300	5,845,300	...	15,983,000	4,216,700	...
-SURPLUSES ...	102,900	220,400	126,500	...	21,400	...	208,000
GRAND TOTAL ...	5,993,900	11,965,700	5,971,800	...	16,004,400	4,028,700	...

* Includes Imperial share of net profits from Canals and Railways.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS AT THE TREASURIES

RECEIPTS.	ACCOUNTS, 1876-77.	BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1877-78.	REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1877-78.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.	BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1878-79.	BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1879 COMPARED WITH REGU- LAR ESTIMATES, 1877-78.	
							Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
[—BALANCE	17,872,393	12,687,800	15,464,365	2,776,865	...	16,000,000	...	535,
[—PUBLIC REVENUE	56,022,277	56,310,000	58,682,000	2,371,100	...	63,250,000	4,568,000	...
—LOCAL REVENUE	3,547,042	3,590,300	3,565,000	—	25,300	600,000	...	2,965,
—SERVICE FUNDS, CIVIL	594,588	538,000	563,000	25,000	...	600,000	37,000	...
—SERVICE FUNDS, MILITARY	127	...	...	—	...	...	...	...
—LOANS TO NATIVE STATES, CORPORATIONS AND INDIVIDUALS REPAID	153,825	158,000	247,000	89,000	...	200,000	...	47,
[—SAVINGS BANKS' DEPOSITS	717,881	558,000	683,000	85,000	...	700,000	57,000	...
—OTHER DEPOSITS RECEIVED & ADVANCES RECOVERED	17,637,684	10,553,300	20,000,000	9,446,700	...	14,000,000	...	6,000,
—LOCAL REMITTANCES	93,167	800,000	50,000	—	750,000	200,000	150,000	...
—INTER-PROVINCIAL AND INTER-DEPARTMENTAL TRANSACTIONS	16,756,537	17,000,000	21,000,000	4,000,000	...	20,000,000	...	1,000,
—REMITTANCE ACCOUNT WITH THE HOME TREASURY	1,027,735	1,170,000	1,288,000	118,000	...	1,300,000	12,000	...
—SECRETARY OF STATE'S BILLS ON INDIA SOLD*	12,695,799	12,250,000	10,105,000	—	2,145,000	17,000,000	6,895,000	...
—SUNDRY OBLIGATIONS IN- CURRED	529,956	568,000	602,000	34,000	...	500,000	...	102,
—PUBLIC DEBT INCURRED*	6,842,945	7,378,000	8,620,000	1,242,000	...	2,800,000	...	5,820,
—GUARANTEED RAILWAY CAPITAL RECEIVED	2,831,447	2,021,000	1,533,000	2,508,400	...	1,950,000	...	2,583,
TOTAL	138,223,303	125,546,900	145,362,665	19,775,765	...	139,100,000	...	6,262,6

The Estimates in this Statement of the amounts to be borrowed and to be supplied to the Home Treasury by Bills in 1878-79 are that the Secretary of State will raise by Bills the exact amount stated.

Abstract of the above showing how the

ACCOUNTS, 1876-77.		REGULAR EST.	
	£		£
SAVINGS BANKS' DEPOSITS	40,741	DEFICIT OF PUBLIC REVENUE	5,992,062
SERVICE FUNDS, CIVIL	153,348	DEFICIT OF LOCAL REVENUE...	128,320
REMITTANCES	824,022	SERVICE FUNDS, MILITARY	283,269
PUBLIC DEBT INCURRED	4,750,145	LOANS TO NATIVE STATES, COR- PORATIONS AND INDIVIDUALS	973,174
BALANCE REDUCED	2,407,728	DEPOSITS REPAID AND ADVAN- CES MADE	115,710
		GUARANTEED RAILWAY CAPI- TAL WITHDRAWN	970,376
		SUNDRY OBLIGATIONS	183,673
TOTAL	8,176,581	TOTAL	8,176,584
		TOTAL	10,353,00

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA IN INDIA AND IN ENGLAND.

DISBURSEMENTS.	ACCOUNTS, 1876-77.	BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1877-78.	REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1877-78.	INCREASE	DECREASE	BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1878-79.	BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1878-79.	
							INCREASE.	DECREASE.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
-WHOLE PUBLIC EXPENDITURE	62,014,339	60,500,000	66,980,000	6,420,400		65,849,800	..	1,244
LOCAL EXPENDITURE ..	4,075,362	3,450,000	3,000,000		450,000	600,000	...	2,400
-SERVICE FUNDS, CIVIL ..	441,240	457,000	540,000	83,000	..	500,000	...	40
-SERVICE FUNDS, MILITARY ..	283,396	283,300	297,000	13,700		281,000	...	18
LOANS ADVANCED TO NATIVE STATES CORPORATIONS AND INDIVIDUALS ...	626,099	658,000	1,163,000	505,000		800,000	...	363
-SAVINGS BANKS' DEPOSITS WITHDRAWN ..	677,140	508,000	651,000	143,000		650,000	..	1
OTHER DEPOSITS REPAID AND ADVANCES MADE ..	17,783,291	10,978,000	18,000,000	7,022,000		14,000,000	...	4,000
-LOCAL REMITTANCES ..	17,738	800,000	630,000		170,000	200,000	...	430
-INTER-PROVINCIAL AND INTER-DEPARTMENTAL TRANS- ACTIONS ..	16 (71,340)	17,000,000	20,216,665	3,240,665		20,000,000	...	244
-REMITTANCE ACCOUNT WITH THE HOME DEPARTMENT ..	1,579,555	1,216,200	1,123,000	206,800		1,270,000	...	153
-SECRETARY OF STATE'S BILLS ON INDIA PAID ..	12,379,977	12,250,000	10,112,000		1,918,000	17,000,000	6,568,000	..
-SUNDRY OBLIGATIONS DIS- CHARGED ..	713,620	392,500	479,000	86,500		400,000	...	79
-PUBLIC DEBT DISCHARGED ..	2,092,000	878,000	1,360,000	482,000		300,000	..	1,060
-GUARANTEED RAILWAY CAP- ITAL WITHDRAWN ..	3,801,823	2,643,500	1,115,000	1,501,500		2,950,000		1,196
-BALANCE ..	15,464,665	13,511,200	16,000,000	2,488,800		14,300,000		1,800
TOTAL	134,223,303	125,586,900	145,302,665	19,775,765		139,100,000		6,263

that can now be made, but they are subject to modification as the year goes on, the Government must not be understood to pledge but the exact amount stated will be borrowed during the year.

ways and Means are provided.

FEB. 1877 '78

BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1878-79

	£		£		£
PROFIT OF PUBLIC REVENUE	8,308,000	SERVICE FUNDS (CIVIL	100,000	DEFICIT OF PUBLIC REVENUE	2,398,000
SERVICE FUNDS, MILITARY ..	297,000	SAVINGS BANKS DEPOSITS ..	50,000	SERVICE FUNDS MILITARY ..	281,000
LOANS TO NATIVE STATES, COR- PORATIONS AND INDIVIDUALS	916,000	SUNDRY OBLIGATIONS ..	100,000	LOANS TO NATIVE STATES, COR- PORATIONS AND INDIVIDUALS	600,000
SAVINGS BANKS' DEPOSITS WITHDRAWN ..	8,000	REMITTANCES ..	30,000	GUARANTEED RAILWAY CAP- ITAL WITHDRAWN ..	1,000,000
REMITTANCES	288,065	PUBLIC DEBT INCURRED ..	2,500,000		
BALANCE INCREASED	535,335	BALANCE REDUCED ..	1,500,000		
TOTAL	10,858,000	TOTAL	4,280,000	TOTAL	4,280,000

REVENUE.	ACCOUNTS, 1876-77.	BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1877-78.	REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1877-78.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.	BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1878-79.	BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1878 COMPARED WITH REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1877-78.	
							Increase.	Decrease.
CIVIL.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
LAND REVENUE ...	19,857,152	20,940,800	20,103,000	...	837,800	22,071,000	1,968,000	...
DUTIES ...	691,934	697,900	695,000	...	2,900	706,000	10,000	...
GRANT ...	598,087	579,200	616,100	36,900	.	682,000	65,900	...
POSTAGE ...	2,523,045	2,561,700	2,562,000	...	59,700	2,750,000	248,000	...
STAMPED TAXES ...	310	...	90,000	90,000	...	765,000	675,000	...
PROVINCIAL RATES ...	...	...	213,000	213,000	...	3,316,000	3,105,000	...
DUTIES ...	2,483,315	2,486,000	2,639,000	143,000	...	2,480,000	...	150,000
SALE ...	6,304,658	6,313,000	6,506,000	223,000	...	6,813,000	247,000	...
REVENUE ...	9,122,460	8,610,000	9,108,000	588,000	...	8,250,000	...	948,000
TAMPS ...	2,838,628	2,896,400	2,895,000	68,600	...	2,977,000	...	8,000
GRANT ...	258,528	175,000	149,000	274,000	...	190,000	...	360,000
POST OFFICE ...	791,328	825,000	811,000	15,000	.	872,000	31,000	...
TELEGRAPH ...	326,461	309,000	331,800	22,800	...	329,100	...	2,700
LAW AND JUSTICE ...	780,828	812,700	815,000	.	27,700	823,000	8,000	...
POLICE ...	61,277	70,000	76,000	6,000	...	69,000	...	7,000
MARINE ...	233,166	201,000	236,000	31,000	...	201,000	...	35,000
EDUCATION ...	1,55,516	101,000	110,000	8,000	...	111,000	1,000	...
INTEREST ...	500,000	502,500	513,000	10,500	...	552,000	39,000	...
SUPERANNUATION CONTRI- BUTIONS ...	512,701	505,000	529,200	14,200	...	591,000	...	19,800
SALE BY EXCHANGE ...	51,619	37,000	44,000	6,000	...	43,000	...	1,000
MISCELLANEOUS ...	368,733	267,300	291,000	21,300	...	249,000	...	42,000
TOTAL ...	48,438,586	48,936,300	49,825,700	889,400	.	51,739,100	4,913,400	...
-ARMY ...	882,910	815,000	851,700	9,700	...	850,000	...	4,700
-PUBLIC WORKS, ORDT.,	181,177	181,400	188,200	6,800	...	177,600	...	10,000
-IRRIGATION ...	522,710	531,000	536,000	47,000	...	612,000	43,000	...
-GUARANTEED RAILWAYS	5,181,555	4,468,200	6,362,000	1,893,800	...	5,307,000	...	965,000
-STATE RAILWAYS ...	371,691	671,900	537,000	...	137,900	907,000	430,000	...
-PROVL. CONTRIBUTIONS	45,804	415,100	8,000	...	407,100	...	...	8,000
-ADJUSTING RECEIPTS FROM PROVINCIAL GO- VERNMENTS (PROVIN- CIAL DEFICITS) ...	159,568	33,800	43,000	9,200	...	289,000	246,000	...
TOTAL ...	55,784,100	59,126,200	58,417,600	2,291,400	...	63,061,700	6,644,100	...

EXPENDITURE.	ACCOUNTS, 1876-77.	BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1877-78.	REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1877-78.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.	BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1878-79.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
CIVIL								
INTEREST ON DEBT ...	3,091,092	3,160,000	3,256,000	96,000	...	3,240,500	24,500	...
INTEREST, OTHER ACCOUNTS ...	393,912	359,600	357,200	...	2,400	371,000	13,800	...
FUNDS AND DRAWBACKS ...	291,106	306,000	288,000	...	18,000	324,000	36,000	...
LAND REVENUE ...	2,502,119	2,502,200	2,534,400	32,200	...	2,958,100	423,700	...
RENTS ...	434,183	415,700	413,100	27,400	...	476,000	32,900	...
GRANTS ...	90,629	107,100	95,000	...	12,100	96,000	1,000	...
ASSESSED TAXES ...	...	...	6,000	6,000	...	54,000	48,000	...
PROVINCIAL RATES ...	...	...	...	...	...	43,000	43,000	...
DUTIES ...	194,219	193,300	200,000	6,700	...	196,000	...	400
STAMP ...	485,429	518,700	530,500	11,800	...	520,000	...	11,500
TRUNK ...	2,811,644	2,360,000	2,717,200	357,200	...	2,249,000	...	468,200
BRANCHES ...	71,136	72,300	74,000	1,700	...	74,300	300	...
POST ...	90,872	86,000	106,300	20,300	...	88,000	...	18,300
POST OFFICE ...	784,177	796,300	803,000	6,700	...	843,900	40,900	...
TELEGRAPH ...	371,446	394,100	393,700	...	400	377,700	...	16,000
ADMINISTRATION ...	1,250,083	1,198,600	1,249,900	51,300	...	1,247,400	...	3,500
MINOR DEPARTMENTS ...	282,525	278,200	292,900	14,700	...	510,000	217,100	...
LAW AND JUSTICE ...	3,274,247	3,289,300	3,299,200	9,900	...	3,296,300	...	3,000
POLICE ...	2,168,032	2,095,000	2,124,000	29,000	...	2,368,000	244,000	...
NAVY ...	518,988	399,900	389,600	...	10,300	411,300	21,700	...
EDUCATION ...	729,403	740,700	724,100	...	16,600	1,014,400	290,300	...
ECCLIASTICAL ...	161,126	165,200	157,000	...	8,200	162,900	5,900	...
MEDICAL ...	596,887	598,900	605,000	6,100	...	647,000	43,000	...
STATIONERY AND PRINTING ...	250,152	235,500	239,600	4,100	...	232,000	...	17,100
POLITICAL ...	490,544	326,500	383,300	56,800	...	398,700	15,400	...
ALLOWANCES AND ASSIGNS. ...	1,651,476	1,652,400	1,641,900	...	10,500	1,633,000	...	18,400
CIVIL PENSIONERS ALLOWANCES ...	778	100	1,000	900	...	1,000	...	...
SUPERANNUATIONS ...	578,000	576,700	602,000	25,300	...	588,000	...	11,300
LOSS BY EXCHANGE ...	2,181,611	1,600,000	1,616,000	16,000	...	3,000,000	1,384,000	...
MISCELLANEOUS ...	204,748	163,600	158,000	...	5,600	243,000	85,000	...
FAMINE RELIEF ...	2,144,927	1,425,000	5,223,500	3,798,500	...	500,000	...	4,723,500
TOTAL CIVIL ...	28,116,097	26,016,900	30,511,400	4,494,500	...	28,205,400	...	2,905,000
ARMY ...	11,847,191	12,070,000	12,149,700	79,700	...	11,919,600	...	290,100
PUBLIC WORKS ORDINARY ...	2,985,258	3,323,800	2,238,000	...	85,800	5,019,500	1,811,500	...
IRRIGATION ...	938,776	543,100	548,000	4,900	...	562,000	14,000	...
GUARANTEED RAILWAYS ...	371,307	504,200	960,000	455,800	...	742,000	...	218,700
STATE RAILWAYS ...	324,847	483,000	406,000	...	77,000	704,000	268,000	...
ADJUSTING PAYMENTS TO PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS (PROVINCIAL SURPLUS) ...	153,726	102,900	230,000	127,100	...	21,000	...	209,000
TOTAL ORDINARY ...	44,737,292	43,047,900	48,043,100	4,999,200	...	47,203,500	...	899,600
PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS ...	3,190,070	2,893,500	3,756,500	863,000	...	3,568,000	...	1,894,000

W. WATERFIELD,

R. B. CHAPMAN,

Secretaries to the Govt. of India.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE H

REVENUE.	ACCOUNTS, 1876-77.	BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1877-78.	REGULAR ESTIMATES 1877-78.	INCREASE.	DECREASE	BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1876-77.	BUDGET ESTIMATES COMPARED WITH REGULAR ESTIMATES	
							Increase.	Dec
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
I.—LAND REVENUE	.	..	...	...	...	...	..
III.—FOREST	...	..	12,000	12,000	..	...	...	1
XI.—MINT	26	...	..	..	..	..	..
XIII.—TELEGRAPH	14,766	6,100	6,200	100	...	4,000	...	
XVI.—MARINE	13	..	..	..	...	..	...
XIII.—INTEREST	26,291	10,000	23,000	13,000	...	10,000	...	1
XIX.—SUPERANNUATION CON- TRIBUTIONS	94,651	91,500	99,800	8,300	...	97,000	...	2
XXI.—MISCELLANEOUS	42,292	12,000	47,400	35,400	...	13,000	...	3
TOTAL	178,039	119,600	180,300	60,700	...	124,900	...	64
XXII.—ARMY	42,533	47,000	57,300	10,300	...	45,000	...	12
XXIII.—PUBLIC WORKS, ORDY.	17,194	18,100	17,800	...	300	18,400	600	
XXIV.—IRRIGATION	351	
GRAND TOTAL	238,117	184,700	284,400	79,700	...	188,300	...	76

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EXPENDITURE.	ACCOUNTS, 1876-77.	BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1877-78.	REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1877-78.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.	BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1878-79.	BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1878-79 COMPARED WITH REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1877-78.	
							Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£		£	£	£
INTEREST ON DEBT ...	2,316,963	2,486,500	2,492,000	5,500		2,628,500	136,500	...
INTEREST, OTHER ACCOUNTS ...	602			800	...	1,000	200	...
LAND REVENUE ...	2,492	4,400	4,600	200	...	2,900		1,700
FOREST ...	1,998	2,600	6,900	4,300	...	3,000		3,900
EXCISE ...	64	...	5,000	5,000				5,000
CUSTOMS ...	11							
SALT ...	3,051		500	500				50
OPIMUM ...	3	...	1,800	1,800	...	1,000		80
STAMPS ...	25,130	25,900	20,000	3,100	...	49,700	20,700	
MINT ...	30,729	3,200	25,700	22,500	...	22,000		3,700
POST OFFICE ...	75,696	98,000	98,000	...	...	98,100	100	
TELEGRAPH ...	101,681	101,400	89,300	...	12,100	136,300	47,000	
ADMINISTRATION ...	224,012	224,600	218,100	...	6,500	215,600	...	2,500
MINOR DEPARTMENTS ...	37,613	44,600	31,100	...	13,500	40,000	8,900	
LAW AND JUSTICE ...	1,574	5,100	800	...	4,300	2,700	1,900	
MARINE ...	180,596	144,800	154,400	9,600	...	162,700	8,300	
EDUCATION ...	610	600	900	300	...	600		1
ECCLESIASTICAL ...	2,740	1,400	2,300	600	...	1,100		1
STATIONERY AND PRINTING ...	193,624	178,700	201,400	22,700	...	198,000		3,100
POLITICAL ...	14,684	69,500	79,700	10,200	...	33,300		46,400
ALLOWANCES AND ASSIGNS. ...	21,067	21,100	21,100	...	...	21,100		
CIVIL, FURLOUGH ALLOWANCES ...	235,212	238,000	232,000	...	6,000	232,000		
SUPERANNUATIONS ...	1,220,563	1,236,000	1,254,000	18,000	...	1,254,000		
MISCELLANEOUS ...	44,874	30,000	42,000	3,000	...	83,000		9,000
FAMINE RELIEF ...	504	...	10,500	10,500				10,000
TOTAL CIVIL ...	4,745,003	4,925,400	5,001,600	76,200	...	5,136,600	135,000	
2.—ARMY ...	3,944,921	4,168,600	4,286,300	117,700	...	3,880,400	...	406
3.—PUBLIC WORKS ORDINARY ...	87,877	102,700	97,000	...	5,700	124,500	27,500	
IRRIGATION ...	3,211	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
STATE RAILWAYS ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GUARANTEED RAILWAYS ...	4,686,751	4,692,000	4,685,000	...	7,000	4,749,000	64,000	...
TOTAL ORDINARY ...	13,467,763	13,888,700	14,069,900	181,200	...	13,890,500	...	179,400
28.—PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS ...	619,214	794,500	1,120,500	386,000	...	987,000		183,500

W. WATERFIELD,

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS AT THE TREASURY

RECEIPTS.	ACCOUNTS, 1876-77.	BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1877-78.	REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1877-78.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.	BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1878-79.	ESTIMATES, 1878-79, COMPARED WITH BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1877-78.	
							Increase.	Decrease.
				£		£		
I.—BALANCE ...	16,962,404	11,539,700	12,750,898	1,210,998		14,734,600	1,983,902	
II.—PUBLIC REVENUE ...	55,784,160	56,126,200	58,417,600	2,291,400		63,061,700	4,644,100	
III.—LOCAL REVENUE ...	547,042	3,590,300	3,565,000	...	25,300	600,000	...	2,965
IV.—SERVICE FUNDS, CIVIL ...	594,588	538,000	563,000	25,000		600,000	37,000	...
V.—SERVICE FUNDS, MILITARY	127	...	...	...	
VI.—LOANS TO NATIVE STATES, CORPORATIONS AND IN- DIVIDUALS REPAID ...	153,825	158,000	247,000	89,000		200,000	...	47
VII.—SAVINGS BANKS' DEPOSITS...	717,881	558,000	643,000	85,000		700,000	42,000	...
VIII.—OTHER DEPOSITS RECEIVED & ADVANCES RECOVERED	17,518,721	10,549,300	19,937,800	9,388,500		13,996,000	...	5,941
IX.—LOCAL REMITTANCES ...	93,167	800,000	50,000	...	750,000	200,000	150,000	...
X.—INTER-PROVINCIAL AND INTER-DEPARTMENTAL TRANSACTIONS ...	16,756,537	17,000,000	21,000,000	4,000,000	...	20,000,000	...	1,000
XI.—REMITTANCE ACCOUNT WITH THE HOME TREASURY ...	1,786,124	1,022,000	1,186,000	164,000		1,145,000	...	41
XII.—SUNDRY OBLIGATIONS IN- CURRED ...	529,956	568,000	602,000	34,000		500,000	...	102
XIII.—PUBLIC DEBT INCURRED*	742,915	3,628,000	4,420,000	792,000		2,800,000	...	1,620
CAPITAL RECEIVED ...	1,941,752	1,510,200	1,953,900	443,700		1,822,100	...	131
TOTAL ...	117,119,319	107,587,700	125,335,998	17,748,298		120,359,400	4,976	

* The Estimates in this Statement of the amounts to be borrowed and to be supplied to the Home Treasury by Bills in 1878-79 are that the Secretary of State will raise by Bills the exact amount stated; or that the exact amount be

Abstract of the above showing how

ACCOUNTS, 1876-77.		REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1877-78.		BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1878-79.	
	£		£		£
SURPLUS OF PUBLIC REVENUE ...	7,856,798	DEFICIT OF LOCAL REVENUE...	124,320	SURPLUS OF PUBLIC REVENUE	6,618,000
SERVICE FUNDS, CIVIL ...	153,348	SERVICE FUNDS, MILITARY ...	283,269	SURPLUS OF LOCAL REVENUE	665,000
SAVINGS BANKS' DEPOSITS ...	40,741	LOANS TO NATIVE STATES, COR- PORATIONS AND INDIVIDUALS	473,174	SERVICE FUNDS, CIVIL ...	23,000
REMITTANCES ...	1,723,354	DEPOSITS REPAID AND AD- VANCES MADE ...	260,631	OTHER DEPOSITS RECEIVED...	1,941,000
GUARANTEED RAILWAY CAPITAL RECEIVED ...	582,862	SECRETARY OF STATE'S BILLS PAID ...	12,379,977	REMITTANCES ...	925,000
BALANCE REDUCED ...	4,201,796	SUNDRY OBLIGATIONS ...	183,673	SUNDRY OBLIGATIONS ...	123,000
		PUBLIC DEBT DISCHARGED ...	849,855	PUBLIC DEBT INCURRED ...	3,064,000
TOTAL ...	14,558,899	TOTAL ...	14,558,899	GUARANTEED RAILWAY CAP- ITAL RECEIVED ...	387,000
				TOTAL ...	13,636,000

PORT WILLIAM;
SOCIAL DEPARTMENT,

EDWARD GAY,

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA IN INDIA.

DISBURSEMENTS.	ACCOUNTS, 1876-77.	BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1877-78.	REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1877-78.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.	BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1878-79.	Estimates compared with Budgets, Increase.
	£		£			£	
—WHOLE PUBLIC EXPENDITURE	47,027,362	45,937,400	51,799,600	5,862,200	...	50,771,500	
—LOCAL EXPENDITURE	3,675,362	3,450,000	3,000,000	...	450,000	600,000	
—SERVICE FUNDS, CIVIL ...	441,240	457,000	540,000	83,000	...	500,000	
—SERVICE FUNDS, MILITARY ...	283,896	283,300	297,000	13,700	...	281,000	
—LOANS ADVANCED TO NATIVE STATES, CORPORATIONS AND INDIVIDUALS ...	626,999	658,000	1,163,000	505,000	...	800,000	
—SAVINGS BANKS' DEPOSITS WITHDRAWN	677,140	508,000	651,000	143,000	...	650,000	
—OTHER DEPOSITS REPAYED AND ADVANCES MADE ...	17,779,352	10,974,000	17,996,800	7,022,800	...	13,996,000	
—LOCAL REMITTANCES ...	7,738	800,000	630,000	...	170,000	200,000	
—INTER-PROVINCIAL AND IN- TER-DEPARTMENTAL TRANS- ACTIONS ...	16,671,346	17,000,000	20,246,665	3,246,665	...	20,000,000	
—REMITTANCE ACCOUNT WITH THE HOME TREASURY ...	223,390	117,000	434,333	317,333	...	167,900	
—SECRETARY OF STATE'S BILLS ON INDIA PAID ...	12,379,977	12,250,000	10,432,000	...	1,818,000	17,000,000	6,568,000
—SUNDRY OBLIGATIONS DIS- CHARGED ...	713,629	392,500	479,000	86,500	...	400,000	
—PUBLIC DEBT DISCHARGED ...	1,592,800	878,000	1,366,000	488,000	...	300,000	
—GUARANTEED RAILWAY CAP- ITAL WITHDRAWN ...	1,358,890	1,381,000	1,566,000	185,000	...	1,633,800	267,800
5.—BALANCE	12,750,698	12,500,000	14,734,600	2,234,600	...	13,069,200	
TOTAL	117,119,319	107,587,700	125,335,998	17,748,298	...	120,359,400	

t that can now be made; but they are subject to modification as the year goes on; the Government must not be understood to p
l be borrowed during the year; or that it will be borrowed in India or in England as the case may be.

Taxs and Means are provided.

ATES, 1877-78.		BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1878-79.	
SERVICE FUNDS, MILITARY ...	£ 297,000	SURPLUS OF PUBLIC REVENUE	£ 12,290,200
LOANS TO NATIVE STATES, COR- PORATIONS AND INDIVIDUALS	91,000	SERVICE FUNDS, CIVIL ...	100,000
SAVINGS BANKS' DEPOSITS WITHDRAWN ...	8,000	SAVINGS BANKS' DEPOSITS ...	50,000
SECRETARY OF STATE'S BILLS PAID ...	10,432,000	REMITTANCES ...	987,100
PUBLIC DEBT DISCHARGED ...		SUNDRY OBLIGATIONS ...	100,000
BALANCE INCREASED ...	1,983,902	PUBLIC DEBT INCURRED ...	2,500,000
		GUARANTEED RAILWAY CAP- ITAL RECEIVED ...	188,300
		BALANCE REDUCED ...	1,665,400
TOTAL ...	13,636,902	TOTAL ...	17,881,000
		TOTAL ...	17,881,000

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS AT THE HOI

RECEIPTS.	ACCOUNTS, 1876-77.	BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1877-78.	REGULAR ESTIMATES 1877-78.	INCREASE.	DECREASE	BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1878-79.	BUDGET, 1878-79, COMPARED WITH BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1877-78.	
							INCREASE.	DECREASE.
	£	£	£	£	£	£		
I.—BALANCE	919,899	1,148,100	2,713,967	1,565,867		1,265,400		1,448,5
II.—PUBLIC REVENUE	238,117	184,700	264,400	79,700	...	188,300	...	78,1
VIII.—OTHER DEPOSITS RECEIVED AND ADVANCES RECOVERED	118,863	4,000	62,200	58,200		4,000		58,2
XI.—REMITTANCE ACCOUNT WITH THE HOME TREASURY	141,611	148,000	102,000		46,000	155,000	53,000	...
XII.—SECRETARY OF STATE'S BILLS ON INDIA SOLD*	12,695,799	12,250,000	10,105,000		2,145,000	17,000,000	6,895,000	
XIV.—PUBLIC DEBT INCURRED*	6,100,000	3,750,000	4,200,000	450,000				4,200,0
XV.—GUARANTEED RAILWAY CAPITAL RECEIVED	889,695	514,400	2,579,100	2,064,700	...	127,900	...	2,451,2
TOTAL	21,103,981	17,999,200	20,626,667	2,627,467	...	18,740,000	...	1,286,0

* The Estimates in this Statement of the amounts to be borrowed and to be supplied to the Home Treasury by Bills in 1877-78 are the 1 the Secretary of State will raise by Bills, the exact amount stated; or that the exact amount stated.

Abstract of the above showing how t

ACCOUNTS, 1876-77.		REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1877-78.	
£		£	
SECRETARY OF STATE'S BILLS SOLD	12,695,799	DEFICIT OF REVENUE	13,848,800
DEPOSITS RECEIVED AND ADVANCES RECOVERED	114,921	REMITTANCES	1,214,554
PUBLIC DEBT INCURRED	5,000,000	GUARANTEED RAILWAY CAPITAL WITHDRAWN	1,563,238
		BALANCE INCREASED	1,794,068
TOTAL	18,410,720	TOTAL	18,410,720
		SECRETARY OF STATE'S BILLS SOLD	10,105,000
		PUBLIC DEBT INCURRED	4,200,000
		DEPOSITS RECEIVED AND ADVANCES RECOVERED	59,000
		GUARANTEED RAILWAY CAPITAL RECEIVED	10
		BALANCE REDUCED	1,448,500
		TOTAL	15,812,600

JURY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PURSEMENTS.	ESTIMATES, 1878-79.								
	INTD. 77.	ESTI- 1878.	ATES, 78.	ESTI- 1877-78.	TES, 1877-78.	INCR.	FEB, 1878-79.	--- MATRS, 1877-78.	
								Incr. or.	Decrease.
ELIC EXPENDITURE ...	1,877	1,877	1,877	1,877	1,877	1,877	14,877,500	...	312,900
HER DEPOSITS REPAID AND ADVANCES MADE ...									
ITTANCE ACCOUNT WITH HE HOME TREASURY ...	1	0,100	0,100	0,100	0,100	0,100			
UBLIC DEBT DISCHARGED ...									
GUARANTEED RAILWAY CAPI- TAL WITHDRAWN ...	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000			
-BALANCE	2,713,967	1,011,200	1,265,400	254,200	...	1,430,800	165,400	...	
TOTAL	21,103,984	17,999,200	20,026,667	2,027,467	...	18,740,600	...	1,286,067	

It can now be made; but they are subject to modification as the year goes on; the Government must not be understood to pledge itself that borrowed during the year; or that it will be borrowed in India or in England as the case may be.

Ways and Means are provided.

ATES, 1877-78.

DEFICIT OF REVENUE	... 14,926,000
REMITTANCES	... 888,667
TOTAL	... 15,812,667

SOLD	... 1'
REMITTANCES	... 967,100
GUARANTEED RAILWAY CAPITAL WITHDRAWN	... 1,188,300
BALANCE INCREASED	... 165,400
TOTAL	... 17,000,000

W. D. CHAPMAN.

APPENDIX A.

Extract from speech by the HON'BLE SIR JOHN STRACHEY, in the Legislative Council of the Governor General of India, on the 9th February 1878.

A desire has been expressed that I would explain more fully, than has hitherto been done, the manner in which the Government proposes to apply the proceeds of these new taxes. I shall, I feel certain, be very readily able to do this to the satisfaction of the Council, for nothing can be clearer than the principles on which the Government proposes to act.

I can hardly do better, in the first place, than ask the Council to look at the brief official Statement of Objects and Reasons, which was published with the new Taxation Bills when they were first introduced. That Statement explained, in a few words, the reasons for these measures. It was said that the necessity was imposed upon the Government of India of bringing the public revenues and expenditure into a state of proper equilibrium; that famines could no longer be treated as exceptional calamities; and that the obligations entailed by them must be provided for among the ordinary charges of the State. The periodical occurrence of famine must, therefore, enter into the calculation of the Government in making provision for its ordinary yearly wants, and such a surplus of ordinary income over expenditure must be provided in each year of prosperity, as would make a sensible impression on the debt which it might be necessary to incur in times of famine. To enable the Government, it was said, to meet these obligations, additional taxation was necessary.

The object which I thus stated is a perfectly simple one. These new taxes are required for the sole purpose of giving us, year by year, a sufficient surplus of income over expenditure to meet these famine charges, which had not hitherto been taken into consideration in our yearly accounts. It seems to have been supposed by some that the primary object of the Government of India was to give to the Local Governments the proceeds of these new taxes, and to transfer to them, in some mysterious manner, certain indefinite obligations in relation to the future charges arising from famine. There could be no greater mistake, and I am sure that I have never said anything to justify it. These great calamities can only be met by aid of the resources of the Government of India, and it is these resources that must be strengthened to meet the obligations they impose. Although then, as I shall presently explain, we shall use the Local Governments as our agents in levying these taxes, their proceeds will mainly go into the Imperial Treasury. With their help we hope to secure that surplus revenue, which will enable us in the future to discharge the heavy obligations which the periodical occurrence of famine entails upon the country, without being driven into the fatal course of constantly increasing the public debt, and the burden it involves.

As I previously explained, we start with the hypothesis, that in every ten years the Government of India will have to spend £15,000,000 on the relief of famine. The case will be put into its simplest form, if we assume that the whole of the £15,000,000 will have to be spent at once at the end of this period, and the arguments I am about to use will not be in any way invalidated by this assumption, though it be not strictly true. Now, as the very foundation of our policy is the resolution not to permit this expenditure to create a constantly increasing charge for interest, the expedient of simply borrowing when the occasion occurs, and thus increasing the annual charges on account of debt, say, by £600,000 in each period of ten years must, of course, be set aside; and it follows that we can only obtain the £15,000,000 which we require by saving up an equivalent sum in years of prosperity. If we provide for this purpose a *bona fide* surplus of £1,500,000 a year for ten years, we shall have obtained our £15,000,000.

As we cannot keep our annual savings locked up in a separate box, it is inevitable that when the actual necessity for spending the £15,000,000 arrives, we shall have to borrow the money, so that what we have practically to do is this—we must reduce our debt by £1,500,000 year by year during the whole period, or by £15,000,000 in the ten years, thereby reducing the yearly charge for interest at the end of that time by £600,000. Then, when the necessity for spending the £15,000,000 arrives, we can borrow that amount and incur a fresh charge for interest of £600,000 a year, and be no worse off than we were ten years before. This process, by which in periods of prosperity the charge for interest on debt is gradually reduced, thus constantly restoring the exhausted power of borrowing without increased taxation, is what the Government virtually proposes to adopt.

In India, however, the policy has been deliberately and wisely accepted of borrowing every year large sums of money for the construction of the railways and canals which it is absolutely necessary that the country should possess if its material advancement is not to be arrested. Even if the financial consequences of this policy had been less satisfactory than they have been, it might still have been our duty to persevere in it, though it should have called for increased sacrifices from the country in the form of taxation. But experience has shown beyond the shadow of a doubt that, looking at the matter even from a purely financial point of view, we could have done nothing wiser and more profitable than go on investing capital in these undertakings; and that so long as these investments are prudently limited, as they have been up to

the present time, so that the growing income derived from the works keeps pace with the charge for interest on the borrowed funds, they may be continued with complete financial safety.

It was on considerations such as these that Lord Lawrence in 1869, in his minute on Railway extension, assuming that the revenues could, without objection, bear a yearly charge of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ millions, to meet the interest on Capital outlay on productive works in course of construction, &c., during the period in which their income is become developed, based his proposals for the gradual, but systematic, prosecution of this class of works, and that the Government of India has been since acting with most satisfactory results. The forecasts relating to the extraordinary expenditure on Railways and Irrigation Works that have from time to time been prepared in the Public Works Department have supplied sufficient evidence of the prudence with which this part of our financial policy has been conducted, and it is only necessary to follow the same principles in the future to ensure equally sound results.

The truth of these remarks can readily be established. In the first place, the net charge for the interest on the Guaranteed Railway Capital which was upwards of $1\frac{1}{2}$ millions sterling in 1870-71, was reduced by the growth of the income to less than £300,000 in 1876-77, while in the present financial year, partly no doubt from the increased famine traffic, the interest will be more than covered. And though next year quite so good a result cannot be anticipated, it is certain that in these six years a net improvement of more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ millions has been secured for the public revenues by reason of these works. During the same period the total expenditure on State Railways has reached a sum involving a gross charge for interest now amounting to £700,000, against which we already have a net income of £300,000 yearly, leaving a net charge of £400,000. The Irrigation Works carried out in the same years have led to an increase of interest charge of £400,000 set off by an increased net income of £200,000, leaving a net charge of £200,000. On the whole, setting off the increased charge of £600,000 against the improved income of $1\frac{1}{2}$ millions, the general result is an improved financial position of £600,000 a year, notwithstanding the large investments made in the new works, a considerable part of which is necessarily not yet productive, though it is rapidly becoming so.

The same general result is plainly indicated otherwise by the fact that the total charge for Interest on Debt of all sorts and Guaranteed Railway Capital is in the present year less than the charge in 1870-71 by about 2 millions, to which sum should be added the net increase of income due to Public Works, amounting, say, to £500,000, to show the improvement in the general financial position, which, if not directly due to the prosecution of these works, has, at all events, been consistent with a continued average expenditure upon them of hardly less than 4 millions a year. It must also be remembered that these results have been secured during a period in which very exceptional seasons of scarcity have occurred, involving charges of some 16 millions sterling.

We assume, therefore, that the Government will continue to borrow money on these principles for such productive works.

Now, it would be obviously absurd to pay off every year debt to the amount of £1,500,000, and simultaneously to incur fresh debt to the same extent. What, therefore, we have to do in the actual circumstances of the case, is, by applying to the construction of these works the proceeds of the new taxes, to reduce by £1,500,000 a year, the sum which we might otherwise have borrowed. The ultimate financial result of this, as will readily be seen, will be practically the same as that which would have followed if we had devoted every year £1,500,000 to the actual repayment of debt. For returning to our former hypothesis, we shall, at the end of our ten years, thus have prevented borrowing to the extent of £15,000,000, and our annual charge for interest will then be less by £600,000 a year than it would otherwise have been. We could, therefore, if occasion required, borrow £15,000,000 for the relief of famine, and be in no worse a financial position than we were at the beginning of the period of ten years.

The soundness of this argument depends, of course, on the assumption that the works which are constructed from our annual contribution of £1,500,000 from the public revenues will be really reproductive, that is, that they will at the end of the ten years produce an income at least equal to the interest which we should have to pay if we had then to replace by borrowing a sum equal to that furnished from the new taxes for their construction. This assumption, however, has no special or peculiar significance in connection with these new arrangements; it is (as I have just explained) the justification of our whole policy of borrowing money for works of public improvement. Whether we construct our railways and canals with borrowed capital, or pay for them out of this famine insurance fund, we equally assume that they will eventually give us a return of more than the ordinary charge for interest on the outlay; and to repeat what I had said before, experience has now been sufficiently prolonged to show conclusively that, notwithstanding all the mistakes that have been made, the gradual growth of the income of the productive public works has been sufficient to protect the Imperial Treasury against any increase to the actual charge for interest on debt. This explanation will show the Council how, either by the direct discharge of debt, or by the investment of money in productive works, if the circumstances of the time should render that course most suitable, charges on the revenue may be extinguished, or new income created, which shall enable the Government to borrow in the future to the full extent to which the proceeds of the new taxes are applied, and that a true famine insurance fund will thus have been created.

APPENDIX B.

No. 81 (Statistics and Commerce), dated India Office, London, 7th June 1877.

From—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India,

To—The Government of India.

I shall be glad to receive, when the Customs Accounts for the year 1876-77 are completed,

	Rs.
Grain and pulse	1
Machinery	2
Rape seed	2
Fish maws	2
Printing materials	3
Hog's lard	3
Fresh vegetables	6
Shark fins	7
Saltpetre	9
Hemp bags	11
Parts of ships	11
Feathers	15
Poppy seeds	16
Ornamental woods	31
Linseed	32
Jute, rope, and twine	35
Safflower	39
Cardamoms	39
Opium	49
Raw wool	51
Ginger	64
Lac, "other" kinds	91
Wood manufactures	92
Borax	93
Mustard seed	138
Building materials	152
Cinnamon	169
Raw coir	184
Penalty duties	187
Jute cloth and other manufactures.	187
Cassia	243
Hemp cloth	246
Duties collected at Cambay	248
Aloes	260

	Rs.
Galangal	263
Essential seeds	333
Quince seed	414
Myrabolams	508
Animal oils	533
Indigo	637
Flour	768
Cotton canvas	781
Paste-board and mill-board	801
Liquors, "other"	1,251
Military uniforms, &c.	1,358
Essential oils	1,555
Shot and shell of lead	1,690
Sajeern seed	1,799
Rosin	2,179
Raw caoutchouc	2,249
Baggage of passengers	2,464
Brimstone	2,629
Ivory manufactures	2,669
Assafœtida	2,888
Tobacco, unmanufactured	2,913
Telegraph materials	2,919
Seeds, "other" kinds	3,062
Hides, tanned	3,440
Nutmegs	3,657
Leather, unmanufactured	3,840
Butter	3,846
Teel seed	3,924
Saffron	3,996
Coir manufactures	4,122
Cotton manufactures, "other" sorts.	4,390
Plate	4,418
Maider.	4,612
Wall-paper	4,966

a return showing, in as great detail as can be given, the amount of revenue received under each article (not merely each group of articles) specified in the Tariff.

2. An examination of the monthly statements of the trade of British India from November 1875 to October 1876, that is for twelve months after the Tariff Act of 1875 came into operation, shows the receipts from the duty on the importation of a large number of articles to have been those given in the margin. In drawing the attention of Your Excellency to this return, I feel it necessary to say that I have observed with some surprise the long list of articles still retained on the Indian Tariff, the duties derived from which are actually not worth collecting. There are, doubtless, special reasons for the maintenance of the duty on opium; and with regard to a

few of the minor articles which have been already removed from the Tariff, I presume that the amount received is in payment of duty incurred before the Tariff Act came into force. Without, however, entering into these considerations, and speaking generally, there appears to be no possible room for doubt as to the inexpediency of retaining on the Import Tariff the few articles which individually yield less than Rs. 10, or the 14 articles yielding each less than Rs. 100, or the 17 articles yielding less than Rs. 1,000; and some question may arise even as to the 25 articles, none of which give so much as Rs. 5,000. There is also an unspecified number of "other" unmanufactured articles, together bringing in a receipt of Rs. 452. The whole amount at stake in excluding these 65 or 70 articles would be Rs. 84,592, or less than £8,500.

3. I consequently request that this subject may receive Your Excellency's attention, and that at a convenient time the propriety of excluding from the Tariff items that will not be productive of revenue may be considered.

APPENDIX C.

No. 124 (Statistics and Commerce), dated India Office, London, 23rd August 1877.

From—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India,

To—The Government of India.

In continuation of my despatch, dated the 31st of May 1876, No. 9 (Separate Revenue),

* Dated 27th June 1877.

† Dated 6th July 1877.

I forward a copy of a memorial* from the Council of the East India Association, and of a reply† thereto by Mr. Raynsford Jackson on behalf of the Associated Committees of Employers and Workmen in the cotton manufacturing districts, respecting the abolition of the duties on the importation of cotton goods and yarns into India.

2. Your Excellency is well aware of the great importance attached by Her Majesty's Government to the gradual reduction of these duties at the earliest period that is not inconsistent with the financial requirements of your administration.

Dated Westminster, 27th June 1877.

To—The MOST HONOURABLE THE MARQUIS OF SALISBURY, *Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council.*

The Memorial of the Council
of the East India Association.

MOST RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH.—That great anxiety appears to exist in the minds of a large number of the natives of India in respect to the persistent endeavours which are being made by a very influential body in England to obtain from the Government the abolition, at the earliest possible period, of the 5 per cent. *ad valorem* duty now levied in India on the importation of cotton goods.

That the only arguments adduced in favour of the abolition are, that the duty in question is, in its nature, a protective duty, and that its abolition would therefore be a boon to the people of India at large in their capacity of consumers of British cotton goods.

That it has recently been shown, however, in a very able letter addressed by Mr. Soorabjee Shapoyee Bengallee, a member of the Legislative Council of Bombay, to the Viceroy, that the cotton goods of India and those of England have so little in common,* that it is only to an almost inappreciable extent that they can come at all into competition with each other, the whole of the cotton goods of Manchester, with very trifling exceptions, being above all effective rivalry at the hands of the Indian manufacturer, while the cotton goods turned out by the latter, owing to their comparative coarseness and cheapness, are for the most part outside the range of competition on the part of Manchester. The only real competition that exists appears to be a competition between the mill-owners of India and the hand-loom weavers there.

There being thus no appreciable competition between the cotton goods of Manchester and those of India respectively, the whole argument, based on the allegation that the import duty levied in India is a protective duty, of course falls to the ground, and this has been clearly admitted by the Tariff Committee appointed by the Government of India. It would, indeed, be difficult so to characterise, under any circumstances, so small a duty as a 5 per cent. *ad valorem* duty—an amount not very greatly in excess of that retained on the importation of corn into Great Britain when the corn laws were abolished.

That with the argument based on the charge that the duty is a protective duty, there also falls to the ground the argument based on the assumption that the remission of the duty would be a boon to the people of India at large in their capacity of consumers of Manchester cotton goods. For nothing can be clearer than that, Manchester having the command of the Indian market so far as its own products are concerned, the greater part of the duty so remitted would find its way into the pockets of the Manchester mill-owners in the shape of additional profits, and not, in the shape of lower prices, into the pockets of the consumers in India.

That this will probably not be denied by the Manchester advocates of the abolition of the duty, the proposition being self-evident. Indeed, it would be but a poor compliment to their well known intelligence to suppose that they would take all the trouble they are taking, and have taken, for the purpose of forcing on the people of India a measure which the latter do not want, and wholly fail to appreciate, unless they were themselves to reap some substantial benefit from it.

That the case being as stated, it appears to your memorialists that, even if the finances of India were in so flourishing a condition that a sacrifice could be made of the £800,000 sterling per annum which this duty amounts to, there could still be no valid reason for selecting for abolition a duty than which none, in their opinion, could be more legitimate.

That, in support of this assertion, they would beg to remind Your Lordship that the state of things which enables Manchester to find a market for its goods in India to so vast an extent as is indicated by the duty, *viz.*, £16,000,000 sterling worth annually, has not been brought about without an immense expenditure by the Government and the people of India, expenditure in the shape of harbours and roads, police, and well-ordered legal tribunals, protection from external attack, and the maintenance of internal order, the development, to a high degree of the country's resources, and the numberless other items which it were needless to go on enumerating. Of all this expenditure, the Manchester mill-owner who sends his goods to India reaps his full share of the benefit in the shape of the secure and extensive market thus provided for him there, while, if it were not for this trifling duty levied on his fabrics, he would absolutely contribute nothing whatever towards it.

That it was on this very ground,—that of the justice of compelling a trader to contribute something towards the expenditure of a country he exports to in protecting and facilitating his commerce—that Adam Smith, the great apostle of free trade, advocated the reasonableness of levying a moderate customs duty on imported goods, while denouncing the imposition of prohibitory or protective tariffs intended to give a monopoly to indigenous producers.

That your memorialists think it very natural that the natives of India should, under these circumstances, be so strongly opposed to the abolition of this duty, even if the finances of India were in such a condition as to enable the Government to dispense with the money it produces, but the finances of India being as they are, they have double reason to protest against a measure which would obviously necessitate the laying on them of new burthens.

That the burthens they have to bear, as it is, are very heavy, and in some instances, as, for example, the salt tax, may, without exaggeration, be called oppressive—a tax which not only presses very severely on the working classes of India generally, but is also very destructive to the cattle, which are the mainstay of the Indian cultivator, so much so, indeed, that it has been estimated by Europeans who have had practical experience as planters in India that the virtual prohibition of the use of salt as a cattle condiment, owing to its dearness, occasioned by the enormous duty on it, has had much to do with the frequent murrains there that carry off the cattle by thousands, and give a blow to the agriculture of the districts affected which it requires years for them to recover from.

That besides this there are other imposts, though not of so objectionable a nature, the only valid excuse for the retention of which is the impossibility of doing without them; and your memorialists cannot therefore be surprised if the natives who have called their attention to this matter should oppose so strongly the selection of a duty for abolition which is in itself so fair a one, which represents all that is contributed to the Indian Exchequer by the English exporters thither of goods to the value of £16,000,000 sterling per annum, and which, if abolished, would necessitate the simultaneous imposition of new taxes of equal amount upon the already heavily-taxed people of India. To strip the matter of all confusing phraseology, it would be simply to take from the people of India £800,000 sterling per annum, in addition to what they already pay, in order to increase the profits on their Indian trade of the cotton manufacturer of Manchester.

That if the natives of India had any representation in Parliament, and more especially if they had any representation at all commensurate with their numbers, their importance, or the £50,000,000 sterling they pay into the Indian Treasury annually, they might safely be left to fight their own battles with Manchester in that assembly; but as it is, excluded as they are from all voice in the management of their own affairs, the case seems to be peculiarly one in which the greatest care and deliberation are requisite before coming to any final decision upon it; for nothing could be more deplorable than that a feeling should arise among them that their interests were sacrificed to the interests of Manchester, and the more powerful, politically and commercially, those interests are, the more important it seems to your memorialists that all ground should be taken away for the possible creation of any such impression.

That your memorialists venture to think that nothing could be more conducive to the avoidance of such a danger, than for the Government to institute a full and searching inquiry into the whole subject before coming to any final decision in regard to the policy to be pursued in respect of it. This might be done by means of a Commission impartially selected and sitting with open doors at Bombay—the chief seat of the British cotton trade with India, as well as of the Indian cotton manufacturing industry. Before it might be examined all the Natives who had any evidence to offer, as well as the European representatives of the great Manchester houses in India, and the result would be, doubtless, a mass of information which would effectually set the matter in its true light, and enable Your Lordship to arrive at a conclusion beyond the reach of cavil or question on either side.

Your memorialists, therefore, most respectfully pray that this, or some other equally satisfactory method, may be adopted, with a view of finally terminating an agitation which at any time would be most undesirable, but which is particularly so at a moment when it is of the utmost importance that England and India should be cordially, as well as politically, united.

And your memorialists will ever pray.

Dated Blackburn, 6th July 1877.

To—*The Most Honourable the Marquis of Salisbury, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council.*

The Associated Committees of Employers and Workmen representing the Public Meetings held in the Cotton Manufacturing Districts, to secure the Abolition of the Indian Import Duties on Cotton Goods and Yarns.

MY LORD MARQUIS,—On behalf of the above Associations, I have the honour to ask your attention to the following answer to the memorial addressed to Your Lordship by the Council of the East India Association.

The argument of the memorial is based upon three assumptions. I shall endeavour to shew that all three are incorrect, and that consequently the memorial itself is a superstructure without solid foundation:—

The 1st is, that there is no appreciable competition between the cotton goods of Manchester and those of India respectively, and that “the only real competition that exists appears to be a competition between the mill-owners of India and the hand-loom weavers there.”

The 2nd, that a 5 per cent. duty is so small that it would be difficult to characterise it as a protective duty.

The 3rd, that a Commission sitting in India and taking the evidence of “Natives” and “European representatives of the great Manchester houses in India,” would be able to acquire such information as would “enable Your Lordship to arrive at a conclusion beyond the reach of cavil or question on either side.”

1st.—“That there is no appreciable competition between the cotton “goods of Manchester and those of India respectively,” &c., &c.

It seems probable that the India Association is ignorant of the existence of Your Lordship's Despatch to the Viceroy of India, dated the 31st May 1876, as it has made no attempt to answer the arguments advanced therein, but has repeated in almost synonymous terms the fallacies so effectually exposed. I cannot, therefore, do better than ask Your Lordship's re-perusal of paragraphs 23 to 36 of that Despatch. Paragraphs 23 and 24 shew, on the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, that, comparing the three years 1858, 1859, and 1860 with the three years 1872, 1873, and 1874, a most serious decline had taken place in the British export to Bombay of the class of goods made in the Bombay mills concurrently with a very large increase in that of the finer goods not made in the Native mills.

These facts may be accepted as proving that there is a real competition between the productions of the English and Indian mills for the supply of coarse goods to India.

As regards the medium class of goods, which compose nearly two-thirds of our Indian exports, I admit that the Indian mills are not at present making them extensively, the reason being that they are fully employed in manufacturing the coarser fabrics, on which the transit charges and the duty tell the most heavily in favour of the Native manufacturer and against the importer. Their power to make these goods out of indigenous cotton has, however, been proved, and samples so made have been exhibited in England.

The English manufacturers, moreover, produced the medium, or shirting, class of goods out of Indian cotton without admixture with other growths, during the American war; and I have no hesitation in saying that when the factory industry of India has so extended as to over-supply the demand for coarse fabrics, the Native manufacturer will supplant the British in the supply of the Indian markets with the finer goods.

It is not unimportant that the same opinion has recently been given by an Indian manufacturer interested in more than one Indian mill.

2nd.—The statement that a 5 per cent. duty is so small that it would be difficult to characterise it as a protective duty is best met by shewing how it would affect an average-sized Bombay mill in competition with an English mill of the same size, presuming that British goods can be laid down in India *minus* the duty, and Native goods manufactured in India at the same price.

For this purpose I may take a mill of 30,000 spindles and 500 looms. The annual turnover will be about £70,000, which, at 5 per cent., is £3,500. Let the English mill-owner work for 30 years without profit, his Indian rival will have made out of the aid given by the duty £105,000, besides interest and compound interest.

I think, then, it will hardly be denied that 5 per cent. may be characterised as a protective duty.

3rd.—Of what nature is the evidence which the Indian Association would obtain by means of a committee from the "Natives" and European representatives of the great Manchester houses in India? Is it as to whether the duty is consistent with free trade principles? whether it has a protective operation? whether it is important enough in its pressure to merit the appellation of "protective"? whether the Indian Treasury can spare its amount? or whether the said Natives and European representatives will be dissatisfied and irritated if they cannot retain the bonus it confers in favour of their special investments?

I cannot think that we are without adequate light on all these points, and do not believe that anything stated by the gentlemen in question,—however disinterestedly solicitous they may be, exclusive of all considerations of personal advantage, to guard the Indian revenue, and to satisfy Indian sentiment,—would be regarded in the cotton textile districts as safe ground work for "a conclusion to be accepted as beyond the reach of cavil."

As for the assumption that we are to submit to this duty in order to pay our share of the expenses of Indian administration, I ask how such a claim is consistent with our own practice and conclusion derived from adhesion to the principles of free trade, that taxes are not to be imposed upon any article which enters into competition with any home production without being balanced by countervailing internal duties, the result being that many countries from which we import the most largely, as the United States, contribute very much less towards our customs revenue than others which, like, China, avail themselves of our markets to a relatively small extent?

For the reasons above given, I respectfully solicit Your Lordship not to accede to the request of the India Association to appoint such a Commission as that suggested, the only and the evident consequence of which would be needless waste of time.

APPENDIX D.

No. 136 (Statistics and Commerce), dated India Office, London, 30th August 1877.

From—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India,

To—The Government of India.

I TRANSMIT herewith a Resolution which was adopted by the House of Commons on the 11th July last, without a division, to the following effect:—

"That, in the opinion of this House, the duties now levied upon cotton manufactures imported into India, being protective in their nature, are contrary to sound commercial policy, and ought to be repealed without delay so soon as the financial condition of India will permit."

2. Your Excellency will perceive that this expression of opinion on the part of the House of Commons is in entire conformity with the tenor of my despatch of the 31st May 1876, No. 9 (Separate Revenue), upon this question, as well as with the views of your Government, as reported in the speeches of Your Lordship and Sir John Strachey in the proceedings of your Legislative Council at Calcutta, on the occasion of the Budget Statement in March last.

3. It is a subject of much satisfaction to me that both Your Excellency and the Financial Member of your Council, after a careful review of the fiscal system of India, have been able to concur with me so unreservedly in the opinion that the early reduction of the duties on cotton manufactures, with a view to their ultimate repeal, is a measure of great importance, both on economical and political grounds; and I do not doubt that the resolution of the House of Commons, which I now convey to you, will strengthen your desire to give the earliest practicable effect to a reform which has already commended itself to your deliberate approval.

4. In your financial letter of the 16th March last, No. 83, you enclose Minutes by your colleagues, Sir Henry Norman, Sir Arthur Hobhouse, and Sir Edward Bayley, dissenting from the policy adopted by Your Excellency in Council with reference to the abolition of Sea Customs revenue, and stating their reasons for objecting to the announcement made by Sir John Strachey with respect to cotton goods.

5. I observe nothing in these dissents which I have not already discussed and dealt with by anticipation in my despatch of the 31st May 1876. I do not therefore think it necessary to refer to them further on the present occasion, especially as two of the dissentients, the Legal and Military Members of Council, have since left your Government.

6. I will only remark that the experience of the last twelve months has tended to confirm the opinions which I expressed last year in some important respects.

7. In paragraph 30 of that despatch, I referred to the increasing number of mills and spindles at work in India. In the report of Mr. O'Connor, enclosed in your letter of the 11th of June last, No. 11 (Statistics), it is stated that five more mills were about to begin work, and that it was estimated that by the end of March 1877 there would be 1,231,284 spindles employed in India.

8. In paragraph 31, I called attention to the inconvenience and administrative difficulty which would arise from the importation into Calcutta and other Indian ports of Bombay cotton goods, free of duty, side by side with the taxed imports of similar goods of British production.

9. The following figures will shew that this interportal trade has already attained considerable dimensions, a fact of some significance also as shewing the increased competition of India with British-made cotton manufactures.

Exports from Bombay of Indian-made cotton goods in 1875-76 to—

				Quantity.		Value.
Bengal—						
Twist and yarn ...	...	...	Lbs.	372,400	Rp.	1,64,180
Piece goods ...	...	...	Yds.	1,161,575	"	1,66,701
Madras—						
Twist and yarn ...	...	...	Lbs.	4,667,909	Rs.	21,44,983
Piece goods ...	...	...	Yds.	1,090,302	"	2,86,740
Other Indian ports—						
Twist and yarn ...	...	...	Lbs.	502,533	Rs.	2,30,448
Piece goods ...	...	...	Yds.	10,420,114	"	13,26,899
Total—						
Twist and yarn ...	...	...	Lbs.	5,542,142	Rs.	25,89,606*
Piece goods ...	...	...	Yds.	12,671,891	"	17,80,340

10. I can only, in conclusion, express my hope that the financial prospects of your Government in the approaching year may not preclude the possibility of commencing the reform of this branch of the Indian Tariff, but if, as now seems too probable, it shall unfortunately be such as to render you unable to incur the risk of any material loss of revenue from remission of duties, there are still two measures in connexion with this reform which should not, in my opinion, be delayed beyond the present year. I mean the repeal of the duty of 5 per cent. on foreign raw cotton imported into India, and the exemption from import duty of the lower qualities of cotton manufactures, upon which the present tax is incontestibly protective, not only in principle but in fact, and the value of which for revenue purposes is wholly insignificant.

Copy of a Resolution adopted by the House of Commons on 11th July 1877, without a division.

"That in the opinion of this House, the duties now levied upon cotton manufactures imported into India, being protective in their nature, are contrary to sound commercial policy, and ought to be repealed without delay so soon as the financial condition of India will permit."

* The totals for 1876-77 were as follows:—

		Quantity.	Value.
Twist and yarn ...	Rs.	10,697,088	48,98,094
Piece goods ...	yds.	17,098,801	20,41,435

showing a very large increase.

APPENDIX E.

No. 4192, dated Calcutta, the 14th December 1877.

From—A. MACKENZIE, Esq., Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, Financial Dept.,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department.

I AM directed to acknowledge receipt of Financial Resolution No. 2506, dated the 8th instant, asking for an immediate report on the working of the orders of March last, extending the Financial powers and responsibilities of local Governments. The Government of India admit that it is not possible for any local Government as yet to express a mature or final judgment on the effects and tendencies of such important changes. All that is asked for is a general opinion on the working of the scheme, based upon the experience already gained, and an estimate of the probability or otherwise of the local Government being able to fulfil its engagements in the current year. Special information is also requested with reference to recent measures of provincial taxation and any other similar measures now in contemplation.

2. Dealing first with the question of Provincial Services, I am to say that the Lieutenant-Governor has only at present before him accounts showing the actual expenditure of 1876-77, and Accountant-General's consolidated abstract of receipts and disbursements for the first six months of the current year. In the regular estimate for 1876-77 it was assumed that the closing balances of that year would probably stand thus—

						Rs.
Under Provincial Services	...	...	...	...	...	47,692
Ditto	Reserve	...	...	...	...	1,03,027
Total						1,50,719

Owing partly to the fact that the outlay was less and the receipts greater than had been anticipated, and partly to faulty preparation of the regular estimate itself, the actual closing balance has turned out to be better than the estimated by seven lakhs of rupees, and stands thus—

						Rs.
Under Provincial Services	...	...	...	...	...	2,88,446
Ditto	Reserve	...	...	...	...	5,62,130
Total						8,50,576

3. The following statement shows the receipts of the first six months of the current year under all the main heads of Service, as compared with the receipts during the corresponding period of last year :—

Provincial Services.						Six months' Receipts.	
						1877-78.	1876-77.
						Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue	...	...	...	...	...	50,876	34,505
Excise	...	...	...	...	...	36,06,910	31,91,069
Customs	...	...	...	...	...	32,542	26,998
Salt	...	...	...	...	...	1,15,355	1,19,797
Stamps	...	...	...	...	...	62,14,967	51,11,681
Law and Justice	...	...	...	...	...	3,74,259	4,03,231
Jails	...	...	...	...	...	3,15,779	2,69,306
Registration	...	...	...	...	...	3,53,284	3,04,851
Police	...	...	...	...	...	38,905	29,283
Marine	...	...	...	...	...	6,31,576	4,44,049
Education	...	...	...	...	...	2,78,715	2,43,532
Medical	...	...	...	...	...	76,313	53,117
Printing	...	...	...	...	...	30,592	31,650
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	1,34,241	1,76,069
Public Works	...	...	...	...	...	40,025	19,117
Cash recoveries	...	...	...	...	...	9,963	6,633
Total Provincial Service Receipts						1,23,04,300	1,04,65,490

This shows an improvement in Receipts of Rs. 18,38,810. (In the above Statement the Imperial allotment is for obvious reasons not treated as a receipt for purposes of comparison.)

4. The *Excise* revenue has shown remarkable improvement, attributable no doubt to the general prosperity of the country, and to increased attention paid to this branch of the revenue on the part of district officers. If the receipts in the last six months of the year bear the same ratio to the receipts of the first half as has been usual in former years, the revenue under this head may very probably be close upon 70 lakhs of rupees. Steps are being taken to secure this, and even a higher revenue, by the reorganization of the excise arrangements throughout the country, by more energetic efforts to suppress illicit distillation, by reforms in the matter of ganja, by raising the prices of excise opium, and by more careful local inspection by selected officers, and more vigorous administration in every branch of the department.

5. The *Stamp* revenue has also so far shown an abnormal development, attributable in the early months of the year to the operations under the Land Registration Act. But as nearly 4 lakhs out of the gross improvement of 11 lakhs shown in the table were realized in the month of September, and that mainly under Court Fee stamps, there is good ground for supposing that the revenue of the first half of the year has been unduly swelled by a rush of suits filed in anticipation of the expiry of the old Civil Procedure Code on the 30th September. The gross stamp revenue of the year cannot be expected to be 22 lakhs better than that of 1876-77. It will be satisfactory if, in the remaining months of the year, it even maintains the same figure as in the corresponding months of last year. Certain changes have, however, been introduced by the new Civil Procedure Code, which are likely to cause serious loss to the revenue until the new Stamp Bill becomes law, *e. g.*, the exemption from stamp of certificates of sale hitherto stamped as conveyances.

6. Under the head of 'Miscellaneous,' the receipts of the first six months are no criterion of the year's income, inasmuch as the large balances of unclaimed deposits are not credited to Government in the accounts until the close of the year. There is no reason to believe that the receipts under this head will eventually fall short of the estimate (Rs. 8,91,600), though only Rs. 1,34,241 were credited in the first six months.

7. The remaining heads do not call for special remark. Jail manufactures are doing well; registration receipts show a considerable improvement; and the great development of the rice trade during the past year has sent up pilotage receipts. There are, of course, in all these departments corresponding increases of charge; but the balance on the whole is largely in favour of Government.

8. Turning now to the Expenditure side of the account, I am to say that it is impossible to give a complete return of expenditure during the six months owing to the necessary delay in the adjustment of public works charges. The Accountant-General's figures are, however shown for all the main heads in the following table:—

Provincial Services.		Six months' Disbursements.	
		1877-78. Rs.	1876-77. Rs.
Refunds	..	3,16,520	2,92,444
Land Revenue	...	12,25,869	12,26,015
Excise	...	1,55,677	1,73,535
Customs	...	3,55,302	3,55,908
Salt	...	19,167	23,450
Stamps	...	1,34,648	1,26,863
Administration	...	6,39,727	6,84,588
Minor Departments	...	1,28,483	1,28,550
Law and Justice	...	30,87,324	33,27,967
Jails	...	7,85,968	7,97,889
Registration	...	2,43,894	2,36,142
Police	...	20,38,863	19,42,170
Marine	...	4,87,753	4,23,348
Education	...	11,95,423	12,38,120
Ecclesiastical	...	4,037	3,888
Medical	...	5,89,662	6,80,654
Stationery and Printing	...	1,70,940	1,41,776
Office Rent, Rates, and Taxes	...	83,903	75,897
Miscellaneous	...	93,014	1,07,234
Public Works (Ordinary)	...	7,66,487	4,80,219
Cash Recoveries	...	9,963	6,633
Total		1,25,32,624	1,24,76,125

9. It will be seen that in the majority of headings the expenditure, so far from showing any tendency to grow, is actually somewhat less than in the corresponding period of last year; and although the public works expenditure is relatively more, this is in fact merely an accident of account. The outlay on public works will almost certainly be well within budget limits. In the uncertainty felt as to the effect of the revised financial arrangements, the Lieutenant-Governor has enforced a very general and strict economy.

10. The receipts under Provincial Reserve also show satisfactory progress. Excluding the income from Provincial Public Works Cess, they stand at a total of Rs. 6,80,277 against Rs. 5,83,983 in the corresponding six months of last year; while the expenditure was only Rs. 2,75,337, against Rs. 4,17,728.

11. In the arrangements made by your letter of the 29th March last for the transfer of additional services to this Government, the receipts and the disbursements were generally calculated on the basis of the regular estimates of 1876-77. The chief exceptions to this procedure were that in Excise 64 lakhs of rupees were taken as the receipts against 63 lakhs estimated for 1876-77, the normal rate of increase being assumed to be one lakh annually; while in "*Stamps*" and "*Law and Justice*" the normal rate of increase was assumed to be 2½ lakhs per annum, and the revenue for 1877-78 was taken at 105½ lakhs. From the consolidated assignment thus ascertained a lump deduction of Rs. 5,90,000 was made. Thus, apart from minor items of profit or loss, the Local Government has to find in 1877-78 a sum of Rs. 9,65,000 over and above the receipts of 1876-77.

12. On the whole, the Lieutenant-Governor believes that, if there be no unforeseen and serious falling off in the remaining months of the year, he will have no difficulty in meeting the liabilities of this Government in the matter of *Provincial Services*. The opening balance has proved to be so much better than was expected, and the growth of the Stamp and Excise revenue has been so much larger than was hoped, while the expenditure has been kept so fairly within budget limits, that Mr. Eden has no doubt about this Government being able to discharge its *ordinary* obligations in the current year.

13. In addition to these, however, this Government was made responsible for meeting the charges on account of Extraordinary Public Works (Railways and Irrigation Canals). The charges so transferred were estimated to amount to about 27½ lakhs of rupees. To meet this demand the Provincial Public Works Cess was imposed under Act II (B.C.) of 1877. This Act did not come into force until the 13th June last, and the Government of India, recognizing the fact that only three quarters' tax at most could be collected under it during the current financial year, reduced the contribution payable by the Government of Bengal for Irrigation Works and State Railways to 20 lakhs of rupees. The first instalment of the cess fell due on the 28th September, and it appears from the Accountant-General's returns that only Rs. 4,66,560 were paid into the treasuries during the quarter ending on that day. This normal demand for the quarter is about 7½ lakhs, so that the collections are far below the proper standard. There were, no doubt, difficulties in getting all the notices required by the Act, on its first introduction, duly served; and as failure to pay these cesses is not attended with the same penalties as attach to default under the Revenue Sale Law, their realization is always likely to be in arrear of quarter day. The Board have been directed to urge upon district officers the importance of prompt collection, and if it is found eventually that the financial position is at all endangered by these difficulties in collection, the law must be amended so as to make the payment of the cesses with the land revenue absolutely compulsory. In the meanwhile the Lieutenant-Governor cannot guarantee that he will be able to provide 20 lakhs of rupees for the purpose of meeting the interest charges for State Railways and Canals out of the proceeds of the cess in the current year. But he may be able to discharge his obligations otherwise, if the improvement in the ordinary *Service* receipts continues to the end of the year. It is, however, very important that this Government should have a reasonably large working balance in hand. It is impossible to carry on the Government with efficiency and a due regard to improvement in administration if there is not a reasonably large surplus available after satisfying the demands of the Imperial Government. The Lieutenant-Governor has before him many necessary and useful projects which ought to be undertaken, and would be undertaken, were funds available; but for the present he is compelled to proceed with great caution in the matter of expenditure, and has not been able to make that use of his improved revenue that he would have liked.

14. In paragraph 4 of Mr. Reynolds' letter No. 875, dated 24th March, the sanction of the Government of India was asked to the introduction of a Bill for imposing a compulsory water-rate upon all lands protected or irrigated by the canals which have been constructed in Behar, Orissa, and Midnapore. Such a Bill was subsequently laid before the Bengal Legislative Council, its chief features being that it made all *irrigable* lands liable to the payment of a rate not exceeding Rs. 2 per acre, and all lands protected from flood by flood-embankments (if not irrigable) liable to a rate not exceeding 8 annas per acre. These rates were as a general principle to be payable by the cultivator, the zemindar being made responsible for collecting them and handing them over to Government. The duty of constructing and maintaining village channels was thrown upon the occupiers of land, under the supervision of the owner thereof. Remission of rates was to be allowed in cases where Government might fail to supply sufficient water or to maintain adequate embankments.

15. The Bill as published evoked much hostile criticism, and numerous petitions from landholders and others taking exception both to its principles and details were referred to the Select Committee of Council which sat upon the measure. The Committee found that they had not before them sufficient information to enable them to deal satisfactorily with these representations: and it was eventually determined to postpone further consideration of it until local enquiry should have been made both in Behar and Orissa with reference to various matters of fundamental importance. The duty of directing these enquiries was undertaken by Mr. T. E. Ravenshaw, Member of the Board of Revenue, who had charge of the Bill, assisted by Mr. G. Toynebee, Officiating Collector of Cuttack. Eventually it was proposed by these officers to abandon the attempt to impose a rate upon protected lands not being irrigable, to eliminate all questions of embankments from the Bill altogether, and to introduce the compulsory rate upon irrigable lands only when it could be shown (1) that all such lands in the villages affected had been surveyed, and that field maps and schedules of holdings existed in respect of such lands; (2) that canal water had been brought to some points within the boundary of each village whence all the irrigable lands could be commanded; (3) that a full supply of canal water would be available for some part of the year for at least one crop grown on all the lands within the village; and (4) that adequate means of drainage existed for such lands.

16. The Bill in this shape would be merely supplementary to Act VII (B.C.) of 1876, and would be brought into play gradually as the cadastral surveys extend and irrigation works are completed. The Lieutenant-Governor has just returned from visiting the Sone works. During the past season all the water which the canals could supply was freely taken at optional rates. Where the people can be relied upon to do this, it is fairer to them, and more advantageous to Government, that the optional system should continue. It remains to be seen whether they will repeat their application next year; but the result of the Lieutenant-Governor's observation is to induce him to believe that the agriculturists of Behar are really beginning to appreciate thoroughly the advantages of an assured supply of water, and under these circumstances he does not consider it expedient to press the compulsory system for the present. Orissa is not yet ready for its introduction, as the field survey there has not been completed.

17. I am to add that the Lieutenant-Governor has found that the general effect of the extension of the decentralization system in respect to the facilities which it has given to provincial administration has been even more satisfactory than he anticipated. In making the Local Government responsible for expenditure, and giving them a direct interest in the development of various branches of the revenue, it has secured a careful scrutiny over the expenditure of all departments, and a deep interest in all improveable heads of revenue which has extended to all grades of the services. District officers understand that the Provincial Government can sanction no new schemes and few new works unless it has a constantly improving revenue, and they have shewn an earnest desire to assist the Government by the adoption of every measure which their local experience suggests as likely to have a beneficial effect upon the revenues. At the same time the Local Government has, since the inauguration of the system of provincial finance in 1870-71, been in a position to carry out many works and many measures of improvement on its own responsibility, which would, under the old system, have possibly been delayed for an indefinite period. All friction with the Imperial Government has been obviated, and much useless and unsatisfactory correspondence avoided.

APPENDIX F.

MINUTE BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

1. In the observations I addressed to the Legislative Council on the introduction of the measures of taxation that have lately become law, I dwelt on the altered position in which the Local Governments would be placed in relation to the prosecution of Public Works, under the enlarged responsibilities with which it was proposed to entrust them.

2. Speaking of the fundamental principle of this policy, which has been fully accepted by Her Majesty's Government, I said that it—
“involves the enlargement, with adequate precautions, of the financial, and
“consequently also of the administrative, powers and responsibilities of the
“Local Governments. In the next place, we believe that, if this principle be
“fairly carried into effect, the new imposts, which the Council is now asked
“to sanction, will, when added to the resources already created, provide the
“State with sufficient means for the permanent maintenance of a national
“insurance against famine, without heavily increasing the pecuniary burdens
“of its subjects. For the attainment of this object, the material appliances
“we intend to promote, by means of additional revenue, are cheap railroads
“and extended irrigation works. We are conscious of the reproach we
“should justly incur if, after such a declaration as I have now made, the
“prosecution of these necessary works were commenced, suspended, or relin-
“quished, according to the increased or relaxed pressure of annual cir-
“cumstance, or the intermittent activity of spasmodic effort. We, therefore,
“propose to entrust, in the first instance, to the Local Governments the duty of
“framing a sufficient and carefully considered scheme of local railroad and irri-
“gation works. We are prepared to provide them with the means whereby they
“may from year to year work systematically forwards and upwards to the com-
“pletion of such a scheme. The funds locally raised for this purpose will be
“locally applied. But Provincial Governments will have to meet the cost of
“provincial famines out of provincial funds to the fullest extent those funds can
“bear. They will find that thriftless expenditure in one year may involve the
“risk of diminished allotments in subsequent years; and I cannot doubt that the
“unavoidable recognition of this fact will make them wisely eager to spend the
“requisite proportion of their annual income upon well-planned and carefully
“estimated railway and irrigation works, which will be their best insurance
“against the losses of famine, and the postponement of all administrative progress
“which famine generally entails. It will be the special duty of the Public
“Works Department of this Government to keep those objects constantly in view
“of the Local Governments, and to assist them, no less constantly, in their endea-
“vours to give a rational preference to really useful and remunerative works,
“over those more captivating, but less compensating, subjects of expenditure
“which, in all comparatively small communities, so powerfully appeal to pro-
“vincial pride, professional proclivities, or popular pleasure.”

3. It now becomes my duty to invite my colleagues in charge of the two Departments on which will mainly devolve the task of giving effect to the policy thus sketched out, (that is to say, the Public Works and Financial Departments,) to consider, and propose, the further measures requisite for accomplishing the object of it. Considerable progress has indeed been already made in this direction. The orders that will shortly issue on the report of the Committee assembled last autumn at Simla, and the supplementary report more recently received, will do much to facilitate the operations of the Local Governments; and to place their relations with the Government of India on the footing that is now requisite.

4. But, while requesting the co-operation of my colleagues in this important task, I feel that I should be imperfectly performing my own duty if I did not endeavour, to the best of my ability, to lay down the lines on which the action of our Government should proceed in the prosecution of the great object which, for many months past, has been one of the chief causes of our solicitude.

5. The sole justification for the increased taxation which has just been imposed upon the people of India for the purpose of ensuring this Empire against the worst calamities of future famine, so far as such an insurance can now be practically provided, is the pledge we have given that a sum not less than a million and a half sterling, which exceeds the amount of the additional contributions obtained from the people for this purpose, shall be annually applied to it. We have explained to the people of this country that the additional revenue raised by the new taxes is required, not for the luxuries, but the necessities, of the State; not for general purposes, but for the construction of a particular class of Public Works; and we have pledged ourselves not to spend one rupee of the special resources, thus created, upon works of a different character; while we exercise the most strict economy in all other branches of our expenditure, so that no greater burdens shall be thrown on the country than are absolutely required by the necessities of the case.

6. The pledges which my Financial Colleague was authorised to give, on behalf of the Government, were explicit and emphatic as regards these points. It was, however, impossible to explain in detail to the public the precise character of those administrative guarantees which the Government of India then bound itself to provide for the faithful redemption of the above-mentioned pledges.

7. Owing to this impossibility, the manner in which the proceeds of the new taxation are to be applied to the reduction of debt is the only 'part' of our financial programme as to which any mistrust of our sincerity has been indicated on the part of the community. For this reason, it is all the more binding on the honor of the Government to redeem to the uttermost, without evasion or delay, those pledges, for the adequate redemption of which the people of India have, and can have, no other guarantee than the good faith of their rulers.

8. Now, the engagements which the Government of India has bound itself to fulfil, are the following:—

1st.—To apply funds from the surplus revenues at the rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ million sterling per annum, in such a manner as to create what shall, in fact, be an insurance fund, by which future expenditure for famine relief can be provided for without adding to the permanent burdens on the revenues.

2nd.—To bring about this result, either by the direct discharge of debt in times of prosperity, or by investments of surplus revenue in Productive Public Works, under conditions that shall ensure their being really remunerative, and that they shall at the same time supply to the country the best material protection against famine.

3rd.—To comply with these conditions by carrying out in all the provinces of India, as speedily as our financial position and other economical considerations will admit, all approved extensions of irrigation, and a complete system of cheap railroads, primarily and specially adapted to a slow goods traffic.

4th.—To secure to the utmost the financial basis of this undertaking, by assigning to, and concentrating upon, the Local Governments the financial responsibility and administrative powers necessary for the designing, commencement, completion, and maintenance, within their respective provinces, of such a system of works as shall fulfil the requirements of the case for each of them.

5th.—To arrive at this result by giving to these Local Governments the maximum of pecuniary interest and profit in the cheap construction and successful management of all provincial public works; by reducing to a minimum interference on the part of the Government of India in the administration of such works; and by not permitting such interference to extend beyond what is necessary to ensure regularity and harmony of action, or protection to the general financial interests of the State.

9. To carry out adequately the engagements thus publicly contracted, immediate, consistent, and persistent adherence to certain lines of conduct, on the part of the Central Government, is absolutely necessary.

10. In the first place, the great and dominant condition which must necessarily govern our action, determine every direction, and influence every detail, in the prosecution of a policy on the success of which the character and efficiency of our government will henceforth be properly held to depend, is decentralisa-

tion of the administration, and consequent reduction of the central establishments. These conditions apply more or less to all departments of the Supreme Government; but, from the nature of the case, it is in the Public Works Department that they will chiefly operate, and that the loyal and intelligent recognition of them will have the amplest and most beneficent results. I need not, however, now dwell further on the paramount importance of the efficient application of these conditions to all departments of the Supreme Government, because it has already been decided in Council to constitute and appoint a Committee for the purpose of working out in detail recommendations to be submitted to the Governor General in Council for the reduction of all the central establishments in just proportion to the diminution in the administrative work of each department, relatively one to the other, which may be reasonably anticipated from the practical operation of the decentralisation policy now adopted and proclaimed.

11. In the next place, inasmuch as it is upon the Local Governments that the responsibility has been placed for the provision, maintenance, and management of local protective works, it is with the Local Governments, and not with the Government of India, that the initiative must now rest, as regards the recommendation and elaboration of schemes for giving effect to this policy.

12. Further, it must be distinctly understood, and constantly borne in mind, that as the improvement of the means of communication throughout the country is without doubt one of the most certain means of giving protection from famine, the rapid and cheap construction of provincial railroads, specially constructed for a slow goods traffic, is an object to which all the financial resources of the Government of India, available for this class of works, aided by those of the Local Governments, must now, and for many years to come, be primarily, if not almost exclusively, directed. The desired economy should be sought for by rigorously excluding from our present consideration all proposals that will sensibly add to the first cost of construction, whether for works or carriages, anything not essential for meeting the main end in view,—a local goods traffic. It will certainly be better to pay somewhat more, after the lines become remunerative, for additions then found desirable, than to delay the early general extension of railways, in order to supply what, in some sense at least, are luxuries.

13. It is also now essential that the Government of India in the Public Works Department should seriously re-consider its action in respect to lines passing through Native States; and that it should, without loss of time, take such steps as may be possible to secure its financial position in regard to those lines; so that while the provision of such improved means of communication in the territories of our Native feudatories is encouraged as far as possible, they shall not become causes of delay in the extension of railways through British provinces, the revenues of which have till now almost exclusively supplied the means of carrying out the lines which pass through Native States.

14. In every case of a line passing through Native territory, vigilant foresight and re-doubled care will be required from the Public Works Department to provide financial guarantees sufficient to replace that responsibility for results which is guarded, in the case of provincial lines, by the liability of provincial revenues to make good all deficiencies in the estimated profits on expenditure. If this condition of our present and future action be not carefully observed in the Public Works Department, the Government of India may be exposed to a great scandal.

15. Caution is also needed on the part of the Public Works Department in respect to outlay, both as regards capital outlay and working expenditure, on Guaranteed Railways, more especially on those of which the receipts do not cover the guaranteed rate of interest.

16. In amplification of these general principles, there are some observations on the manner of applying them which I desire to add.

It will henceforth be necessary to exercise great caution when devising railroad projects, or ordering surveys on behalf of railroad projects, which are not essential to the purpose I have indicated; and which would, therefore, involve the diversion of necessarily limited funds to objects other than those

to which all the available financial resources of the Government of India must, for many years to come, be devoted. Any preliminary expenditure that will not lead to the eventual execution of some useful work, or tend to reduce the risk of error in the preparation of projects for actual execution, will be wasteful, and should not be permitted.

17. Next, to ensure the rapid and general extension of railways, it is essential that they should be cheap, and designed as simply and economically as may be consistent with the practical demands of a slow goods traffic, while proper attention is given to permanence in the construction of the principal works. From this point of view some re-consideration of existing rules (relating to the preparation and sanction of projects) may be requisite, so as to give reasonable facilities for the gradual execution of railway works. It is certainly not expedient to force prematurely the provision of conveniences, though in themselves desirable, which will operate as causes of expense, and which might be postponed without sacrifice of substantial efficiency. The early opening of the lines in a manner that will admit of a properly economical slow traffic of goods is the object to be aimed at, rather than the complete provision of all those appliances which the profuse expenditure on our Guaranteed Railways has in their case supplied; and which, through them, have come to be looked upon as necessities. Those who find in the absence of such luxuries a just cause of complaint should be reminded that all Indian Railways are provided at the cost of the Indian tax-payer, and that the well-being of the country at large must receive attention before merely personal comfort.

18. Speaking of the lines of railway we now have to provide, as a whole, it may certainly be said that the traffic upon them will be light, and that the financial obligations to construct them at the smallest possible cost are paramount. In respect to these lines I regard the question of gauge as no longer open. Our experience is already sufficient to prove that narrow-gauge lines admit of considerable economy in first construction; and that they are fully capable of carrying any traffic likely to be brought upon them, as cheaply at least as a similar traffic could be carried on any railway. The Government of India having some years ago decided that the narrow gauge should be adopted for such lines as those to which I am now referring, much progress having been already made in their prosecution, and no reason existing for going back from the original decision, I hold it to be finally settled that this system of construction shall be exclusively adopted in future, so far as regards the class of railways here under consideration.

19. That there may be lines of communication on which the construction of railways will hereafter be desirable on strategic and military grounds, I am ready to recognise. Were they commenced, however, to-morrow and carried out, under high pressure, regardless of expenditure, they could not be completed in time to render them available for military purposes for the next three or four years. It is not upon the commencement of long and costly strategic lines of rail, that the resources available for increasing the strength and efficiency of our military power at India, can, at the present time, be most advantageously laid out. Nor, so far as I am able to judge, is the Government of India pledged by public engagements, or required on behalf of any urgent interests, to commence and carry out any such lines with all possible expedition. Still less, is there any reason, which I can recognise, for giving to the construction of such lines precedence in the present distribution of our annual expenditure upon Public Works. On the other hand, the Government of India is most distinctly, publicly, and emphatically bound to lose no time in commencing, and completing, within the limits of its actual means, the construction of provincial lines of railroad for slow goods traffic on the cheapest possible system. Until the projects necessary for the fulfilment of this engagement have been completely and satisfactorily carried out, no other new projects can be entertained, or discussed, unless the plea of superior urgency is first established.

20. Of course, due provision must be made for the early completion of lines of this character which are now in progress; though the present expenditure upon them should be limited as closely as possible. While all is done that is really necessary to meet the objects for which they were primarily

undertaken, it should be borne in mind that they were not designed as lines of commercial traffic; and that the supply of the conveniences required for such a traffic should rather follow, than precede, its development.

21. Whenever we are called upon to consider, as a practical and pressing question, the immediate construction of strategic lines of railroad not yet commenced, I shall be ready to receive and discuss, without prejudice, all arguments in favor of adopting for such lines, upon military grounds, the broad-gauge system. But no such projects are now before us; nor does it seem probable that they can be brought before us in any practical shape for some years to come.

22. For these reasons, I am satisfied that the Government of India, in the prosecution of the objects it is pledged to carry out, should conform its action to the strictest conditions of promptitude, combined with economy; and should watch carefully against the misdirection, either of the ingenuity of its officers, or the resources of the State, to the survey of lines of railroad which have no connection with the attainment of these objects, and are likely to lead to no present useful results.

23. With reference to the Guaranteed Railways, which serve as the great arteries of commerce through the country, it should be our object to see that all really needful supplementary works or rolling-stock are provided to meet the growth of the traffic. Beyond this, however, any expenditure that cannot be justified on the general principles laid down in the earlier part of this Minute, for the extension of railways, should be jealously challenged. The mere fact that such expenditure may probably be sufficiently covered by the expected return, will not justify the construction of costly lines, if thereby the completion of a greater length of cheaper lines is prevented. It is not possible to lay down any positive rule on such a subject; but the fact should not be lost sight of, that expenditure on Guaranteed Railways is, in truth, hardly different, in its financial effect on the ways and means of the Government, from expenditure on lines directly carried out by the State; and that the expansion of the former will necessarily cause the contraction of the latter.

24. In the presence of the vast area to which no sort of provision of railway transport has yet been given, it will further be extremely doubtful whether any countenance should be given to carrying out supplementary through lines of communication, as distinguished from those cheap local lines, the immediate provision of which I regard as so important. Without going so far as to reject the idea of some such lines being hereafter expedient, I consider that they should be closely examined if proposed; and that enquiry should be made whether the desired relief of the traffic may not be better provided by means of judiciously designed local lines.

25. The principle that justifies such a course of action is obvious. It is that, by closely limiting the first outlay, the largest possible extension of railways will be obtained in the shortest possible time. By doubling the lines, should the traffic anywhere ultimately require it, or by re-laying them on the broad gauge, should such a course be ever proved essential to carry the trade of the country, all needful relief can be given in the future; with this very great advantage, that the increased outlay will, in all cases, follow the growth of the Revenue, and not precede it. The minimum of financial risk will be incurred, while the maximum of practical advantage is secured.

26. To give full effect to the conclusions thus indicated, the early attention of the Financial and Public Works Departments should, as I have already suggested, be given to the matters that properly fall within their respective branches of business; acting however in concert, so far as may be necessary for the purpose of, framing instructions to all authorities concerned.

27. The Financial Department may usefully call the attention of all the other departments of the Government of India, and of all the Local Governments, to the paramount importance of giving effect to the policy recently adopted in relation to the protection of the country from the effects of famine. It should reiterate, in clear and emphatic terms, to the authorities concerned, both imperial and local, the cautions already generally stated in the declarations of the Government of India, as regards their several responsibilities; whether in

co-operating for the suggestion and practical application of the requisite measures to be taken, or in guarding the many important financial interests directly or indirectly involved in all proposals for expenditure, or sanction.

28. Increased attention is also required in the Financial Department to the financial results of all Productive Public Works; and that Department should now, in communication with the Public Works Department, consider what steps ought to be taken to secure a full review of the results of all such works, year by year, in a complete and comprehensive shape, such as would be suitable for presentation to Parliament.

29. The consideration of all administrative details in relation to their cost, and a comparison of such cost on various works of like general character, would properly fall within the province of the Public Works Department. On the other hand, a general review of the financial results as a whole, whether in relation to the original cost of the works, the liabilities they involve in the shape of interest charges or otherwise, their aggregate effects in increasing the public revenues or expenditure, or other analogous considerations, would be dealt with in the Financial Department.

30. The extreme importance of constantly keeping in view the actual results of the great financial operations involved in the prosecution of Public Works in India, whether under guarantee of interest or by the direct expenditure of money by the State, cannot be overrated. It is only by the consideration and comparison of such results that proper economy can be secured, and financial trouble avoided. It will almost invariably be found that it is to the want of attention to this point that embarrassments arise from excess of expenditure over estimates, or from the unthrifty management of works in operation.

31. In such returns promptitude and regularity are more to be sought for, than over-refinement in calculation, which is often of no real value for practical purposes.

32. My attention has been drawn, in relation to this matter, to a despatch from the Secretary of State (Railway No. 119, dated 25th November 1875), in which he gives instructions for the revision of the railway traffic returns, for the purpose to which I have referred. The subject is one which should be reconsidered in connection with the steps now to be taken; and a joint responsibility should be held to attach to the Financial and Public Works Departments for securing the regular and punctual preparation of whatever returns of this class are eventually held to be requisite.

33. It would fall to the Public Works Department, in dealing with its share of the duties now placed upon it, to point out to the Local Governments the increased necessity which now exists for greater attention on their part, than has heretofore been given, to the requirements of their provinces as a whole; and to remind them of the fresh responsibilities now thrown upon them; at the same time requiring them, in sending up proposals on behalf of Productive Public Works which require the sanction of the Supreme Government, or the provision of funds outside of the ordinary grants from the Revenues of the year, to regard such proposals as parts of a general and connected scheme for satisfying as expeditiously, and as economically, as may be practically possible, the pressing wants of their provinces within the limits of their financial powers.

34. It will further be apparent that the obligations now publicly undertaken by the Government of India as regards, on the one hand, expedition, and, on the other hand, economy, in the construction of useful local works, demand from the Public Works Department the severest restraint upon superfluous expenditure in every branch of its administration; and the most careful, intelligent, and well-considered selection of the works recommended to the sanction of the Governor General in Council for the purpose of supplying to the country at large the best means that can be devised for giving it protection from the destructive effects of Famine.

APPENDIX G.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL STATISTICS, 1876-77.

Statistics,
1876-77.

The following table contains some interesting and important comparisons :—

	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.
Deficit of recorded Revenue compared with whole recorded Expenditure	£ 3,539,374	£ 2,601,684	£ 5,992,002
Invested in Productive Public Works	4,249,571	4,270,629	3,800,284
Recorded Revenue compared with the recorded Expenditure excluding Expenditure on Productive Public Works—			
Surplus	319,197	1,668,945	...
Deficit	...	...	...
Net Public Debt incurred	8,398,168	4,169,522	2,182,778
Net Public Debt incurred, including Capital transactions with Guaranteed Railway and other Companies and Native States, &c.	7,112,200	2,678,851	4,750,000
Value of commodities exported excluding Gold and Silver	56,559,000	58,001,000	3,307,000
Value of commodities imported excluding Gold and Silver	36,222,000	38,887,000	61,014,000
Excess of Exports over Imports excluding Gold and Silver	20,137,000	19,201,000	37,128,000
Net imports of Gold	1,874,000	1,545,000	297,000
Net imports of Silver	1,642,000	1,555,000	7,190,000
Total net imports of Gold and Silver	6,516,000	3,100,000	7,490,000
Excess of Exports over Imports including Gold and Silver	13,621,000	16,101,000	16,180,000
Grand total value of Imports and Exports of all kinds	102,318,000	101,180,000	113,908,000
Secretary of State's Bills sold (Rupees) Rs.	11,74,37,000	13,75,00,000	11,85,70,000
Sterling equivalent received	£ 10,811,600	12,390,000	12,496,000
Silver coined at the Indian Mints	4,807,000	2,550,000	6,271,000
Gold coined in Germany	...	12,776,000	2,873,000
Silver coined in Germany	...	6,450,000	9,667,000
Maximum price of an oz. troy standard silver in London	59½d. 22nd Apr.	57½d. 20th Apr.	58½d. 18th Jan.
Minimum price of an oz. troy standard silver in London	57d. 9th Mar.	52½d. 22nd Mar.	47d. 7th July
Maximum price of a sovereign in Calcutta Rs.	10 14 0	11 12 0	13 5th Feb.
Minimum price of a sovereign in Calcutta	10 9 0	11	11Rs. 3d. 6th Feb.
Average exchange upon Secretary of State's Bills sold per rupee	1s. 10½d.	1s. 9 6¼d.	1s. 8½d.
Fixed rate of exchange for the adjustment of transactions between the Indian and Imperial Treasuries	1s. 10d.	1s. 10¼d.	1s. 9½d.
Maximum rate of discount on loans on demand at the Bank of Bengal, Calcutta	11 11th Apr.	9 (May)	11 (Apr.)
Minimum ditto	3½ 3rd July to 1st Nov.	1 Nov. to 1st Dec.	5 (Aug. and Sep.)
Maximum rate of discount at the Bank of England	6 (Dec.)	4 (Dec. and Jan.)	2 (throughout the year)
Minimum ditto	2½ 1st July	2 (Aug.)	
Maximum money balances of three Presidency Banks	6,927,800 (July)	7,041,800 (July)	6,382,700 (July)
Minimum ditto	4,359,200 (May)	4,762,300 (May)	4,132,500 (Oct.)
Maximum price in Calcutta of Government Four per cent. Rupee Securities	101½ (15th July)	102½ (1st June)	102½ (25th July)
Minimum ditto	101½ (5th Mar.)	99 (1st Mar.)	96½ (1st Jan.)
Maximum amount outstanding on London Register of Rupee Securities enforced for interest drafts	11,214,617 (Nov.)	14,467,861 (Oct.)	14,125,982 (April)
Minimum ditto	13,098,988 (May)	14,111,141 (April)	12,655,322 (Dec.)
Maximum price in London of such securities (in Gold)	98	93½ (5th Apr.)	92 (15th Dec.)
Minimum ditto	93	82 (1st Mar.)	77 (1st July)
Maximum price in London of Secretary of State's Four per cent. Sterling bonds	104½ (Feb.)	106½ (8th Aug.)	104½ (2nd Feb.)
Minimum ditto	100½ (Apr.)	102½ (1st June)	101 (25th Oct.)
Maximum Government Paper Currency outstanding	11,327,607 (7th Feb.)	12,161,224 (2nd Oct.)	12,551,185 (7th Feb.)
Minimum ditto	9,221,438 (5th Apr.)	10,668,628 (5th May)	10,532,291 (15th May)
Number of Money Order Offices	205	301	306
Number of Money Orders Issued	242,001	231,007	235,769
Amount of Money Orders Issued	1,016,746	912,662	968,467
Average amount of each order	Rs. 42 0 3	39 5 7	41 1 3
Number of Savings Banks	326	332	343
Number of Depositors in Savings Banks	67,316	73,642	80,003
Amount deposited in Savings Banks	1,750,326	1,900,060	1,941,896
Average of each Deposit	Rs. 260	259	243
Net addition to Deposits	9,936	84,021	40,741

s. The Value of the Trade of 1876-77 is the largest ever yet recorded, if the years of the American war 1863 to 1866 are excluded. The total Imports amounted to £48,864,086, and the total Exports to £65,043,789, both including treasure and Government stores.

The increase of the Import of treasure was very large, the amount having been more than double the average of the preceding 4 years.

EXPORT OF INDIA
TO THE WORLD.

The value of the Imports of merchandise, though somewhat less than in 1875-76, shows a fair increase over the average of the last 4 years, which, in combination with the continued increase of the Exports, is a satisfactory indication of the growing prosperity of the country.

The rapid change in the relative values of gold and silver which culminated in July 1876 is illustrated by many entries in the Table in the preceding page.

In the following table the statistics of the exports of the principal Indian staples are arranged in order of their value in 1876-77. *Opium* has continued in steady demand, and now stands first in the list, closely followed by *Cotton*, which, however, it is observed with regret, has declined in value and quantity. *Rice* has changed places again with *Seeds*. *Jute*, *Hides* and *Skins* and *Indigo* form the next group, each member of which retains its relative place. The growing proportion of manufactured *Cotton*, *Jute* and *Hides* is interesting and encouraging. *Tea* made a stride forward; and *Wheat* more than doubled in value. *Silk* and *Sugar* also sprang up again under the stimulus of higher prices:—

No.

1	OPIMUM	{ Quantity Chests	94,746	88,350	96,870
		{ Value £	11,956,972	11,148,426	12,404,748
		Average declared value per chest; in rupees	Rs. 1,262	1,273	1,281
2	COTTON—				
	Raw	{ Quantity cwt.	5,000,086	5,000,788	4,557,914
		{ Value £	15,257,342	13,278,964	21,746,181
		Average declared value of a lb. (Pence, at the average exchange	As. 3/11	As. 3/9	As. 3/8
			5/40	5/13	4/7
	Twist and Yarn	{ Quantity lbs.	2,834,725	6,228,511	7,926,710
		{ Value £	147,562	266,951	367,303
		Average declared value per lb	As. 8/4	As. 6/10	As. 7/5
		Other manufactures—Value	£ 361,812	396,472	415,079
		Average declared value in annas; per yard			
		{ Grey or unbleached annas	...	As. 2/6	As. 2/6
		{ Colored, printed or dyed	...	As. 4/9	As. 5/3
		Percentage of manufactures on whole value exported	1/89	4/44	5/0
3	RICE AND PADDY	{ Quantity Cwts.	17,392,938	20,416,032	19,914,332
		{ Value £	1,765,334	5,311,094	5,815,221
		Average declared value of husked rice per cwt. ...			
		{ Rupees	2 11 10	2 10 8	2 13 7
		{ Shillings, at average exchange	5/07	4/81	4/86
4	SEEDS	{ Quantity Cwts.	6,074,750	10,506,822	9,582,865
		{ Value £	3,235,950	5,461,982	5,319,121
		Average declared value of linseed per cwt. ...			
		{ Rupees	5 0 0	5 4 6	5 5 11
		{ Shillings, at average exchange	9/27	9/52	9/17
5	JUTE	{ Raw and manufactured (value)	3,485,522	3,294,521	3,366,124
		Average declared value of a cwt.			
		{ Rupees	5 14	5 13 1	14 7
		{ Shillings, at average exchange	10/94	9/72	9/94
		raw jute			
		Percentage of manufactures on whole value exported	0/8	1/48	2/14
6	HIDES AND SKINS	{ Quantity Nos.	18,162,851	19,433,332	19,792,877
		{ Value £	2,677,767	2,913,575	2,998,681
		Percentage of dressed or manufactured to whole value	3/25	4/51	6/47
	INDIGO	{ Quantity Cwts.	81,466	110,392	100,384
		{ Value £	2,576,302	2,875,062	2,662,785
		Average declared value per cwt. { sterling at average exchange	316 8 10	260 7 0	295 2 7
			29/27	23/48	25/19
	TEA	{ Quantity lbs.	21,137,087	24,361,899	27,784,124
		{ Value £	1,937,429	2,166,417	2,607,425
		Average declared value per lb. { Annas	As. 14/8	As. 14/8	As. 15/0
		{ Shillings, at average exchange	1/70	1/60	1/60

No.	EXPORT.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.
9	WHEAT	Quantity ... Cwts. 1,062,076	2,496,185	5,583,336
	Value ... £ 490,435	901,026	1,956,332	
	Average declared value per cwt. (Rupees) 4 9 5	3 9 8	3 8 0	
	value per cwt. (Shillings, at average exchange) 8 50	6 51	5 98	
10	COFFEE	Quantity ... Cwts. 311,831	371,986	302,489
	Value ... £ 1,305,334	1,627,027	1,345,822	
	Average declared value per cwt. (Rupees) 41 13 9	43 11 10	44 7 10	
	value per cwt. (Shillings, at average exchange) 77 51	78 88	75 97	
11	WOOL	Raw and manufactures, value ... £ 1,159,086	1,295,193	1,293,490
	Average declared value of raw wool per lb. (Annas) As. 7/2	As. 5/9	As. 7/2	
	value of raw wool per lb. (Pence, at average exchange) 9 90	9 95	9 22	
12	SILK	Raw and manufactures, value ... £ 998,450	656,728	1,000,566
	Average declared value of raw silk per lb. (Rupees) 4 10 1	3 2 9	5 6 9	
	value of raw silk per lb. (Shillings, at average exchange) 8 57	5 72	9 25	
13	SUGAR	Value ... £ 319,238	253,037	925,196
14	LAC	Value ... £ 254,011	755,747	530,076
15	SALT-PETRE	Quantity ... Cwt. 553,330	415,080	466,218
	Value ... £ 501,468	318,949	381,706	
	Average declared value per cwt. (Rupees) 9 1 0	8 6 7	8 3 0	
	value per cwt. (Shillings, at average exchange) 16 78	15 16	13 96	
16	TEAK WOOD	Quantity ... Cubic tons 42,868	40,612	45,108
	Value ... £ 328,561	440,618	332,764	
	Average declared value per cubic ton (Rupees) 76 11 5	72 11 0	73 12 4	
	value per cubic ton (sterling at average rate) £ 7 00	6 83	6 29	

A similar comparison of imports follows. Here *Cotton Goods* tower altogether ahead of any other items. They show some little decrease, though as much as might have been expected to result from the falling prices. *Metals* are increasing quickly. No other articles require particular remarks :

COTTON—

Twist and Yarn	Quantity ... lbs.	37,097,260	31,927,340	33,270,208
	Value ... £	3,157,780	2,794,769	2,733,513
	Average declared value per lb. (annas) ..	14 00	13 14	13 14
	value per lb. (pence at average exchange) ..	1s. 6 93d	1s. 4 83d	1s. 4 83d
Other manufactures	Value ... £	16,263,560	16,463,875	16,008,532
TOTAL COTTON GOODS	Value £	19,421,340	19,258,644	18,742,067

Re-exports—

Cotton (Foreign Merchandise)—

Twist and Yarn	Quantity ... lbs.	781,220	792,668	839,539
	Value ... £	56,249	57,424	58,423
Other manufactures	Value ... £	1,061,727	984,105	1,064,392
Total Re-exports	Value £	1,117,976	1,041,529	1,122,815
TOTAL COTTON GOODS.—Net Imports	Value £	18,303,364	18,217,115	17,619,252

METALS	Value £	2,607,122	3,308,522	3,721,007
LIQUORS	Value £	1,636,568	1,702,197	1,585,345
RAILWAY PLANT AND ROLLING-STOCK	Value £	780,867	1,079,105	1,184,145
SILK, Raw and Manufactured	Value £	1,583,105	1,401,235	1,037,957
MACHINERY AND MILL-WORK	Value £	1,185,943	1,406,870	963,504
COAL (excluding coke and patent fuel)	Quantity ... tons	360,252	388,480	523,384
	Value ... £	685,720	647,562	918,300
	Average declared value per ton in Rupees	18 87	17 20	17 77
	Ditto in shillings at average exchange	34 94	31 01	30 84
WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES	Value £	557,585	1,118,086	911,890
PROVISIONS	Value £	363,727	717,013	664,928
APPAREL	Value £	620,456	633,869	542,860
SPICES	Value £	179,126	395,988	432,991
SALT	Quantity ... tons	277,085	365,252	298,776
	Value ... £	755,771	600,934	430,890
	Average declared value per ton in Rupees	27 28	16 45	14 42
	Ditto in shillings at average exchange	50 51	29 66	24 62
SUGAR	Value £	516,564	895,929	403,607

Statistics.
1876-77.

The following Table illustrates the course of the values of Gold and Silver relatively to each other and to other commodities since March 1873, when the previously existing equilibrium below the two metals was first seriously disturbed:—

Values of certain typical Commodities in the month of December compared with their values in March 1873. (Values of March 1873 = 100).

IN LONDON.—(Prices quoted from the LONDON ECONOMIST.)	MEASURED IN GOLD.					MEASURED IN SILVER.*				
	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.
Scotch Pig Iron (warrants)	91	68	51	49	43	95	71	58	51	48
Coals, Hetton, Wallsend (London)	91	83	75	57	55	97	91	79	59	61
Copper, Chili Bars	93	93	92	85	71	96	97	98	99	82
Straits Tin	79	65	56	52	45	82	67	60	54	50
Wheat	112	81	83	91	91	115	84	88	96	104
Flour, town-made	111	82	90	82	78	114	85	96	86	109
Beef, inferior	125	110	128	98	85	129	115	136	102	94
Cotton, No. 40, Mule Twist	95	83	86	80	71	97	88	96	84	78
Wool, Southdown Hogs	96	89	85	80	76	99	93	91	85	84
Sugar, Foreign Messovada	92	87	77	113	74	95	91	82	119	82
Coffee	124	97	105	101	98	128	101	111	106	109
Pepper	106	95	78	69	63	109	100	83	73	70
Saltpetre	86	80	83	87	98	86	82	88	92	109
Gold	...	...	...	...	...	103	104	106	105	111
Silver	97	96	94	95	90	...	...	...	...	...

(IN CALCUTTA.—Prices quoted from the CALCUTTA PRICE CURRENT.)

Grey Shirtings (8½ lbs.)	93	84	84	78	73
Mule Twist, white, good, No. 40	96	91	87	87	75
" " Turkey red, No. 40-42	115	101	91	85	85
" " Orange, Nos. 40-60	107	93	87	90	83
Copper, Sheet-iron	102	100	102	93	83
Iron, flat, bolt, bar and square	115	89	78	68	60
Spelter, hard	111	118	118	143	130
Hides, buffalo, slaughtered	92	88	75	104	75
Indigo, good	110	Nil.	90	110	86
Jute, picked	114	137	125	150	147
Lac-dye, fine	87	60	55	69	58
Shell Lac, fine orange	129	183	119	68	49
Linseed, fine bold clean	111	110	92	102	106
Rice, Ballan.	165	153	135	159	168
Silk, raw, Cossimbazar	80	58	40	98	80
Sugar, Benares	94	87	87	88	Nil.
Tea, Good Souchong	114	123	104	123	100
Wheat, Doodiah	115	96	78	96	104
Gold	102	100	102	103	105

MONETISATION
SILVER IN
UNITED STATES.

The most important event of the year bearing upon the value of silver is the remonetisation of that metal by the Legislature of the United States of America by an Act which was passed on the 28th February 1878, in spite of the President's veto, by a majority of two-thirds of the House of Representatives and the Senate respectively.

The text of the Act cannot reach India for some time; but the following is the Bill which, it is understood, was accepted by the Senate: it has been ascertained that the Act does not differ from it in essential particulars:—

An Act to authorize the free coinage of the standard silver dollar and to restore its legal-tender character.

Be it enacted, Sec.—That there shall be coined, at the several mints of the United States, silver dollars of the weight of four hundred-and-twelve-and-a-half grains troy of standard silver, as provided in the Act of January 18th, 1837, on which shall be the devices and superscriptions provided by said Act, which coins, together with all silver dollars heretofore coined by the United States, of like weight and fineness, shall be a legal tender, at their nominal value, for all debts and dues, public and private, except when otherwise provided by contract; (and the Secretary of the Treasury is authorised and directed, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to purchase from time to time silver bullion, at the market price thereof, not less than \$2,000,000 per month, nor more than \$4,000,000 per month, and cause the same to be coined into such dollars, and any gain or seigniorage arising from this coinage shall be accounted for and paid into the Treasury as provided under existing laws relative to the subsidiary coinage; provided that the amount of money at any one time invested in such silver bullion, exclusive of such resulting coin, shall not exceed \$5,000,000).

* The values measured in silver in London have been calculated from the values in gold on the basis of the price of standard silver in London.

Section 2.—All Acts and parts of Acts inconsistent with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed.

The proceedings of the Latin Union also may conveniently be recounted here. In 1873 the Belgian Government obtained from their Legislature authority to suspend or limit the coinage of 5-franc pieces. From 1874 the same principle was adopted by the States of the Latin Union, and, at the yearly meetings of their respective delegates, the limitation of the silver coinage was fixed as follows:—

Statistics,
1877-78.

PROCEEDINGS OF
LATIN UNION.

	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.
	£	£	£	£
France	2,400,000	3,000,000	2,160,000	1,080,000
Italy	2,400,000*	2,000,000	1,410,000	720,000
Belgium	480,000	600,000	432,000	216,000
Switzerland	320,000	400,000	288,000	144,000
Greece	...	...	480,000†	72,000
	5,600,000	6,000,000	4,800,000	2,232,000

* Inclusive of 480,000

† Inclusive of 144,000

At the meeting of the Conference which it was intended to hold in January 1877, the question of adopting a gold standard was to have been discussed; but the Conference was postponed to the end of the year, the several Powers forming the Union agreeing, meanwhile, to restrict the coinage of silver in 1877 to half the amounts authorised for 1876. The Conference was again deferred till February 1878, to fix the contingents of silver to be coined this year; but as a Conference will be necessary in October to consider whether the Union should be maintained in its present form, the delegates might decide on not meeting till then. Negotiations on the subject were going on at the end of January 1878. If the Latin Union be not denounced before the 1st January 1879, it can only be terminated at the end of another period of fifteen years. In 1875, the coinage of 5-franc pieces was, in Belgium, France and Italy, to the full extent permitted, while Switzerland refrained from issuing any. In 1877, France, Belgium and Switzerland did not coin any silver, but Italy coined to the full amount of her contingent. On 5th August 1876 a law was passed in France, authorising the President to keep the mints of France closed against the coinage of silver until January 1878; and in August 1876 he suspended entirely the coinage of silver, except for subsidiary purposes. In January 1878 M. Léon Say introduced into the French Senate a Bill to prolong the power of the Government to suspend the coinage of silver until the end of March 1879. After explanation, the Bill was carried without opposition. In December 1876 Belgium suspended the coinage of silver.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL STATISTICS 1877-78.

The following are the figures of the Trade of the ten months April to January 1877-78, compared with the corresponding figures during the two previous years:—

	1876-77.	1877-78.
	£	£
Value of commodities exported excluding gold and silver	46,300,370	48,265,519
Value of commodities imported excluding gold and silver	30,826,294	30,398,721
Excess exports	15,483,076	17,866,798
Net imports of silver	966,336	5,028,814
Net imports of gold	1,486,222	—410,253
Total net imports of gold and silver	2,452,558	5,218,581
GRAND TOTAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF ALL KINDS	83,120,811	91,355,711

Both imports and exports have increased largely, which indicates on the whole a prosperity which appears extraordinary when it is remembered that the Famine which has during this period afflicted the whole of Southern India is estimated to cost 9½ million sterling in all and 6½ million in 1877-78, and that Upper India lost almost the whole of its autumn harvest.

In the following table the statistics of the principal staples exported to Foreign Countries during the first ten months of the year are compared with the corresponding statistics of the two previous years. The cause of the decreased quantity of *Opium* exported, and of its increased average value, is the drought in Malwa. *Cotton, Raw*, shows again a large decrease, partly compensated by a small increase of *Cotton Manufactures*, as more mills come into work. The astonishing growth of the exports of *Seeds, Rice, Jute*, and *Wheat*, notwithstanding the pressure of the famine in Southern India, with consequent high prices, may perhaps be, to a great extent, attributed to the Turco-Russian War: Russian supplies having been interrupted, India has replaced them. The movement of these staples has doubtless produced the great traffic on the East Indian and Great Indian Peninsula Railways which has been already reviewed. *Tea* has done well, the average declared value being but little lower than last year. *Coffee*, too, has prospered. The only article besides *Cotton, Raw*, which shows a serious decrease is *Lac*, but this article is comparatively unimportant.

THE MONTHS, 1ST APRIL TO 31ST JANUARY

No.

EXPORTS

1	OPPIUM	Quantity ...	...	Chests	73,005	81,013	77,385
		Value ...	...	£	9,186,788	10,190,687	10,261,066
		Average value per chest	...	Rs.	1,256-13-3	1,285-5-0	1,325-1-2
2	COTTON, RAW	Quantity	...	Cwts.	4,205,871	3,561,477	2,585,377
		Value	...	£	11,476,387	8,968,914	6,949,554
		Average value per lb.	...	Rs.	0-3-9	0-3-7	0-3-10
	Manufactures						
	Twist and Yarn	Quantity	...	lb.	4,587,225	6,817,270	12,779,989
		Value	...	£	196,768	316,636	558,913
		Average value per lb.	...	Rs.	0-6-10	0-7-5	0-6-11
	Other manufactures	Value	...	£	326,201	375,860	392,895
	Total Cotton (Raw and Manufactured)		...		11,999,957	9,660,510	7,901,362
3	SEEDS	Quantity	...	Cwts.	8,514,379	8,559,184	11,239,493
		Value	...	£	4,114,518	4,688,529	6,758,930
		Average value per cwt.	...	Rs.	5-2-11	5-7-8	6-0-2
4	RICE AND PADDY	Quantity	...	Cwts.	13,045,994	11,658,224	10,151,382
		Value	...	£	3,549,719	3,397,814	4,005,110
		Average value per cwt.	...	Rs.	2-11-6	2-14-8	3-16-1
5	JUTE (Raw and Manufactured)	Value	...	£	2,639,630	2,895,432	3,679,332
6	HIDES AND SKINS	Quantity	...	No.	531,501	495,367	709,851
		Value	...	£	2,378,801	3,399,783	2,990,696
		Average value of each	...	Rs.	44-8-1	66-13-0	42-2-1
7	WHEAT	Quantity	...	Cwts.	2,155,626	4,839,290	6,206,060
		Value	...	£	775,554	1,673,400	2,740,304
		Average value per cwt.	...	Rs.	3-6-6	3-7-4	4-7-11
8	TEA	Quantity	...	lb.	21,254,915	25,186,248	31,906,610
		Value	...	£	1,899,961	2,361,799	2,770,735
		Average value per lb.	...	Rs.	0-14-4	0-15-0	0-14-8

TEN MONTHS, 1ST APRIL TO 31ST JANUARY

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No.

EXPORTS.

EXPORTS

			1876-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.
9	INDIGO	{ Quantity ... Value ... Average value per cwt.	Cwts. £ Rs.	78,004 2,037,990 261-4-3	83,443 2,450,385 293-10-9
10	WOOL (Raw and Manufactured) - Value		£	1,061,452	1,079,667
11	COFFEE	{ Quantity ... Value ... Average value per cwt.	Cwts. £ Rs.	164,092 662,275 40-3-5	168,552 722,544 42-13-11
12	SILK (Raw and Manufactured)		£	431,870	801,388
13	SUGAR		£	94,465	425,940
14	TEAK	{ Quantity ... Value ... Average value per ton	C. tons £ Rs.	48,776 356,332 73-0-11	35,771 263,504 73-10-8
15	SALTPETRE	{ Quantity ... Value ... Average value per cwt.	Cwts. £ Rs.	300,501 251,955 8-7-9	369,887 302,734 8-2-11
16	LAC		£	593,588	425,327

Next follow similar comparative statistics of imports. Here *Cotton Goods* show a large and important increase, though at some sacrifice of price. *Metals* also once more show an increase. *Liquors, Silk, Railway Plant, Coal, Provisions, Sugar* show more or less considerable growth. The Trade of India this year is certainly flourishing.

IMPORTS.

1	COTTON—						
	Twist and yarn	...	{ Quantity ... lbs. Value ... £ Average value per lb. Rs. Ditto in sterling average exchange	25,923,585 2,286,139 0 11 1	26,724,669 2,230,355 0 13 4 1s. 5d.	30,869,949 2,425,139 0 12 7 1s. 4½d.	
	Other manufactures	...	Value ... £	13,097,382	13,056,417	14,512,200	
	TOTAL COTTON GOODS			...	15,383,521	15,286,772	16,937,339
	Re-exported—						
	Twist and Yarn	...	{ Quantity ... lbs. Value ... £ Average value per lb. Rs.	701,646 50,656 0 11 7	614,051 43,119 0 11 3	736,160 49,811 0 10 10	
	Other manufactures of—	...	Value ... £	819,803	859,708	875,357	
	Total Re-exports	...	...	870,459	902,827	925,168
	TOTAL COTTON GOODS—Net Imports				14,513,062	14,383,845	16,012,171
2	METALS	...	...	2,532,541	2,892,837	3,008,203
3	LIQUORS	...	...	1,194,828	1,286,521	1,431,368
4	SILK, Raw and Manufactured	...	...	1,126,452	831,128	1,270,782
5	RAILWAY PLANT AND ROLLING-STOCK	...	...	931,228	1,013,812	1,227,075
6	WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES	...	...	855,008	823,119	849,434
7	COAL (Excluding Quantity Coke and Patent Fuel)—	{ Quantity ... Tons Value ... £ Average value per ton ... Rs.	...	263,887 431,877 16 5 10	318,345 644,818 18 8 2	469,413 765,183 16 4 9	
8	MACHINERY AND MILL-WORK	...	...	1,243,685	803,705	724,078
	PROVISIONS	...	...	557,021	535,493	714,623
10	SUGAR	...	...	618,830	349,755	657,043
11	APPAREL	...	...	548,600	480,712	491,178
	SPICES	...	...	315,656	367,875	390,653
13	SALT	{ Quantity ... Tons Value ... £ Average value per ton ... Rs.	...	302,894 505,026 16 10 9	255,504 363,679 14 3 9	217,202 324,623 14 10 9	

Statistics,
1877-78.

STICS.

The following Miscellaneous Statistics for 1877-78 are given in continuation of those presented in the Review of 1876-77:—

Maximum price of an oz. troy standard silver in London	...	55½ (8th October).
Minimum ditto ditto	...	53½ (21st June).
Maximum price of a sovereign in Calcutta Rs.	...	11-14 (5th September).
Minimum ditto ditto	...	11-1 (18th April).
Coined in gold by Germany	...	£6,104,000
Ditto in silver	...	£1,665,000
Average rate of exchange on Secretary of State's Bills	...	1s. 8 7/8d.
Maximum ditto ditto	...	1s. 9 7/8d. (18th April).
Minimum ditto ditto	...	1s. 8 5/8d. (23rd January).
Fixed rate of exchange for the adjustment of transactions between the Indian and Imperial Treasuries	...	1s. 9 1/8d.
Maximum rate of discount on loans on demand (Bank of Bengal, Calcutta)	...	12 (10th May).
Minimum ditto ditto	...	5 (July and January).
Maximum rate of discount, Bank of England	...	5 (October).
Minimum ditto ditto	...	2 (frequently).
Maximum yearly balance, Presidency Banks (January)	...	£7,575,400.
Minimum ditto ditto (April)	...	£3,672,200.
<i>Government of India Four Per cent. Rupee Securities.</i>		
Maximum price in Calcutta	...	Rs. A. 98 4 (27th June).
Minimum ditto	...	92 0 (8th September).
Price of loan of £2,499,700	...	6 7 (8th July).
Maximum price in London in gold (enforced)	...	84 8 (July).
Minimum ditto	...	80 12 (September).
Maximum enforced for payment of interest by draft in London on India	...	(8th March) £14,000,234
Minimum ditto ditto	...	(25th June) £13,051,744
Maximum price of Secretary of State's Sterling Four per cent. Bonds	...	104 1/4
Minimum ditto ditto	...	100 1/4
Number of Money Order Offices open	...	310
Number of Money Orders Issued	...	134,959
Amount of ditto	...	485,478
Average amount of each Order	...	Rs. 35-15-7
Number of Savings Banks	...	342
Number of Depositors in ditto	...	83,283
Amount deposited	...	£1,926,375
Average amount of each Deposit	...	Rs. 231
Net reduction of Deposits	...	£9,814
Maximum Government Paper Currency Outstanding	...	£15,757,790 (15th Jan.)
Minimum ditto ditto	...	£11,130,528 (30th Apl.)

The value of silver and the sterling exchanges have been remarkably steady throughout the year and have even manifested some recovery. The recent unprecedented inflation of the Government Paper Currency is connected no doubt with the great importations of silver during the year, and to the reaction upon the rather sudden cessation of the grain traffic with Madras in November last.

By order of the Government of India,

FORT WILLIAM,
FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT,
March 18th, 1878.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The 22nd March 1878.

No. 1980.—Ordered that the following Resolution be published for general information:—

READ again—

Financial Resolution No. 3556, dated 19th October 1877.

RESOLUTION.—In order to eliminate from the category of “Money in the Government Treasuries and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches” everything which is not actually available for immediate use as legal-tender in payment or on account, the Governor General in Council is pleased to pass the following orders.

2. All legal-tender copper coin, and all silver coin which is legal-tender only for fractions of a rupee, shall be received in the first instance—

if coined at the Calcutta Mint—by the Comptroller General, and

if coined at the Bombay Mint—by the Accountant General, Bombay, and shall be deposited in the Office of Issue of Paper Currency in Calcutta and Bombay respectively, where depôts of these coins shall be formed and supplied by the Mints from time to time upon the requisition of the Comptroller General. Sub-depôts shall be formed, in like manner, at all the other Offices of Issue of Paper Currency, and at such other treasuries as the Comptroller General may direct.

3. Legal-tender copper coin, and silver coin which is legal-tender for only fractions of a rupee, which may accumulate in any treasury or at any Presidency Bank or Branch of a Presidency Bank in excess of the current local demand for such coin, should, under the orders of the Comptroller General, be at once returned into store in the nearest depôt or sub-depôt.

4. No copper or silver coin in store in such depôts or sub-depôts shall be reckoned as money, or included in any return of money in the public treasuries or at credit of the Government.

5. Legal-tender copper or small silver coins, to meet current local demands, will be supplied to treasuries from the nearest depôt or sub-depôt; but indents should not be made for such coin in excess of what is necessary to meet current local demands.

6. As soon as legal-tender copper coin or small silver coin is issued from a depôt or sub-depôt, it will be reckoned and treated as money; and as soon as any such coin is received into such depôt, it will cease to be treated as money. The net revenue from the copper coinage in any year will be reckoned upon the excess of the issues from the depôts and sub-depôts over the receipts from the public, or the treasuries or banks under paragraph 3.

7. As soon as occasion offers, the contracts with the Presidency Banks should, with the concurrence of the Directors, be revised, so as to remove the distinction now made in respect to coin which is not legal-tender without limit of amount. These present orders will obviate the need of any such distinction.

No. 1981.—The services of Mr. D. M. Barbour, Officiating Accountant General, Bengal, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the 8th April 1878.

No. 1987.—Privilege leave for three months, beginning on the 25th March 1878, is granted to Mr. C. E. Chapman, B.C.S., Accountant General and Commissioner of the Department of Issue of Government Paper Currency, Bombay.

Mr. W. E. Gordon is appointed to officiate as Accountant General and Commissioner of the Department of Issue of Government Paper Currency, Bombay, during the absence of Mr. Chapman, or until further orders.

SEPARATE REVENUE—OPIMUM.

The 22nd March 1878.

No. 1988.—In exercise of the powers vested in him by Section 1 of the Opium Act, 1878, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the aforesaid Act shall come into force in the territories administered by the Governor of Bombay in Council, with effect from 1st April 1878.

C. BERNARD,

Add. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.—FORESTS.

Calcutta, the 22nd March 1878.

No. 395F.—The Governor-General in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr. E. F. Litchfield, Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests attached to the Forest Survey Branch, to officiate as an Assistant Conservator of Forests of the 3rd Grade, with effect from the 18th February 1878.

SEA CUSTOMS.

The 18th March 1878.

No. 43.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 6 of the Indian Tariff Act, 1875, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to exempt the goods hereinafter named from all import duties to which they are liable under the numbers of Schedule A of the said Act entered in column one of the following list :—

Number in Schedule A.	Names of Articles.	Number in Schedule A.	Names of Articles.
3	Brushes, all sorts.	21	Flax and Articles made of Flax.
4	Building and Engineering materials.	22	Fruits and Vegetables.
5	Cabinet-ware and Furniture.	26	Hemp and Articles made of Hemp.
6	Candles.	27	Hides and Skins.
7	Canes, Ratans, Articles made of Cane or Ratan, and Basket work.	28	Instruments and Apparatus, except musical.
8	Carriages and component parts thereof.	31	Leather and Articles made of Leather, including Boots, Shoes, Harness and Saddlery.
9	Chemical Products and Preparations.	34	Mats.
12	Coir and Articles made of Coir.	36	Military and other Uniforms and Accoutrements.
14	Cordage and Rope made of any Vegetable fibre.	37	Naval Stores.
16	Cotton, raw.	38	Oils.
	Cotton, Grey Piece-goods, viz. :—	39	Oil and Flour-cloth.
	T cloths under 18 reed, jeans, domestics, sheetings and drills, shown to the satisfaction of the Customs-Collector, whose decision shall be final, to be of the dimensions, weights, counts and qualities now generally known under those descriptions, and to contain no yarn of a higher number than 30s.	42	Paper, viz. :—Wall-paper.
	Cotton Twist :	44	Piece goods made of Jute.
	Mule, No. 32 and lower numbers.	45	Pipes and other implements used in Consumption of Tobacco.
	Water, No. 20 and lower numbers.	46	Pitch, Tar and Dammer.
		48	Railway Material
		50	Seeds.
		53	Soap.
		59	Toilet Requisites.

This Notification shall take effect on and after the 20th March 1878.

SALT.

The 18th March 1878.

No. 85.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 5 of the Inland Customs Act, 1875, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to remit the export duties leviable on Sugar under Notifications No. 179, dated the 9th June 1875, and No. 156, dated the 30th June 1876.

All rules published under the last-named Notification, in so far, as they refer to Sugar or to the export duties on Sugar, are hereby cancelled.

This Notification shall take effect on and after the 1st April 1878, but nothing herein contained shall apply to any Sugar in respect of which a *rawanna* has been granted, or which has been booked-through for export by a State Railway, without prepayment of full duty, before that date.

The 21st March 1878.

No. 88.—Mr. A. Colvin and Mr. W. S. Halsey, respectively, made over and received charge of the Office of Commissioner of Inland Customs on the forenoon of the 19th ultimo.

No. 89.—The services of Mr. A. Colvin are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, with effect from the 19th ultimo.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.—GENERAL.

Port William, the 22nd March 1878.

No. 862G.—The following List is published in continuation of the List notified in the *Gazette of India*, Part I, dated 16th July 1877 :—

List of Officers serving under the several Local Governments and Administrations subordinate to the Government of India, including those of the Bengal, Madras and Bombay Armies, who have passed the High Proficiency or Degree of Honor tests in the Arabic and Persian languages, or either of them, between 1st September 1876 and 31st August 1877.

Government or Administration.	Name.	Language and Examination passed.
Government of India	Lieutenant A. C. Talbot	Degree of Honor in Arabic.
	Captain R. H. F. Rennick	Persian H. P.
Bengal Army	Lieutenant A. C. LeQuene	Persian H. P.
	Lieutenant J. H. Sadler	Persian H. P.
	Lieutenant E. F. J. deC. Rennick	Persian H. P.
	Lieutenant G. Shields	Persian H. P.
Madras	Lieutenant-Colonel F. H. Tyrrell	Degree of Honor in Persian.
	Captain A. V. Chick	Persian H. P.
	Surgeon J. M. Beamish, M.D.	Persian H. P.
Punjab	Mr. J. G. Silcock, C.S.	Persian H. P.

T. J. C. PLOWDEN,

Offg. Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Port William, the 20th March 1878.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 253.—MILITARY SECRETARIAT—

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following promotions and appointment in the Department of the Military Secretariat of the Government of India :—

Captain A. C. W. Crookshank, 2nd Assistant Secretary and Officiating 1st Assistant Secretary, to officiate as Deputy Secretary, during the absence on furlough of Colonel W. M. Lees, or until further orders.

Captain T. Deane, 3rd Assistant Secretary and Officiating 2nd Assistant Secretary, to officiate as 1st Assistant Secretary, *vice* Captain Crookshank.

Lieutenant H. A. Sawyer, Officiating 3rd Assistant Secretary, to officiate as 2nd Assistant Secretary, *vice* Captain Deane.

Major G. L. K. Hewett, Bengal Staff Corps, Squadron Commander, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, to officiate as 3rd Assistant Secretary, *vice* Lieutenant Sawyer.

*The 22nd March 1878.***No. 254.**—STAFF CORPS—

The under-mentioned officer of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 26 years' service, is promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, from the date specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 808 of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Major Charles Kenneth Mackenzie Walter,—
20th March 1878.

No. 255.—The under-mentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from

the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenant Edward William Dun, 2nd Battalion, 15th Foot, Wing Officer, 34th (The Futeh-gurh) Regiment of Native Infantry,—22nd January 1877.

No. 256.—BREVET—

The under-mentioned officers of the Staff Corps, having completed five years' service as substantive Lieutenant-Colonel, are promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet, from the dates specified, under the operation of the Royal Warrant, dated 16th January 1861, Clause 2, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Lieutenant-Colonel George Bligh Bowen,
Madras Staff Corps,—17th March 1878.

Lieutenant-Colonel George James Dalrymple Hay, Bengal Staff Corps. 20th March 1878.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Gordon Cunliffe, Bengal Staff Corps.

No. 257.—Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Moore, C. I. E., Bombay Staff Corps, is promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet from the 1st October 1877, under the operation of the Royal Warrant of the 13th August 1877, Clause f, paragraph 22, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 258.—LONDON GAZETTE—

The following extracts are published for general information :—

London Gazette, dated the 15th January 1878,
page 218.

INDIA OFFICE.
14th January 1878.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the following Promotions among the Officers

of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Forces made by the Governments in India :—

BREVET.

To be Colonels.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Annesley Benson, Madras Infantry. Dated 29th September, 1877.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Melville Lawford, Madras Cavalry. Dated 20th October, 1877.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major Cunliffe Martin, Bengal Cavalry. Dated 20th November, 1877.

SUBSTANTIVE PROMOTIONS.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Majors.

Captain Charles Richard Pennington. Dated 4th October, 1877.

Captain Charles Albert Dodd. Dated 4th October, 1877.

Captain Charles St. John Burren Barnett. Dated 4th November, 1877.

Captain Alexander George Ross. Dated 4th November, 1877.

Captain Norman Macleod Thomas Horsford. Dated 20th November, 1877.

Captain William Leicester Samuells. Dated 20th November, 1877.

Captain William Lynd Noverre. Dated 20th November, 1877.

To be Captains.

Lieutenant Edward Law Durand. Dated 10th October, 1877.

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) William Henry Browne. Dated 15th October, 1877.

Lieutenant Charles Eyre Wheeler. Dated 10th November, 1877.

Lieutenant Arthur Edward Ward. Dated 21st November, 1877.

The name of the Officer of the Bengal Staff Corps promoted to the rank of Major in the "London Gazette" of the 7th December, 1877, is D. T. H. Sampson, and not Simpson.

London Gazette, dated the 19th January 1878, page 272.

WAR OFFICE,

16th January 1878.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to signify Her intention to confer the decoration of the Victoria Cross on the under-mentioned Officer, whose claim to the same has been submitted for Her Majesty's approval, for his gallant conduct

at Quetta, in the East Indies, as recorded against his name, viz. :—

Corps.	Rank and Name.	Act of Gallantry for which recommended.
Bengal Staff Corps.	Capt. Andrew Scott.	For his gallant conduct at Quetta, on the 20th July 1877, whilst serving in the 4th Sikh Infantry, on the occasion of an attack by some Pathan coolies on Lieutenants Hewson and Kunhardt, of the Royal Engineers. On the evening of that day, Captain Scott, whilst on duty at the regimental parade ground of the 4th Sikh Infantry at Quetta, hearing an alarm that British Officers were being killed, spontaneously rushed to the rescue, and finding Lieutenant Hewson cut down, and Lieutenant Kunhardt retiring, hand-pressed and wounded, and only protected by Sepoy Ruchpal Singh, of the above-mentioned Regiment, fell on the assailants, and with his own hand bayoneted two men, and closed with a third, who fell with him to the ground, and was killed by Sepoys of the Regiment. This act of courage and devotion saved the life of Lieutenant Kunhardt.

London Gazette, dated the 22nd January 1878, page 330.

WAR OFFICE, PALE MALL,

22nd January 1878.

BREVET.

* * * *
For, Surgeon-Major David Young, Bengal Army, to have the honorary rank of Deputy Surgeon-General on retirement, as stated in the Gazette of the 23rd February, 1877.

Read, Surgeon-Major David Young, M. D., Bengal Army, &c.

The under-mentioned Officers of Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces to be granted a step of honorary rank on retirement :—

To be Major-Generals.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Benjamin George Vander-Gucht, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 23rd January, 1878.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Edward John Wild, Bengal Army. Dated 23rd January, 1878.

To be Colonels.

Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Stannus Graves, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 23rd January, 1878.

Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Bulstrode Cumberlege, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 23rd January, 1878.

London Gazette, dated the 25th January 1878, page 394.

COLONIAL OFFICE, DOWNING STREET,
24th January 1878.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George:—

To be an Ordinary Member of the First Class, or Knight Grand Cross of the said Order:—
Lieutenant-General Sir Arthur Purves Phayre, K.C.S.I., C.B., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Mauritius and its Dependencies.

London Gazette, dated the 1st February 1878, page 524.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL,
1st February 1878.

BREVET.

Deputy Assistant Commissary Thomas Fairfax, Madras Establishment, to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant. Dated 3rd October, 1877.

Assistant Commissary John Cochran, Madras Establishment, to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant. Dated 6th November, 1877.

The under-mentioned officers of Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces to be granted a step of honorary rank on retirement:—

To be Major-Generals. Dated 2nd February, 1878:—

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Blair Thomas Reid, Bengal Staff Corps.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Henry Dimsdale Manning, Bengal Staff Corps.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Frederick Duffin, Bengal Staff Corps.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel George Money Batty, Bengal Staff Corps.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel William Henry Paget, Bengal Staff Corps.

To be Colonels. Dated 2nd February, 1878:—

Lieutenant-Colonel Frank Barnard Footley, Bengal Staff Corps.

Lieutenant-Colonel William George Grove, Madras Army.

INDIA OFFICE,
31st January 1878.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the following admissions to Her Majesty's Indian Staff Corps made by the Governments in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant Arthur George Frederic Browne, 44th Foot. Dated 28th October, 1871.

Lieutenant John Haughton, 72nd Foot. Dated 30th December, 1871.

Lieutenant Benjamin Briscoe, 68th Foot. Dated 9th March, 1872.

Lieutenant Goodson Adye, 2nd Battalion, 12th Foot. Dated 13th November, 1872.

Lieutenant Henry Montagu Pakington Hawkes, 70th Foot. Dated 23rd November, 1872.

Lieutenant Algernon George Arnold Durand, 65th Foot. Dated 21st December, 1872.

Lieutenant Hastings Read, 83rd Foot. Dated 15th January, 1873.

Lieutenant Valens Congreve Tonnochy, 1st Battalion, 6th Foot. Dated 9th August, 1873.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the transfer to the Half-Pay List of the Bengal Staff Corps of the under-mentioned officer:—

Captain Edmund Pison Ommanney, from the 17th January, 1878.

London Gazette, dated the 15th February 1878, pages 749 and 750.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL,
15th February 1878.

* * * *

Bengal Unattached List.—The Commission of Captain John Chalmers is antedated to the 27th June, 1869.

BREVET.

* * * *

Honorary Surgeon V. E. R. Ardagh, Hyderabad Contingent, to have the honorary and local rank of Surgeon-Major on retirement. Dated 16th February, 1878.

The under-mentioned General Officers are placed on the Retired List from 1st October, 1877, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of 31st December, 1877:—

Generals.

Harry Thomson, Bengal Cavalry.

Sir John Low, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., Madras Infantry.

Alexander Tulloch, C.B., Madras Infantry.

John Wheeler Cleveland, Madras Infantry.

George Warren, Bengal Infantry.

James Bell, Madras Infantry.

Christopher Dixon Wilkinson, C.B., Bengal Infantry.

James Edwin Williams, Madras Infantry.

Robert Alexander, Madras Infantry.

John Kynaston Luard, C.B., Madras Infantry.

Thomas Littleton Green, Madras Infantry.

William Cavaye, Bombay Infantry.

Francis Stratton, Madras Cavalry.

John Yaldwin, Madras Infantry.

George Huyshe, C. B., Bengal Infantry.

Sir John Campbell, K.C.S.I., C.B., Madras Infantry.

Augustus Clarke (since deceased), Madras Infantry.

Charles Hamilton, C.B., Bengal Infantry.

Edward Armstrong, C.B., Madras Infantry.

Sir Maurice Stuck, K.C.B., Bombay Cavalry.

Walter John Browne, C.B., Bombay Infantry.

Henry Crucklow, Bombay Infantry.

Henry Lawrence, Bengal Infantry.

Richard Budd, Madras Infantry.

Hope Dick, Bengal Infantry.

David Downing, Bengal Infantry.

Thomas Chase Parr, Bombay Infantry.

David Birrell, Bengal Infantry.

Thomas Polwhele, Bengal Infantry.

Sir John Fowler Bradford, K.C.B., Bengal Cavalry.

Edward Messiter, Madras Infantry.

Henry Macan, C.B., Bombay Infantry.

Lieutenant-Generals.

Thomas Assheton Duke, Madras Infantry.

James Clarke Charnock Gray, Bengal Infantry.

Charlton Holl, Madras Infantry.

Morden Carthew, C.B., Madras Infantry.
 Claud Douglas, Bengal Infantry.
 William George White (since deceased), Madras Infantry.
 Frederick Brooke Corfield, Bengal Infantry.
 William Robert Corfield, Bengal Infantry.
 Sir Francis Wheeler, Bart., C.B., Bengal Cavalry.
 Hugh Troup, Bengal Infantry.
 Richard Albert Bayly, Bombay Infantry.
 David Simpson, Bengal Infantry.
 John Macdonald, Bengal Infantry.
 Sir Charles Shepherd Stuart, G.C.B., Bombay Infantry.
 William Couperus McLeod, Madras Infantry.
 George Alexander Baillie, Madras Infantry.
 John Edmondstone Landers, Bengal Infantry.
 John Liptrap, Bengal Infantry.
 Hubert Marshall, Madras Infantry.
 Christopher Birdwood, Bombay Infantry.
 Henry William Matthews, Bengal Infantry.
 Charles Prior, Bengal Infantry.
 Frederick William Burroughs, Bengal Infantry.

Major-General.

William Knox Babington, Madras Infantry.

The following promotions to take place from 1st October, 1877, consequent on the before-named General Officers having been placed on the Retired List, and in order to complete the establishment of General Officers provided for the Indian Army by the Royal Warrant of the 28th January, 1878:—

Lieutenant-Generals to be Generals.

Sir Neville Bowles Chamberlain, G.C.B. G.C.S.I., Bengal Infantry.
 James Travers, C.B., V.C., Bengal Infantry.
 Peter Thomas Cherry, Madras Cavalry.
 Richard Shubrick, Madras Infantry.
 William Binfield Wemyss, Bengal Cavalry.
 Sir Edward Lechmere Russell, K.C.S.I., Bombay Infantry.
 George William Bishop, Bengal Infantry.

Major-Generals to be Lieutenant-Generals.

Henry William Blake, Madras Infantry.
 William Frost Nuthall, Bengal Infantry.
 Sir Michael Galway, K.C.B., Madras Infantry.
 Alexander Robert Manson, Bombay Infantry.
 John Forbes, C.B., Bombay Cavalry.
 John Charles Innes, Bengal Infantry.
 Henry Milne, Bengal Infantry.
 George Samuel Montgomery, C.S.I., Bombay Infantry.
 William Phillip Hampton, Bengal Infantry.
 Herbert Edward Stacy Abbott, Bengal Infantry.
 Sir Dighton Macnaghten Probyn, K.C.S.I., C.B., V.C., Bengal Cavalry.
 Brooke Boyd, Bengal Infantry.
 John Liptrott, Bengal Infantry.

Local Major-Generals to have general rank.

John Barrett, Bengal Infantry.
 Edward Patrick Lynch, Bombay Infantry.
 Robert John Hawthorne, Bengal Cavalry.
 Stephen Francis Macmullen, Bengal Cavalry.
 Burdett Richard Powell, Bombay Infantry.
 George Sturrock, Madras Infantry.
 Albert Henry Andrew Hervey (since deceased), Madras Infantry.
 William Vine, Madras Cavalry.
 William George Owen, Madras Infantry.
 Samuel Brougham Faddy, Bengal Infantry.
 Richard Andrew Doria, Madras Infantry.

Colonels to be Major-Generals.

Gordon Caulfield, Bengal Infantry.
 Francis Faithful Warden, Madras Infantry.
 David Scott Dodgson, C.B., Bengal Infantry.
 Edward Charles Beale (since deceased), Bombay Infantry.
 William Henry Freese, Madras Infantry.
 Alexander Crombie Silver, Madras Infantry.
 John Penrose Coode, Madras Infantry.
 Edward Dayot Watson, Bengal Infantry.
 John William Schneider, C.B., Bombay Infantry.
 Douglas Hamilton, Madras Infantry.
 John Sherbrooke Gell, Bombay Infantry.
 David Brown, Madras Infantry.

The under-mentioned General Officers on the Retired List to be promoted from the 1st October, 1877:—

Lieutenant-Generals to be Generals.

Thomas Assheton Duke, Madras Infantry.
 James Clarke Charnock Gray, Bengal Infantry.
 Charlton Holl, Madras Infantry.
 Morden Carthew, C.B., Madras Infantry.
 Claud Douglas, Bengal Infantry.
 William George White (since deceased), Madras Infantry.
 Frederick Brooke Corfield, Bengal Infantry.
 William Robert Corfield, Bengal Infantry.
 Sir Francis Wheeler, Bart., C.B., Bengal Cavalry.
 Hugh Troup, Bengal Infantry.
 Richard Albert Bayly, Bombay Infantry.
 David Simpson, Bengal Infantry.
 John Macdonald, Bengal Infantry.
 Sir Charles Shepherd Stuart, G.C.B., Bombay Infantry.
 William Couperus McLeod, Madras Infantry.
 George Alexander Baillie, Madras Infantry.
 John Edmondstone Landers, Bengal Infantry.
 John Liptrap, Bengal Infantry.
 Hubert Marshall, Madras Infantry.
 Christopher Birdwood, Bombay Infantry.

Major-General to be Lieutenant-General.

William Knox Babington, Madras Infantry.

London Gazette, dated the 19th February 1878, pages 808 and 809.

INDIA OFFICE,

18th February 1878.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the following Promotions among the Officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Forces made by the Governments in India:—

SUBSTANTIVE PROMOTIONS.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major Welby Wroughton Boddam. Dated 12th December, 1877.
 Major Edwin Archibald Chester Lambert. Dated 12th December, 1877.
 Major Francis Howell Jenkins. Dated 20th December, 1877.

To be Majors.

Captain Theodore William Hogg. Dated 4th December, 1877.
 Captain Charles Allan Baylay. Dated 11th December, 1877.
 Captain William Henry Wilkins. Dated 12th December, 1877.

Captain Robert Henry Palmer. Dated 12th December, 1877.

Captain Gerveys Richard Grylls. Dated 12th December, 1877.

Captain John Finnis. Dated 12th December 1877.

Captain Charles Edward Macaulay. Dated 12th December, 1877.

Captain Arthur L'Estrange Hamilton Holmes. Dated 15th December, 1877.

Captain Horace Ralph Spearman. Dated 18th December, 1877.

Captain Francis Richard Arabin Brown Constable. Dated 19th December, 1877.

Captain James Duncan Macpherson. Dated 19th December, 1877.

Captain William Heathcote Unwin. Dated 20th December, 1877.

Captain Francis Charles Walker Drummond. Dated 20th December, 1877.

To be Captains.

Lieutenant William James Alexander Birch. Dated 1st December, 1877.

Lieutenant David Stanley Cunninghame. Dated 1st December, 1877.

Lieutenant Thomas George Thomson. Dated 8th December, 1877.

Lieutenant Andrew Kennedy Macpherson. Dated 19th December, 1877.

BENGAL ARMY.

INFANTRY.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major Arthur Edward Downing. Dated 15th November, 1877.

BENGAL MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Surgeons-Major.

Surgeon George King. Dated 2nd October, 1877.

Surgeon William Center. Dated 2nd October, 1877.

Surgeon Henry Black Purves. Dated 2nd October, 1877.

Surgeon George Thomson. Dated 2nd October, 1877.

Surgeon Robert Jameson. Dated 2nd October, 1877.

Surgeon Robert George Mathew. Dated 2nd October, 1877.

Surgeon William Duncan. Dated 2nd October, 1877.

Surgeon George Massy. Dated 2nd October, 1877.

Surgeon George Cumberland Ross. Dated 2nd October, 1877.

Surgeon Richard Power. Dated 2nd October, 1877.

No. 259.—HYDERABAD CONTINGENT—

5th Infantry.

Surgeon M. S. Eyre, Madras Medical Department, to be Officiating Medical Officer, *vice*

Surgeon J. K. Sargent, transferred to the 2nd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent.

No. 260.—VOLUNTEER CORPS—

Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Lieutenant William Hugh Clark to be Captain, *vice* Captain M. Power to be borne as supernumerary as a special case.

Mr. William Cuthbert Edwardes to be Second-Lieutenant.

East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Volunteer John Higby, Color-Sergeant Benjamin Seymour, and Volunteer James Craven, to be Second-Lieutenants.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 261.—The under-mentioned officers are granted furlough to Europe, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) William Harington Hawes, Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 9th Regiment of Native Infantry,—private affairs, for two years, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Roche Osborn, Bengal Staff Corps, Squadron Commander, 5th Bengal Cavalry,—private affairs, for one year and twenty-eight days, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Major Henry Archibald Mallock, Bengal Staff Corps, Director of Construction, Electric Telegraph Department,—private affairs, for one year, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Surgeon Bartholomew O'Brien, M.D.,—medical certificate, for eighteen months, under Rule IX, Note I, of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain George Buckley Stevens, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Commander, 13th (The Shekha-wattee) Regiment of Native Infantry,—private affairs, for one year one month and nine days, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant James Ramsay Hobday, Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade, Topographical Survey of India,—private affairs, for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant Edward Bruce, Bengal Staff Corps, Squadron Officer, 19th Bengal Lancers,—private affairs, for two years, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 262.—Lieutenant-Colonel David Wilkenson Campbell, Commandant, East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, is granted leave of absence to proceed to England for sixteen months, from the 5th April 1878.

No. 263.—Honorary Captain and Deputy Commissary Henry Telfer, Ordnance Commissariat Department, is allowed leave of absence for six months, with effect from the 15th April 1878, to visit Allahabad and Jubbulpore on private affairs, under the Regulations of 1854.

No. 264.—Honorary Lieutenant Patrick Carr, Army Commissariat Department, has been allowed leave of absence in India for three months on medical certificate, under Rule XXV of the Regulations of 1868, with effect from the 18th December 1877.

No. 265.—The following extract from List No. 8, dated the 22nd February 1878, received from the India Office, is published for general information :—

Permitted to return.

Surgeon-Major E. A. Fitzgerald.

Granted extensions of leave.

Surgeon-Major E. J. Hoskins, Bengal, 6 months. medical certificate.

No. 266.—REPORTS OF ARRIVAL—

Lieutenant-Colonel F. H. Jenkins, Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant (Queen's Own), Corps of Guides, Punjab Frontier Force,—Bombay, 13th March 1878.

Surgeon-Major G. C. Chesnaye, Medical Officer, 4th Goorkha Regiment,—Bombay, 9th March 1878.

Major L. Macdonald, Bengal Staff Corps,—Bombay, 9th March 1878.

Lieutenant V. G. L. Eyre, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 23rd (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry,—Bombay, 13th March 1878.

Conductor R. F. Castellari, Ordnance Commissariat Department,—Bombay, 14th March 1878.

No. 267.—REPORTS OF DEPARTURE—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) H. A. Cockburn, Infantry, G. G. O. No. 33 of 1878,—*Meinam*, 13th March 1878, from Calcutta.

Surgeon-Major C. J. Jackson, G. G. O. No. 146 of 1878,—*Hydaspes*, 22nd February 1878, from Calcutta.

Major F. Coddington, Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 146 of 1878,—*Orion*, 16th February 1878, from Calcutta.

HONORS AND REWARDS.**No. 268.—ORDER OF BRITISH INDIA—**

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to admit the under-mentioned native officer to the 2nd Class of the Order of British India, under the operation of G. G. O. No. 2 of 1877, with effect from the 26th July 1877:—

MADRAS.

To the 2nd Class with the title of "*Bahadur*."

Subadar Kistnen Sing, 35th Regiment, Madras Native Infantry, *vice* pensioned Subadar-Major Syed Alced, deceased.

ORDNANCE.

No. 269.—The following clauses in List of Changes in War Matériel are made applicable to India:—

Dated 1st November 1877.

3197. Box, wood, ammunition, small-arm, with tin lining, Adams revolver, 240 rounds. (Mark III).

Dated 1st December 1877.

3215. Arms, interchangeable:—

Carbine, B.L. rifled, with cleaning rod, Martini-Henry. (Mark I).

3216. Arms, interchangeable—Carbines, B.L. rifled, Martini-Henry, parts of:—

Protector, foresight and muzzle. (Mark I).

3217. Chest, arm, for 20 arms, carbine, Martini-Henry, with fittings. (Mark I).

3219. Cartridge, small-arm, ball, pistol, revolver, Adams, B.L. (Mark II).

3220. Cartridge, small-arm, ball, carbine, B.L., Martini-Henry. (Mark I).

3221. Fuze, percussion, sensitive. (Mark I).

3222. Gunpowder, service, Adams pistol.

3223. Plates, index, complete, with readers and screws, for land service.

9-inch rifled M.L. guns	{	(Marks I, II, III, IV, and V) of 12 tons.
10 " "	{	(Marks I and II) of 18 tons.
11 " "	{	(Marks I and II) of 25 tons.
12 " "	{	(Mark I) of 25 tons.
12 " "	{	(Mark I) of 35 tons.

Dated 1st January 1878.

3230. Cartridges, small-arm—nomenclature of.

3231. Lever, wood, { heavy, land service.
iron pointed { (Mark I.)
 { light, land and naval.
 { (Mark I.)

Further alteration of nomenclature (see § 3094).

Hole to be bored through small end of light lever.

3234. Steel, moveable, trail or perch-eye, carriage, travelling, field, rifled M.L., 16 or 9-pr., and wagons, ammunition, 40-pr. to 9-pr., forge and store. (Mark I.)

Steel, moveable, limber hook, carriage, travelling, field, rifled M.L., 25-pr. to 9-pr., and wagons, ammunition, 40-pr. to 9-pr., forge and store. (Mark I.)

3235. Wheel, cipher, signalling.

PAY AND ALLOWANCES.**No. 270.—PAY CODE—**

The following corrections are to be made in the Pay Code for India, Volume II, Native Troops:—

Article 470, clause a.—Substitute the following for the existing scales of pensions to Native Commissioned Officers:—

	Ordinary.	Superior.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
"Subadar-Major	...	...
Bessaldar-Major	...	...
Subadar	...	...
Bessaldar	...	...
Woodie-Major	...	...
Bessaldar	...	...
Jemadar	...	...
	30 0 0	50 0 0
	15 0 0	25 0 0

Articles 471 and 472.—Substitute "32 years" for "40 years" in these articles.

No. 96 of 1878.

Article 473.—Expunge the concluding sentence—
"This article is not applicable to Madras and Bombay."

PENSIONS.

No. 271.—The under-mentioned out-pensioner having been permitted to reside and draw his stipend in the Bengal Presidency, payment of pension is to be made and charged accordingly:—
Private Cornelius Daly, a pensioner from the 10th Foot,—*rate of pension*, 4d. per diem, paid up to the 31st March 1878.

No. 272.—The permission granted to the under-mentioned out-pensioner of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea to draw his pension in India, in G. G. O. No. 89 of 1867, is cancelled, he having re-elected to reside in England:—

Gunner James Todd, late E Battery, F Brigade, Royal Artillery.

No. 273.—Gunner Gungaram, No. 1, of No. 3 Field Battery, Hyderabad Contingent, is transferred to the Pension Establishment, from the 7th April 1878, on a stipend of Rs. 3-11-6 per mensem, payable at Hingoli.

No. 274.—The Order of Merit pay (Rs. 1-12-0 per month) of the late Sirdar Driver Chaidah, late No. 2 Light Field Battery, will be paid to his widow Moonee for a period of three years, with effect from the 23rd June 1877, payable in the N.-W. P. Circle.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 275.—Surgeon-Major William Henry Hayes is permitted to retire from the service on a pension of £292 per annum, with effect from the 31st March 1878.

TRANSFER OF OFFICERS.

No. 276.—The services of Captain W. W. Chard, 2nd Battalion, 7th Foot, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

No. 277.—The services of Surgeon C. W. Owen are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Home Department, with effect from the date on which he was relieved of the duties of the appointment of Officiating Superintendent of the Eye Infirmary, Calcutta.

No. 278.—The services of Surgeon W. A. C. Roe, Medical Officer, 21st (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

No. 279.—The services of Lieutenant M. J. Meade, Bengal Staff Corps, Officiating Squadron Officer, 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

No. 280.—The services of Lieutenant R. C. D. Wilson, 60th Rifles, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 22nd March 1878.

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates from the 9th to 22nd March 1878.

(In whose account.)	Rank.*	Corps.	Date of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
INDIAN MILITARY SERVICE.					Rs. A. P.		
Brithy Porteus Hodgson (a)...	Captain ...	Bengal Corps.	Staff 26th Oct. 1877	No Will found	1,637	0 3	

(a).—Widow—Mrs. Elsie Hodgson.

Brother—Captain Charles Nesbit Hodgson, Station Staff Officer, Perozapore. Administrator General, Bengal, administering.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC-WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Fort William, the 16th March 1878.

No. 120.—The resignation of his appointment by Mr. O. Chalk, Travelling Inspector of Accounts, Holkar and Neemuch State Railways, is accepted.

The 18th March 1878.

No. 121.—Sergeant J. Owens, Overseer, 1st Grade, Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley State Railway, is transferred to the Central System of State Railways

No. 122.—Mr. E. E. A. Küster, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is retransferred from Madras Famine Relief Works to Bengal Irrigation Branch.

The 19th March 1878.

No. 123.—Mr. A. Grant, Director of State Railways, Western System, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from 20th March 1878, or such date as he may avail himself of it.

The 20th March 1878.

No. 124.—Mr. N. Hecquet, Sub-Engineer, 1st Grade, North-Eastern System of State Railways, is transferred to the Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley State Railway.

The 22nd March 1878.

No. 125.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following promotions in the Upper Subordinate Establishment, attached to the Railway Branch of the Public Works Department, with effect from the dates specified:—

Names.	Present Grade.	Grade to which promoted.	With effect from	Nature of promotion.	
1875.					
Spratt, W. ...	Overseer, 1st ...	Supervisor, 2nd...	July 1	Permanent	Vice Mr. Moeller, resigned.
Snobrow, B. V. ...	" 2nd ...	Overseer, 1st ...	" 1	"	
Govind Krishna Vusey ...	" 3rd ...	" 2nd ...	" 1	"	
Lambert, Sergeant R. H....	" 1st ...	Supervisor, 2nd...	" 24	"	Vice Mr. McDonald, resigned.
Azeozondeen ...	" 2nd ...	Overseer, 1st ...	" 24	"	
Bidhu Bhuson Banerjee ...	" 3rd ...	" 2nd ...	" 24	"	
Nundun Singh ...	Supervisor, 2nd...	Supervisor, 1st ...	August 1	Temporary	Vice Mr. Hawkes, on furlough.
Chundee Ram ...	Overseer, 1st ...	" 2nd ...	" 1	"	
Thakoor Dass ...	" 2nd ...	" 1st ...	" 1	"	
Kundun Lall ...	" 3rd ...	" 2nd ...	" 1	"	
Chundee Ram ...	Temporary Supervisor, 2nd.	Supervisor, 2nd...	" 8	Permanent	Vice Mr. Shew, resigned.
Thakoor Dass ...	Temporary Overseer, 1st.	Overseer, 1st ...	" 8	"	
Kundun Lall ...	Temporary Overseer, 2nd.	" 2nd ...	" 8	"	
Reid, T. ...	Overseer, 1st ...	Supervisor, 2nd...	" 8	Temporary	Vice Chundee Ram, confirmed.
Sheik Abdoolia ...	" 2nd ...	Overseer, 1st ...	" 8	"	Vice Thakoor Dass, confirmed.
Moohesh Chundra Banerjee ...	" 3rd ...	" 2nd ...	" 8	"	Vice Kundun Lall, confirmed.
Peares Lall ...	" 2nd ...	" 1st ...	" 8	Permanent	Vice Private Barber, remanded.
Ramchunder Mitter ...	" 3rd ...	" 2nd ...	" 8	"	
Rajoomar Mokerjee ...	" 2nd ...	" 1st ...	" 25	"	Vice Sergeant Rutherford, remanded.
Ameer Bux ...	" 1st ...	Supervisor, 2nd...	" 25	"	Vice Sergeant Merrison, remanded.
1876.					
Nundun Singh ...	Supervisor, 2nd...	Supervisor, 1st...	March 4	Permanent	Vice Mr. Hawkes, transferred to Stores Establishment.
Hatchellor, W. ...	Overseer, 1st ...	" 2nd...	" 4	"	
Fraser, C. ...	Supervisor, 1st...	Sub-Engineer, 3rd	May 15	Temporary	Vice Mr. Halpin, on furlough.
Goodsir, J. W. ...	" 2nd ...	Supervisor, 1st ...	" 15	"	
Beaty, Sergeant A. ...	Overseer, 1st ...	" 2nd...	" 15	"	
Beaty, Sergeant A. ...	Temporary Supervisor, 2nd.	" 2nd ...	July 24	Permanent	Vice Mr. Kinnear, deceased.
Gunput Rao ...	Overseer, 1st ...	" 2nd...	" 24	Temporary	Vice Sergeant Beaty, confirmed.
Goodsir, J. W. ...	Temporary Supervisor, 1st.	" 1st ...	" 24	Permanent	Vice Mr. Rainford, dismissed.
Gunput Rao ...	Temporary Supervisor, 2nd.	" 2nd...	" 24	"	
Fensom, W. ...	Supervisor, 2nd	" 1st ...	" 24	Temporary	Vice Mr. Goodsir, confirmed.
Beard, Sergeant J. F. ...	Overseer, 1st ...	" 2nd...	" 21	"	Vice Gunput Rao, confirmed.
Maine, B. A. ...	Supervisor, 1st...	Sub-Engineer, 3rd	August 10	"	Vice Mr. Augier, on furlough.
Marten, H. ...	" 2nd ...	Supervisor, 1st...	" 10	"	
Jackson, J. T. ...	Overseer, 1st ...	" 2nd...	" 10	"	
Sexton, C. ...	Overseer, 1st ...	Sub-Engineer, 3rd	September 20	Permanent	Vice Mr. Halpin, deceased.
Fensom, W. ...	Temporary Supervisor, 1st.	Supervisor, 1st...	" 20	"	
Beard, Sergeant J. F. ...	Temporary Supervisor, 2nd.	" 2nd...	" 20	"	
Chennel, J. ...	Supervisor, 2nd	" 1st...	" 20	Temporary	Vice Mr. Fensom, confirmed.
Handy, W. ...	Temporary Supervisor, 1st.	Supervisor, 1st...	October 1	Permanent	Vice Mr. Oliver, deceased.
Jackson, J. T. ...	Overseer, 1st ...	" 2nd...	" 1	"	
Chennel, J. ...	Supervisor, 2nd	" 1st...	" 1	Temporary	Vice Mr. Handy, confirmed.
Browning, T. J. ...	Temporary Sub-Engineer, 2nd.	Sub-Engineer, 2nd	" 1	Permanent	Vice Mr. Woods, dismissed.
Marten, H. ...	Temporary Supervisor, 1st.	Supervisor, 1st...	" 1	"	
Hamilton, W. ...	Sub-Engineer, 3rd	Sub-Engineer, 2nd	" 1	Temporary	Vice Mr. Browning, confirmed.
Fraser, C. ...	Supervisor, 1st...	" 3rd	December 31	Permanent	Vice Mr. Ginger, resigned.
Cargill, Sergt. W. M., R.E. ...	Temporary Supervisor, 1st.	Supervisor, 1st...	" 31	"	
Chennel, J. ...	Supervisor, 2nd	" 1st...	" 31	Temporary	Vice Sergeant Cargill, confirmed.

Names.	Present Grade.	Grade to which promoted.	With effect from	Nature of promotion.
1877.				
Maine, B. A.	... Supervisor, 1st ...	Sub-Engineer, 3rd	January, 15	Permanent
Baker, Sergeant A., R.E.	... 2nd ...	Supervisor, 1st...		"
Chennel, J.	... Temporary Supervisor, 1st.	1st...		"
Berrill, G. F.	... Sub-Engineer, 2nd	Sub-Engineer, 1st	April, 15	Temporary
McCawley, Sub-Conductor J.	3rd	2nd		
Chundra Kant Chucker-butt.	Supervisor, 1st ...	.. 3rd		

Consequent on the return from furlough of Mr. G. Hawkes, Supervisor, 1st Grade, on 1st February 1876, the following subordinate reverted to his substantive grade:—

Nundun Singh, to Supervisor, 2nd Grade.

Consequent on the return from furlough of Mr. J. C. Porter, Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, on 30th September 1876, the following subordinates reverted to their substantive grades:—

Mr. B. A. Maine, to Supervisor, 1st Grade.

" J. Chennel, to " 2nd "

" J. T. Jackson, to Overseer, 1st "

Consequent on the return from furlough of Mr. J. Mackenzie, Supervisor, 1st Grade, on 5th December 1876, the following subordinate reverted to his substantive grade:—

Mr. J. Chennel to Supervisor, 2nd Grade.

Consequent on the return from furlough of Mr. P. C. Augier, Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, on 14th December 1876, the following subordinate reverted to his substantive grade:—

Mr. C. Fraser, to Supervisor, 1st Grade.

No. 126.—Mr. E. Lacey, Accountant, 1st Grade, temporarily attached to the Office of Accountant General, Public Works Department, is transferred to British Burmah.

No. 127.—ERRATUM.—In Public Works Department Notification No. 119, dated 15th March 1878, for "Mr. S. Smyth" read "Mr. S. Smith."

No. 128.—Sergeant H. Macartney, Supervisor, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Western to the Central System of State Railways.

No. 129.—The following changes are made in the Superior Account Establishment of the Public Works Department:—

Lieutenant-Colonel B. J. C. Prior, M.S.C., Examiner, 2nd Class, 2nd Grade, British Burmah, is transferred to Mysore.

Mr. T. Moss, Examiner, 2nd Class, 1st Grade, temporarily attached to the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, is transferred to British Burmah as Examiner of Accounts.

Mr. F. L. Brown, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, Punjab Irrigation Branch, is transferred temporarily to the Account Establishment and posted to the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, as Assistant Accountant General, with the rank of Examiner, 3rd Class, 2nd Grade.

Mr. J. W. Wilkinson, Accountant, 1st Grade, attached to the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, is temporarily promoted to the rank of Deputy Examiner.

Mr. F. F. Hensley, Assistant Superintendent of Telegraphs, is transferred as a temporary arrangement to the Account Establishment of the Public Works Department, with the rank of Assistant Examiner, 1st Grade, and posted to the Office of the Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Bombay.

W. A. CROMMELIN. *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Secy. to the Govt of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1878.

(Register
No. 33.)

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 22nd March 1878.

From the 20th April, till further notice, Parts I, IV, and V of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report, will be published at Simla. After the 13th April, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at that station.

Parts II and III and the Supplement will continue to be published in Calcutta.

NOTIFICATION.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Home Department.

By a recent order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

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E. J. DEAN,

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 16th March 1878.

No. 7.—With reference to the Department of Revenue Agriculture, and Commerce Notification No. 61, dated 1st February 1878, the usual subsidiary leave preparatory to furlough, from the forenoon of the 18th instant, is granted to Mr. John O. N. James, Assistant Surveyor General.

No. 8. Captain E. H. Steel, Officiating Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Surveyor General, *vice* Mr. J. O. N. James.

The 19th March 1878.

No. 9.—The following temporary promotions are made in the Junior or Subordinate Branch of the Department, with effect from the 1st January last, to fill existing vacancies caused by the absence on furlough of Mr. M. J. Ogle, Surveyor, 4th Grade, of Messrs. A. Chennell and J. W. Macdougall, Assistant Surveyors, 1st Grade, and of Mr. J. O. Toole, Assistant Surveyor, 2nd Grade:—

Mr. C. F. Hamer, Assistant Surveyor, 1st Grade,—to Surveyor, 4th Grade, until further orders.

Mr. E. A. Wainright, Assistant Surveyor, 2nd Grade,—to Assistant Surveyor, 1st Grade, until further orders.

Mr. R. C. D. Ewing, Assistant Surveyor, 2nd Grade,—to Assistant Surveyor, 1st Grade, until further orders.

Mr. W. J. Cornelius, Assistant Surveyor, 2nd Grade,—to Assistant Surveyor, 1st Grade, until further orders.

Mr. C. P. Torrens, Assistant Surveyor, 3rd Grade,—to Assistant Surveyor, 2nd Grade, until further orders.

Mr. W. Robert, Assistant Surveyor, 3rd Grade,—to Assistant Surveyor, 2nd Grade, until further orders.

Mr. T. Shaw, Assistant Surveyor, 3rd Grade,—

Mr. W. H. Penrose, Assistant Surveyor, 3rd Grade,—to Assistant Surveyor, 2nd Grade, until further orders.

Mr. A. Kitchen, Assistant Surveyor, 4th Grade,—to Assistant Surveyor, 3rd Grade, until further orders.

Mr. P. White, Assistant Surveyor, 4th Grade,—to Assistant Surveyor, 3rd Grade, until further orders.

Mr. B. M. Wilson, Assistant Surveyor, 4th Grade,—to Assistant Surveyor, 3rd Grade, until further orders.

Mr. E. P. S. Hill, Assistant Surveyor, 4th Grade,—to Assistant Surveyor, 3rd Grade, until further orders.

In consequence of the absence on furlough of Mr. W. C. G. Barclay, Assistant Surveyor, 3rd Grade, who returned to duty on the afternoon of the 2nd instant, Mr. E. H. S. Gasper, Assistant Surveyor, 4th Grade, receives temporary promotion to the 3rd Grade from the 1st January to the 2nd March inclusive, and then reverts to his substantive position.

The 22nd March 1878.

No. 10.—Mr. G. P. Tate is appointed an Assistant Surveyor, 4th Grade, with effect from the 12th instant, to fill an existing vacancy.

No. 11.—Mr. George Hugh O'Donel, Assistant Surveyor, 4th Grade, is granted leave of absence for three months from the 5th instant, under Section 3, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code.

J. T. WALKER, Colonel, R.E.,
Surveyor General of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT— Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 13th March 1878.

No. 28.—Sergeant R. Madams, on return from furlough, is posted to the Lahore Command, Military Works.

No. 29.—Honorary Lieutenant L. Lesmond, Barrack Master, 1st Class, is transferred from Lahore Command, Military Works, to Rawul Pindi Command, Military Works.

Conductor N. Hutchinson, Barrack Master, 2nd Class, is transferred from Oudh Command, Military Works, to Rawul Pindi Command, Military Works.

No. 30.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 75, dated 15th February 1878, Lieutenant W. T. Shone, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade (temporary rank), is posted to the Lahore Command, Military Works.

The 15th March 1878.

No. 31.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 270, dated 4th June 1877, Baboo Ramessur Nath, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, reported his departure on the forenoon of 28th February 1878, to join the Tirhoot State Railway.

No. 32.—With reference to Inspector General's Notification No. 23, dated 16th February 1878, Major W. B. Holmes, R.E., received charge of the Office of Superintending Engineer, Sirhind Command, Military Works, from Mr. J. P. C. Anderson, on the afternoon of the 23rd February 1878.

No. 33.—Major C. N. Judge, R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, on return from furlough, is

granted thirteen days' subsidiary leave from 17th February 1878.

No. 34.—Captain M. A. Alves, R.E., Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, on return from furlough, is posted to the Rawul Pindi Command, Military Works.

No. 35.—Captain T. O. Wingate, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, on return from furlough, is posted to the Meerut Command, Military Works.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, Colonel, R.E.,
Insp. Genl. of Military Works.

Lahore Command.

Lahore, the 16th March 1878.

No. 7.—Referring to Notification No. 6 of 13th February 1878, Emamdeen, Accountant, Executive Engineer's Office, Mooltan Division, reported his return to duty, on the 11th March 1878, from one month's privilege leave.

The 19th March 1878.

No. 8.—Captain G. D. A. Jackson, Executive Engineer, is transferred from the Dalhousie Division, Military Works, to the Lahore Division, Military Works. He reported his arrival at Meerut on the forenoon of the 14th instant.

No. 9.—With reference to Inspector General's Notification No. 28 of 13th March, Sergeant Madams, Overseer, reported his return from furlough, at Mooltan, on the 21st February 1878.

D. WARD, Major, R.E.,
Offg. Supdg. Engr., Lahore Command,
Military Works.

Meerut Command.

Meerut, the 14th March 1878.

No. 17.—The following transfers are made in this Command:—

Corporal J. Dargie, Overseer, 1st Grade, from the Chakrata to the Morar Division, Military Works.

Sergeant I. Thomas, Overseer, 1st Grade, from the Morar to the Chakrata Division, Military Works.

No. 18.—Syud Mudud Hossein, Overseer, 1st Grade, Meerut Division, Military Works, returned on the 12th instant from the two months' sick leave granted to him in Notification No. 3 of 25th January 1878.

The 15th March 1878.

No. 19.—Mr. S. J. Newitt, temporary Supervisor, 2nd Grade, Agra Division, Military Works, is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the 15th April 1878.

No. 20.—With reference to Notification No. 11 of 16th February last, Sergeant J. McClure, Acting Barrack Master, left the Ranikhet Division, Military Works, on the forenoon of the 5th March 1878 and joined the Morar Division, Military Works, on the forenoon of the 11th idem.

The 19th March 1878.

No. 21.—Privilege leave for three months is granted to Mr. W. Sinclair, Supervisor, Agra Division, Military Works, with effect from the 15th April 1878, or from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

A. PERKINS, Lieut.-Col., R.E.,
Supdg. Engr., Meerut Command,
Military Works.

Presidency Command.*Calcutta, the 19th March 1878.*

No. 11.—Major J. H. Crowdy, R.E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, received over charge from Mr. W. H. Johnson, C.E., of the Fort William Division, on the afternoon of 4th February 1878.

No. 12.—The following words in this Office Notification No. 1 of 31st January 1878 should be omitted :—

“and assumed charge of the Division.”

The 20th March 1878.

No. 13.—Barrack Sergeant W. Collyer, attached to Barrackpore Division, Military Works, availed himself of the 15 days' privilege leave granted in this office Notification No. 5 of 5th instant on the afternoon of 6th idem and returned to duty on the forenoon of 18th.

The unexpired portion of the leave is cancelled.

J. H. CROWDY, Major, R.E.,
In charge, Supdg. Engr.'s Office,
Presidency Command,
Military Works.

Sirhind Command.*Umballa, the 18th March 1878.*

No. 3.—Sergeant A. McDowell, Overseer, 1st Grade, transferred to this Command in Inspector General Military Works' Notification No. 22 of 16th February 1878, is posted to the Dugshai Division, Military Works. He joined his Division on the forenoon of the 5th February 1878.

WILLIAM B. HOLMES, Major, R.E.,
Supdg. Engr., Sirhind Command,
Military Works.

**DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS,
Central System.****NOTIFICATIONS.***Agra, the 18th March 1878.*

No. 12.—Mr. W. K. Stent, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Western Rajputana Railway, passed the Departmental Standard Examination in Hindustani on the 26th February 1878.

W. C. FURNIVALL,
Offg. Director.

Western System.*Rawal Pindi, the 16th March 1878.*

No. 20.—Mr. W. Wiseman, A.I.C.E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank), Indus Valley State Railway, is granted furlough for 18 months under Section 12, provisos 1 and 2, of the Civil Leave Code; and subsidiary leave for 10 days, under Section 24 of the same Code.

The furlough to commence on 1st May 1878, and subsidiary leave on 21st April 1878, or from such subsequent date as they may be availed of.

ALEX. GRANT,
Director of State Railways,
Officiating in the Western System.

RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY.**NOTIFICATION.***Agra, the 18th March 1878.*

No. 11.—With reference to the Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 104, dated 7th instant, Mr. R. N. Burn, Deputy Examiner (temporary rank), was relieved of his duties in the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, Rajputana State Railway, on the afternoon of the 13th idem.

WM. J. GALWEY,
Acting Manager.

**ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE
CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.**

The under-mentioned students have passed the Medical Examinations :—

SECOND M. B. EXAMINATION.**FIRST DIVISION.***In Alphabetical Order.*

Chakravarti, Bibarilal	... Medical College.
Maitra, Bipinivhari	... Ditto.

SECOND DIVISION.*In Alphabetical Order.*

Gupta, Durgadas	... Medical College.
Mitra, Upendranath	... Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Amarchand	... Ditto.
Sadukhan, Khirodechandra	... Ditto.
Sved Hossain	... Ditto.

Under-mentioned candidate has passed the Examination for Honors in Law :—

... Presidency College.

CHARLES H. TAWNEY,
Registrar.

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enforced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th March 1878.

PARTICULARS.	4 PER CENT. LOANS						4½ PER CENT. LOANS				5 PER CENT. INTERESTS FOR		TOTAL AMOUNT.		
	31 PER CENT. LOAN OF 1833-34.	OF 1824-25.	OF 1826-27.	OF 1827-28.	OF 1828-29.	OF 1829-30.	Transfer of 1833-34.	Of 1834-35.	Of 1870.	Of 1871.	Of 1872.	5 PER CENT. LOAN OF 1850-51.		10 years.	15 years.
Balance of 28th February 1878	55,600	33,173	2,346	14,46,750	30,66,300	2,50,52,600	1,14,06,500	1,81,08,200	41,49,200	2,66,000	3,08,73,500	79,800	4,96,34,800	33,00,000	14,36,03,738
Amount enforced at Madras between 1st and 15th March 1878	...	...	...	...	...	1,500	...	15,000	...	...	16,000	...	...	...	31,500
Amount enforced at Bombay between 1st and 15th March 1878	...	...	...	...	...	40,000	...	8,000	...	...	5,000	...	5,52,500	...	6,34,500
Amount enforced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th March 1878	...	...	...	...	...	2,66,400	6,300	1,34,200	4,500	...	14,500	...	7,19,400	13,000	12,06,300
Amount written off in the London Registers	55,600	33,173	2,346	14,46,750	30,66,300	2,53,60,300	1,15,01,900	1,83,13,400	41,53,700	2,66,000	3,09,08,000	79,800	4,99,36,700	33,00,000	14,54,79,039
	...	...	...	...	...	2,01,100	92,700	26,500	500	...	49,000	...	1,36,000	33,000	5,71,800
Balance on 15th March 1878	55,600	33,173	2,346	14,46,750	30,66,300	2,51,89,400	1,14,09,100	1,82,56,900	41,52,200	2,66,000	3,09,33,000	79,800	4,98,00,700	33,00,000	14,46,07,238

Notes.—From 9th June 1867 to 15th Jan. 1878, enforced from India, 5,014 lakhs; re-transferred from London, 2,535 lakhs.

16th Jan. 1878 to 31st "	6 "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
1st Feb. " to 15th Feb. "	34 "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
16th " " to 28th " "	7 "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
1st March " to 15th March 1878	18 "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
	2,669 lakhs.														
	2,468 "														
	113 "														
	Balance against India														

AC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 20th March 1878.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 19th March 1878.

LIABILITIES.				ASSETS.			
	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
Capital, paid-up ...	2,00,00,000	0	0	Government Securities ...	1,06,70,000	7	11
Reserve Fund ...	18,79,487	0	0	Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches ...	39,76,982	15	8
	Ra.	A.	P.	Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches ...	83,11,608	10	8
Public Deposits at Head Office ...	94,61,988	13	2	Bills discounted and purchased at Head Office and Branches ...	2,36,53,208	6	0
Public Deposits at Branches ...	1,45,93,144	2	3	Balances with other Banks ...	5,26,295	12	11
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches ...	2,17,10,464	3	0	Dead Stock ...	9,93,998	0	10
Bank Post Bills, &c. ...	10,06,055	2	7	Stamps ...	10,831	15	11
Sundries ...	8,36,281	2	2	Sundries ...	2,00,683	7	0
					4,82,03,600	12	11
				Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office ...	70,55,278	14	11
				Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ...	1,42,28,534	11	4
RUPEES ...	6,94,87,423	7	2	RUPEES ...	6,94,87,423	7	2

BANK OF BENGAL, &)
Calcutta, 21st Mar. 1878.)

W. WESTLAND,
Offg. Chief Acct. & Depy. Secretary.

By order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK.
Offg. Secy. & Treasurer.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Madras Circle.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.	
		Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
145	... B 46—04718	... 5	... Havildar Shaikh Hoossain, 21st Regiment, N. I., Bellary.
146	... B 55—56830	... 50	... Lieut. F. W. T. Attree, R. E., Theodore Villa, Bangalore.
147	... B 43—80721	... 50	...
	• .. —85061	... 50	... } Phil. P. Hutchins, Esq., District Judge of Madura.
	.. —58—50191	... 100	...
148	... B 54—43292	... 20	...
	.. —44636	... 20	... } Captain D. Heming, Dy. Commissioner of Police, Madras Town
	.. —44898	... 20	... } Police.
	.. —64868	... 20	...
149	... B 55—57441*	... 50	•... A. Sam Christian Pillay, Sheristadar, District and Sessions Court, Cuddalore.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

			Rs.	
300	... B 40-70679	...	5	... C. Soobroy Chetty, Iron Merchant, No. 273, Rasappa Chetty Street, near Cumlasawmy Pagoda.
301	... B 39-06729	...	5	... Bailly Govinda Row, Head Clerk, Executive Engineer's Office, Koppa Division, Mysore, D. P. W.
302	... B 54-30909	...	20	... Havildar Mahomed Boorhan, alias Mahomed Boorhan Khan, 2nd Regiment, 6th Company, Boodihal Station, Treasury Guard, Chittledroeg District.
303	... B 55-62071	...	50	... } Arcot Oossain Saib Hyder Saib, Trivellore.
	... B 55-62073	...	50	
75	... B 54-55520 } ... 55576 }	wrongly joined	20	... A. Narraimawmy Pillay, Mint Street, No. 412, Madras.
76	... B 54-22623 } ... 22607 }	ditto	20	... { C. Sabapathy Chetty, No. 33, Banakara Street, Black Town, Madras.

FORT ST. GEORGE.—Acctt. Genl.'s Office, }
The 11th March 1878 }

G. W. CLINE, LL.D.,
Asstt. to the Acctt. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept.

Allahabad Circle.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant
		Rs.	
118	... D 18-16109	... 100	... Shaikh Garibulla, Lucknow.
119	... D 11-49763	... 10	... } Messrs. F. and C. Osler, Calcutta.
	... D 4-72332	... 50	... }
120	... D 11-70862	... 10	... Lalla Churni Lal, Allahabad.

ALLAHABAD.—Paper Currency Office; }
The 14th March 1878. }

T. H. S. BIDDULPH,
Asstt. Acctt. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Office.

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
483	... O 33—28967	100	
	... —28968	100	
	... —34413	100	
	... —31321	100	
	... —30305	100	
	... —42480	100	
	... —36949	100	... \ Babu Bheemsanker Sastry.
	... —36948	100	
	... —15759	100	
	... —15760	100	
	... —35949	100	
	... —15565	100	
484	... O 33—01741	100	... Babu Ram Kasub Sircar.
485	... O 20—97908	20	... Babu Probode Chunder Roy.
486	... L 92—84410	50	... Mr. W. Homes.
487	... O 27—57736	500	... Babu Lall Behari Dutt.
488	... O 12—63996	10	
	... —82355	10	... } Mr. J. Andrews.
490	... L 92—22700	50	... Babu Narendranath Bose.
491	... A 50—01986	10	... Babu Gobind Prosad Das.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
318	... L 74—44066 }	10	... Hasan Ali.
	... —44065 }		
319	... L 99—04506 }	10	... Babu Protap Chunder Kur.
	... —04516 }		
320	... O 1—88945 }	10	... Babu Pittambur Sircar.
	... L 60—58053 }		
322	... L 27—34548 }	5	
	... D 10—82014 }		
	... L 23—60057 }	5	... } Babu Ram Chunder Budden.
	... —60056 }		
323	... L 46—51646 }	20	
	... —51649 }		
	... L 46—84307 }	20	... } Ramessur Tah and Bukessur Tah.
	... —84335 }		
324	... L 25—54532 }	5	... Chakouree Lal.
	... —54531 }		
516	... L 97—89557	10	... Babu Sham Lal Mohajun.
517	... O 21—31634	20	... Mr. P. Charriol.
518	... O 21—28609	20	... } Babu Muti Lal Dutt.
	... —28606	20	
519	... O 1—48233	10	... Babu Hira Lal Bose.
520	... O 20—02672	20	... Quarter Master Sergeant H. Hoonabers.
521	... L 11—42911	5	... Chao Lal.
522	... L 63—28784	20	... Babu Shosheebhoosun Gupta.
523	... L 94—29057	100	
	... O 20—36345	20	... } Babu Hriday Nath Dey.
	... O 11—93967	10	
	... O 9—80179	10	
524	... O 10—97598	10	... } Mangri Bhatuwala.
	... O 11—02312	10	
525	... L 94—89698	100	
	... —89699	100	... } Mohamed Tajuddeen Hossain.
	... —89700	100	
526	... O 20—75392	20	... Babu Ashootosh Chatterjee.
527	... O 10—75534	10	... Mr. C. Gilmore.
528	... A 13—58996	100	
	... A 67—17796	10	... } Babu Gobind Prosad Das.
529	... L 20—45145	5	... Babu Tarakinkur Dutt.
530	... A 80—32698	10	... Babu Khettier Mohan Chunder.
531	... L 81—85956	50	... Messrs. J. H. Fergusson & Co.
532	... L 26—93955	5	
	... L 90—12876	20	... } Babu Chunder Mohan Sen.
533	... O 6—45857	10	... Babu Mohendra Nath Bose.
534	... L 29—72259	5	... Mr. C. J. Dumaine.

CALCUTTA.—Paper Currency Dept.;
The 22nd March 1878.

R. A. STERNDALE,
Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Nagpur Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
1877-78.			
W8	... F 9—71156	50	... Acheburlall, Abkari Darogah, Hoshungabad.

MISMATCHED NOTE.

M12	... F 13—29267 }	Rs.	
	... —29206 }	5	... Bunsilal Abeer Chund, Rai Bahadur, Nagpur.

NAGPUR.—Paper Currency Office;
The 14th March 1878.

C. G. VANSITTART,
Asstt. to Depy. Asstt. Genl., C. P., in charge of Paper Currency.

Bombay Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
1878.			
W16	... M 36—05782	... 100	... } The Deputy Collector of Sholapur.
	... M 25 39928	... 100	
W17	... „ —84177	... 100	... The District Superintendent of Police, Khandwah.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

1878.		Rs.	
H29	... M 33—10270	... 20	... } Rustomji Muncheji Pavri, Nawsaree.
	... M 29—88986	... 10	
	... M 31—37578	... 10	
	... M 32—52608	... 10	
H30	... M 33—06920	... 20	... } Conductor J. M. Keely, Mhow.
	... „ —00498	... 20	
	... M 4—81600	... 5	
M23	... M 6—11577 }	... 5	... Merwanji Framji, Grant Road, Bombay.
	... M 3—79755 }	...	
M24	... M 22—55333 }	... 20	... The Port Trust, Bombay.
	... „ —55332 }	...	
M25	... C 98—86576 }	... 10	... Ookerjee Dinshaw, Golwar St., Fort Bombay.
	... „ —86578 }	...	
M26	... C 84—38150 }	... 10	... Cursetji Framji, No. 70, Pate! Street, Fort Bombay
	... C 83—37395 }	...	

BOMBAY.—Paper Currency Dept.; }
The 18th March 1878. }

W. WELLS.
Assistant Commissioner.

Lahore Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
22	... E 13—30400	... 100	... Devi Das, servant of Shah Bodhraj, Rawul Pindi.
23	... E 4—41035	... 50	... M. D. J. Abcasia, Esq., 8. Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
3	... E 12—60800 }	20	... Gunga Pershad, Treasurer, Umballa.
	... „ —60805 }	...	
23	... E 8—04991	5	... } Bukhacwer Sing, Contractor, Rohtak.
	... E 10—88591	10	
	... E 15—17608	50	
24	... E 13—21206	100	... Mrs. Mary McKim, Meerut.
72	... E 7—46566	5	... } J. Taylor, Esq., Calcutta.
	... „ —94484	5	
	... E 10—81241	10	
89	... E 7—34528	5	... Lala Serdha Ram, Honorary Secretary, Punjab Co-operative Association, Ltd., Lahore.
139	... E 10—62699	10	... } H. C. T. Robinson, Esq., Assistant Commissioner, Abbottabad.
	... E 12—53824	20	

LAHORE.—Paper Currency Office; }
The 15th March 1878 }

W. T. PIERCY,
Asst. to Acctt. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CURRENCY ISSUED		BALANCE OF HULLION			
		General Treasury.	Currency Department.	Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1878.							
Mar. 11	...	2, 6,287	1,06,063	74,389	66, 5,032	67,40,197	
.. 12	...	2,06,163		77,239	66,96,063	67,03,673	
.. 13	...	3,78,822		77,239	68,88,217	64,24,980	
.. 14	...	2,00,729		80,870	70,69,062	61,68,376	
.. 15	3,160	...		67,418	71,10,766	66,79,119	
.. 16	3,416	...	13,416	69,836	68,10,671	66,79,119	

CALCUTTA MINT, }
The 19th March 1878. }

J. F. TENNANT,
Offg Mint Master.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 8th March 1878.

GOVERNMENT SIMLA PASSENGER DAK.

Through booking from Umballa to Simla.

Arrangements have been made with effect from the 15th March for booking Express Carriage Daks from Umballa to Kalka, and Express Tonga Daks from Kalka to Simla, at the Calcutta Post Office,* under certain rules and conditions, of

* Post Master's room, east verandah, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

which a printed copy can be obtained on application to the Post Master, Calcutta. These arrangements will continue in force till the 25th April.

2. The charge for an Express Carriage Dāk from Umballa to Kalka will be Rs. 20. The charge for an Express Tonga Dāk from Kalka to Simla will be Rs. 20.

3. From the 1st April three ordinary vans carrying mails will also leave the Umballa Post Office—one in the morning at or about 5 A. M., and two others in the evening at or about 7 P. M. and 9-40 P. M. In each of these vans four seats will be available for passengers (if the weight of the mails admit) at a charge of Rs. 2½ per seat.

4. From the same date, viz., 1st April, two mail tongas will start from Kalka—one at about 3 A. M., and another at about 10-30 A. M. If the weight of mails admit of it, passengers can be accommodated in these tongas at Rs. 5 a seat. Seats in the Mail tongas can be booked only in the Umballa and Kalka Offices.

5. The Tonga Dāks are not Government Dāks, but those of a private agency called the Mountain Carrying Company, under the management of Mr. Lowrie, and under contract with the Post Office for the conveyance of mails.

TURTON SMITH,

Asst. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

The 28th January 1878.

The Passenger and Mail Cart Service between Caragola and Siligoree, hitherto kept up by the Postal Department, will, in consequence of the opening of the Northern Bengal State Railway, be discontinued from the 1st February 1878.

The 2nd March 1878.

PASSENGER SERVICE.

Messrs. Bird and Company have contracted to carry the Mails between Siliguri and Darjeeling by Tonga.

Passengers are conveyed by these Tongas at the following rates:—

For one seat, a sum not exceeding 8 annas a mile.

For two seats, a sum not exceeding 12 annas a mile.

J. MACFARLAN,

Offg. Post Master General of Bengal.

PASSENGER SERVICE.

Jessore Line.

A carriage line is maintained under contract between Chagdah Station on the Eastern Bengal Railway and Jessore, a distance of 48 miles. The contractor is bound to start one carriage each way daily to meet the up and down Mail Trains, but he is at liberty to make his own charges for the conveyance of passengers.

The 22nd March 1878.

Mails for Chittagong, Akyab, and Kyouk Phyoo, for transmission per Steamer *Calcutta*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 24th March 1878, at 6 P. M.

Mails for Rangoon, Moulmein and Straits, for transmission per Steamer *Chanda* (mails for Port Blair and Camorta can be sent by this opportunity), will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 24th March 1878, at 6 P. M.

Mails for Persian Gulf, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Monday, the 25th March 1878, at 6 P. M.

Mails for Ceylon and the Australian Colonies, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Tuesday, the 26th March 1878, at 6 P. M.

Mails for Madras, Ceylon and the Intermediate Ports, for transmission per Steamer *Canara*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 27th March 1878, at 6 P. M.

The next Overland Mail *via* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Friday, the 29th March 1878.

2. Book-post and pattern packets must be posted on the 28th March 1878.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 6 P. M. precisely, after which hour overland letters, if prepaid and bearing extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 6-30 P. M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, up to 7 P. M.

Mails for Ceylon, Straits, Hong-Kong, and the United States of America, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Saturday, the 30th March 1878, at 6 P. M.

E. C. GEORGE,

Post Master of Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY.

Statement of the amount of Cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India.

The 21st March 1878 ... Rs. 1,85,05,177-8-4

W. WATERFIELD,

Treasurer to the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA,
22nd March 1878. }

NOTICE.

ODDH FOREST DEPARTMENT.

BYRAMGHAT DEPÔT.

On the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

From this date the prices of S&I beams and scantlings supplied from this Depôt will be as follows:—

BEAMS—

21 feet length @	Rs. 2 10 0	per cubic foot.
22 " @ "	2 12 0	"
23 " @ "	2 14 0	"
24 " @ "	3 0 0	"

Above the lengths given two annas per foot run will be charged. Any inches over the foot will be charged as a foot.

SCANTLINGS—

from 12 to 20 feet @	Rs. 2 8 0	per cubic foot.
under 12 & over 7 " @ "	2 4 0	"
under 7 " @ "	2 0 0	"

The above prices are for ordinary building purposes.

For *planking, sleepers, &c.*, special rates will be fixed by agreement.

The Department will still take orders for buildings all over @ Rs. 2-4-0 per cubic foot, provided the scantlings are taken in fair proportion.

SECOND AND THIRD CLASS TIMBER will be sold, and price fixed by agreement.

AUCTION SALES will be held from time to time to clear off stock.

For further particulars apply to the Officer in charge.

By order of the Conservator, Oudh Forests,

SIMPSON HILLIER,

Assistant Conservator of Forests.

The 1st June 1877.

NOTICE.

The monuments of the persons named in the list appended in the Karnal Cemeteries are in want of repairs. The friends of the deceased, who desire their maintenance, are requested to communicate with the Deputy Commissioner, Karnal, Punjab, within two months.

This notice is given with reference to the following Rule XII of the rules for the care and use of Government Cemeteries, promulgated with Government of India's Notification (Home Department) No. 421, dated 12th December 1877.

"RULE XII (1). The Chaplain should communicate with the friends of the deceased when a monument needs repairing, or when such communication is not possible, advertise three times in the *Gazette of India* and the *Gazette of the Province*. If it falls into a ruinous condition, and no party will undertake to restore it, the ruined monument must be made level with the ground during the next repairs, and any slab it contained must be placed over the grave in simple masonry, or be inserted in the wall."

NEW CEMETERY.

Major-General W. C. Baddeley, C.B.,—Died 19th December 1842.

Aliee, wife of Commissary Sergeant P. Donahue,—Died 26th July 1844.

3. Benjamin Raywood, Troop Sergeant-Major, 3rd or K. O. L. D.,—Died 1st June 1843.

4. Brevet Major W. H. Terraneau, 24th N. I.,—Died 11th October 1843.

5. Donald Luis Grant, son of Captain D. M. Cameron, 3rd Regiment, or Buffs,—Died 12th December 1841.

6. William James Hamilton, Lieutenant, Her Majesty's 3rd Regiment, or Buffs,—Died 21st October 1841.

7. Lieutenant F. S. Macmullen, 1st European Light Infantry,—Died 1st November 1842.

8. Ellen Julia Sinclair, infant of Captain Hawthorne, 7th Light Cavalry,—Died 4th November 1842.

9. Francis Thomas, son of Captain Yerbury, Her Majesty's 3rd Light Dragoons,—Died 28th November 1842.

10. Archibald Robert, son of William Johnson,—Died 7th January 1849.

11. George, son of Sergeant William Allsopp, Governor General's Department,—Died 14th August 1847.

12. Edward Paddock, late Sergeant in the Band of Her Majesty's 3rd, or K. O. L. D.,—Died 2nd October 1843.

13. Wife of Private W. Wood, Her Majesty's 3rd, or K. O. L. D.,—Died 1st September 1843.

14. William Perry Colburn, son of Sergeant-Major Colburn, 3rd Regiment, or Buffs,—Died 15th August 1840.

15. John Martin, Overseer, Western Jamna Canal,—Died 3rd November 1858.

16. John Frost, Sergeant, 3rd Light Dragoons,—Died 7th November 1843.

17. John Bond, Apothecary,—Died 19th September 1843.

18. Private John Critchell, 3rd K. O. L. D.,—Died 2nd October 1843.

19. Elizabeth, wife of T. S. M. T. Clarke, Her Majesty's 3rd K. O. L. D.,—Died 12th September 1843.

20. William, son of Captain H. W. Mathews, 43rd N. I.,—Died 24th June 1842.

21. Jane, wife of I. H. Peter, Apothecary, 1st Engineers,—Died 5th November 1842.

OLD CEMETERY.

22. Sergeant Fitzgerald, Her Majesty's 31st Regiment,—Died 22nd June 1833.

John Isaac Fitzgerald, son of Sergeant Fitzgerald,—Died 23rd July 1831.

Catherine, wife of Sergeant Fitzgerald,—Died 10th August 1832.

23. Susan Margaret Lamb, daughter of Sergeant Patrick, 4th Company, 2nd B. Artillery,—Died 27th September 1859.

24. James Winn, Apothecary,—Died 30th May 1813.

Jessy, daughter of above,—Died 29th May 1843.

Henrietta, daughter of above,—Died 4th January 1833.

Henrietta, wife of above,—Died 10th December 1838.

25. William Edwin Charles Vallentine,—Died 22nd May 1835.

26. Elizabeth Jane, daughter of Conductor Thomas Steel,—Died 5th June 1834.

27. Elizabeth, infant daughter of Color Sergeant I. N. Haseltine, 13th N. I., and Charlotte, his wife,—Died 10th October 1838.

28. Private Peter Walsh, 3rd Regiment, or Buffs,—Died 12th December 1840.

29. Jane, wife of Bombardier W. Dixon, 1st B. H. A.,—Died 10th May 1841.

30. Susan, infant daughter of Lieutenant Alexander, 5th I. C.,—Died 11th June 1829.

31. Francis S. Brownlow, son of Captain Brownlow, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General,—Died 26th July 1839.

32. Surgeon Andrew Stratton, 2nd L. C.,—Died 27th September 1829.

33. Captain E. C. T. B. Hughes, Regiment of Artillery,—Died 16th October 1837.

34. Sarah, wife of Mr. John Sparrin, Deputy Assistant Commissary of Ordnance,—Died 27th November 1837.

35. Captain John Dethich Crommelin, Bengal Horse Artillery,—Died 7th September 1830.

36. Erroll Blake, Lieutenant, Bengal Regiment of Artillery, brother to Lord Wallcourt,—Died 3rd September 1827.

37. Elizabeth, wife of J. Feeney, Ordnance Commissariat,—Died 1st August 1825.

38. Private James Ellen, 3rd K. O. L. D.,—Died 1st January 1841.
39. Thomas Johnson, 3rd Regiment, or Buffs, —Died 25th May 1841.
40. Theophilus McPherson, son of Thomas Theophilus Metcalfe, C. S.,—Died 15th July 1821.
41. John Albert, son of Sergeant Albert, Madras Commissariat Department,—Died 5th May 1841.
42. James, infant son of Captain J. D. Parsons, Sub-Assistant Commissary General,—Died 15th July 1825.
43. Anne Lockington, wife of Mr. Richard Lockington,—Died 3rd February 1834.
44. Ensign James Cooper, 31st Foot,—Died 9th July 1835.
45. Robert, infant son of James and Jane Dunbar,—Died 24th June 1824.
46. Neil Mulhern, late Quarter Master Sergeant, 31st Regiment of Foot,—Died 25th November 1834.
47. Captain Alexander Beatty, 31st Foot,—Died 26th May 1834.
48. Lieutenant George Allen, 7th L. C.,—Died 20th October 1821.
49. John Henry, infant son of Major Henry Howtrey,—Died 3rd July 1824.
50. Margaret, wife of Sergeant-Major William Martin, 23rd N. I.,—Died 18th January 1832.
51. Francis Russel Eager, Major, 31st Foot,—Died 21st December 1832.
52. Eleanor Elizabeth, wife of Richard Laughton, Assistant Surgeon, Bengal Establishment,—Died 16th May 1830.
53. Mary Vincent McDowell, infant of James and Julia McDowell,—Died 1st September 1824.
54. Lieutenant-Colonel Dickson, Commanding VII Light Cavalry,—Died 24th July 1828.
55. John Henry, infant of Charles Radock, Riding Master, 3rd B. H. Artillery,—Died 5th May 1833.
56. Henry Shill White, Cornet, 2nd Native Cavalry,—Died 25th December 1816.
57. Emily, infant of Color Sergeant Hallasey, 13th L. Infantry,—Died 26th August 1856.
58. Lieutenant John Frederick Sandford, 19th N. I.,—Died 16th May 1816.
59. George Richard West, Quarter Master Sergeant, 3rd B. H. A.,—Died 18th January 1835.
60. James Byrnes, Musician, 13th Light Infantry,—Died 30th July 1838.
61. Corporal Bartholomew Hart, Native of Glenmore, Cork, Ireland, 31st Regiment,—Died 24th September 1833.
62. Richard Green, Musician, 13th Light Infantry,—Died 26th April 1856.
63. Private Henry Appleton, 13th Light Infantry,—Died 4th January 1837.
64. Catherine, infant of Sergeant Michael Kelley, 13th Light Infantry,—Died 18th December 1840.
65. Private Michael Morrissey, 13th Light Infantry,—Died 17th October 1836.
66. James Darras, Musician, 13th Light Infantry,—Died 8th March 1836.
67. Captain R. T. Greene, 31st Foot,—Died 21st December 1835.

68. Lieutenant William Talbot Shakespeare, 13th Regiment Light Infantry,—Died 8th April 1838.
69. Richard Fitzgerald, son of Lieutenant George King, 13th Light Infantry,—Died 27th August 1838.
70. Matilda, daughter of Major Stephen Swayne, Commanding 5th Regiment, B. N. I.,—Died 18th August 1840.
71. Lieutenant Fred. Jenkins, 44th Regiment,—Died 9th September 1840.
72. Captain R. E. Keily, 13th Light Infantry,—Died 11th September 1838.
73. Surgeon Oswald Hunter, M. D., 6th Light Cavalry,—Died 14th January 1820.

A. H. BENTON,

Deputy Commissioner.

DY. COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE;
KARNAL,
The 28th February 1878.

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Apply to Executive Engineer, Military Works, Bareilly, enclosing certificate of character and previous employment.

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J. B. ROBERTS,

Superintendent.

GOVT. STATIONERY OFFICE,
The 19th March 1878.

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List of Light-houses and Light-vessels in British India (Suez to Singapore), corrected from official information. By R. C. Carrington, F.R.A.S., 1878. Price, Re. 1.

Spheroidal Tables, for every ten minutes of the quadrant, showing the length in feet of a degree, minute, and second of latitude and longitude; the corresponding number of statute miles in each degree of latitude; the number of minutes of latitude, or nautic miles contained in a degree of longitude under each parallel of latitude; and the length, in cables, of a minute of longitude, corresponding to each nautic mile. Compression &c. By R. C. Carrington, F.R.A.S., 1877. Price, Re. 1.

Hydrographic Notices.

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- „ 3. Existence of rocky patches, Bepore.
- „ 4. Out of print.
5. Out of print.
6. Out of print.
7. Light at Port Berberah, Gulf of Aden.
- „ 8. Rock off Hingie Island, Bassein River.
- „ 9. Rock off Pegu Coast.
- „ 10. Out of print.
- „ 11. Out of print.
- „ 12. Out of print.
- „ 13. Position of Raleigh Rock, and additional beacons.
- „ 14. Buoy, marking Gindurah Rock, Galle.
- „ 15. Alteration in Manora Point Light, Kurrachee; and discovery of a bank near Towak Island, Red Sea.
- „ 16. Dangerous rocks in Forrest Strait, Mergui Archipelago, and Richelieu Rock off Kopah Inlet.
- „ 17. Out of print.
- „ 18. Out of print.
- „ 19. Correct position of Santipilly Light-house.
- „ 20. Anchorage Buoys in Madras Roadstead.
- „ 21. Light-vessel near Krishna Shoal, Burma.
- „ 22. Additional information, Krishna Shoal light-vessel and light at Pooree.
- „ 23. Alteration of position of Chittagong Lights.
- „ 24. Night signals shown by British Pilot vessels in the English Channel.

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 5. Alteration of colour of Chittagong beacons, and intended alteration in Dolphin Rock light, Bombay.
 6. Alteration of Malwan Light.
 7. Situation of Kintoon Light-Vessel. China-Sea, Yang-Tee-Kiang.
 8. Further information regarding Burgess Rock off Hingie Island. Bassein river.
 9. Alteration of position of Fairway Buoy at False Point.
 10. (1) Intended Light and Fog signal on Little Basses Rocks.
 - (2) Intended alteration in Great Basses Rocks Fog signal. Ceylon—South-East Coast.
 - „ 11. Amended positions of Zebayir Islands, Jabel Zukur, and the Banah Islands. Red Sea; Central Channel.
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. CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1878.

{ Register
No. 38.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT,
1866, AND OF THE PUNJAB BANK, LIMITED.

The creditors of the above-named Company are required, on or before the 15th day of April 1878, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims and the names and addresses of their attorneys or pleaders, if any, to the Alliance Bank of Simla, Limited, Lahore, the Official Liquidator of the said Company; and if so required by notice in writing from the said Official Liquidator, are by their attorneys or pleaders to come in and prove their said debts or claims, at the Court of the Judicial Assistant, Lahore, at such time as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

The 1st day of May 1878 at 1 o'clock P.M., at Lahore, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the debts and claims.

Dated this 19th day of January 1878.

F. BULLOCK,
Judicial Assistant, Lahore.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost

Government Promissory Note No. 047264, dated 31st May 1859, for Rs. 500, at 5½ per cent. Any one finding it will be rewarded, if required, on handing the Note over to the Manager, Purvis' Agency, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

F. A. H. ELLIOT,
Bombay Civil Service.

BARODA,
The 24th September 1877.

Lost, Stolen, or Destroyed.

The Government Promissory Note No. 005172, of the 4½ per cent. of 1872, for Rs. 1,000, originally standing in the name of Sreemutty Bhobun Mohiney Dassie, the proprietress, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for the issue of duplicate in favor of the proprietress.

JOY GOPAUL GHOSH,
at Messrs. Geo. Henderson & Co., Calcutta.



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No. 33.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 8th March 1878, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. VII OF 1878.

THE INDIAN FOREST BILL, 1877.

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SCHEDULE.

An Act to amend the law relating to Forests, the transit of forest-produce, and the duty leviable on timber.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to Forests, the transit of forest-produce and the duty leviable on timber; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

1. This Act may be called "The Indian Forest Act, 1878:"

Short title.

It shall come into force at once in the territories respectively administered by the Governor of Bombay in Council, the Lieutenant-Governors of the Lower Provinces, the North-Western Provinces, and the Panjáb, (except the District of Hazára), and the Chief Commissioners of Oudh, the Central Provinces and Assam.

And any other Local Government may from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, extend, by notification in the local official Gazette, this Act to all or any of the territories for the time being under its administration.

Extension.

On and from the date on which this Act comes into force in any of the said territories, the enactments mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed in such territories. But all rules made under or validated by any of the said enactments and in force at the date of such repeal shall, so far as they are consistent with this Act, be deemed to have been made and published hereunder.

Repeal of enactments.

2. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context,—

Interpretation-clause.

"Forest-officer" means any person whom the Governor General in Council, or the Local Government or

any officer empowered by the Governor General in Council or the Local Government in this behalf, may from time to time appoint by name, or as holding an office, to carry out all or any of the purposes of this Act, or to do anything required by this Act or any rule made under this Act to be done by a Forest-officer:

"Tree." "Tree" includes bamboos, stumps and brushwood:

"Timber" includes trees and bamboos when they have fallen or have been felled, and all wood, whether cut up, or fashioned or hollowed-out for cart-wheels, mortars, canoes or other purposes or not:

"Timber."

"Forest-produce" includes the following when found in, or brought from, a forest, that is to say,—

"Forest-produce."

minerals (including limestone and laterite), surface-soil, trees, timber, grass, peat, canes, creepers, reeds, leaves, moss, flowers, fruits, roots, juice, catechu, bark, honey, wax, lac, caoutchouc, gum, wood-oil, grass-oil, resin, varnish, silk-worms and cocoons, shells, skins, tusks, bones and horns:

"Forest-offence" means an offence punishable under this Act, or under any rule made under this Act:

"Forest-offence."

"Cattle" includes elephants, camels, buffaloes, horses, mares, geldings, ponies, colts, fillies, mules, asses, pigs, rams, ewes, sheep, lambs, goats and kids:

"Cattle."

"River" includes streams, canals, creeks and other channels, natural or artificial.

"River."

CHAPTER II.

OF RESERVED FORESTS.

3. The Local Government may from time to time constitute any forest-land or waste-land which is the property of Government, or over which the Government has proprietary rights, or to the whole or any part of the forest-produce of which the Government is entitled, a Reserved Forest in the manner hereinafter provided.

Power to reserve forests.

4. Whenever it is proposed to constitute any land a Reserved Forest, the Local Government may publish a notification in the local official Gazette—

Notification by Local Government.

(a) declaring that it is proposed to constitute such land a reserved forest;

(b) specifying the limits of such forest; and

(c) appointing an officer (hereinafter called "the Forest Settlement Officer") to inquire into and determine the existence, nature and extent of any rights alleged to exist in favour of any person in or over any land comprised within such limits, or in or over any forest-produce, and to deal with the same as provided in this chapter.

Explanation 1.—For the purpose of clause (b) of this section, it shall be sufficient to describe the limits of the forest by roads, rivers, ridges or other well-known or readily intelligible boundaries.

The officer appointed under clause (c) of this section shall ordinarily be a person not holding any forest-office except that of Forest Settlement Officer.

Nothing in this section shall prevent the Local Government from appointing any number of officers not exceeding three, not more than one of whom shall be a person holding any forest-office except as aforesaid, to perform the duties of a Forest Settlement Officer under this Act.

5. During the interval between the publication of such notification and the date fixed by the notification under section nineteen, no right shall be acquired in or over the land comprised in such notification, except by succession or under a grant or contract in writing made or entered into by or on behalf of Government or some person in whom such right was vested when the former notification was issued; and no fresh clearings for cultivation or for any other purpose shall be made in such land.

Bar of accrual of forest-rights.

6. When a notification has been issued under section four, the Forest Settlement Officer shall publish in the language of the country, in every town and village in the neighbourhood of the land comprised therein, a proclamation—

Proclamation by Forest Settlement Officer.

(a) specifying the limits of the proposed forest;

(b) explaining the consequences which, as herein-after provided, will ensue on the reservation of such forest; and

(c) fixing a period of not less than three months from the date of such proclamation, and requiring every person claiming any right mentioned in section four or five either to present to such officer within such period a written notice specifying, or to appear before him and state, the nature of such right and the amount and particulars of the compensation (if any) claimed in respect thereof.

7. The Forest Settlement Officer shall take down in writing all statements made under section six, and shall, at some convenient place, enquire into all claims duly preferred under that section, and the existence of any rights mentioned in section four or five and not claimed under section six, so far as the same may be ascertainable from the records of Government and the evidence of any persons likely to be acquainted with the same.

8. For the purposes of such enquiry, the Forest Settlement Officer may exercise the following powers, that is to say:—

(a) power to enter, by himself or any officer authorized by him for the purpose, upon any land, and to survey, demarcate, and make a map of the same; and

(b) the powers of a Civil Court in the trial of suits.

9. Rights in respect of which no claim has been preferred under section six, and of the existence of which no knowledge has been acquired by enquiry under section seven, shall be extinguished, unless before the notification under section nineteen is published the person claiming them satisfies the Forest Settlement Officer that he had sufficient cause for not preferring such claim within the period fixed under section six.

10. In the case of a claim to a right in or over any land, other than a right of way or pasture or to forest-produce or a watercourse, the Forest Settlement Officer shall pass an order admitting or rejecting the same in whole or in part.

If such claim is admitted in whole or in part, the Forest Settlement Officer shall either (1) exclude such land from the limits of the proposed Forest; or (2) come to an agreement with the owner thereof for the surrender of his rights; or (3) proceed to acquire such land in the manner provided by the Land Acquisition Act, 1870.

For the purpose of so acquiring such land—

(a) the Forest Settlement Officer shall be deemed to be a Collector proceeding under the Land Acquisition Act, 1870;

(b) the claimant shall be deemed to be a person interested and appearing before him in pursuance of a notice given under section nine of that Act;

(c) the provisions of the preceding sections of that Act shall be deemed to have been complied with; and

(d) the Collector, with the consent of the claimant, or the Court, with the consent of both parties,

may award compensation in land, or partly in land and partly in money.

11. In the case of a claim to rights of pasture or to forest-produce, the Forest Settlement Officer shall pass an order admitting or rejecting the same in whole or in part.

12. The Forest Settlement Officer, when passing any order under section eleven, shall record, so far as may be practicable,—

(a) the name, father's name, caste, residence and occupation of the person claiming the right;

(b) the designation, position and area of all fields or groups of fields (if any), and the designation and position of all buildings (if any), in respect of which the exercise of such rights is claimed.

13. If the Forest Settlement Officer admits in whole or in part any claim under section eleven, he shall also record the extent to which the claim is so admitted, specifying the number and description of the cattle which the claimant is from time to time entitled to graze in the forest, the season during which such pasture is permitted, the quantity of timber and other forest-produce which he is from time to time authorised to take or receive, or such other particulars as the case may require. He shall also record whether the timber or other forest-produce obtained by the exercise of the rights claimed may be sold or bartered.

14. After making such record, the Forest Settlement Officer shall, to the best of his ability, and having due regard to the maintenance of the Reserved Forest in respect of which the claim is made, pass such orders as will ensure the continued exercise of the rights so admitted. For this purpose, the Forest Settlement Officer may—

(a) set out some other forest-tract of sufficient extent, and in a locality reasonably convenient for the purposes of such claimants, and record an order conferring upon them a right of pasture or to forest-produce (as the case may be) to the extent admitted; or

(b) so alter the limits of the proposed Forest as to exclude forest-land of sufficient extent, in a locality reasonably convenient, for the purposes of the claimants; or

(c) record an order, continuing to such claimants a right of pasture or to forest-produce (as the case may be), to the extent so admitted, at such seasons, within such portions of the proposed Forest and under such rules as may from time to time be prescribed by the Local Government.

15. In case the Forest Settlement Officer finds it impossible, having due regard to the maintenance of the Reserved Forest, to make such settlement under section fourteen as shall ensure the continued exercise of the said rights to the extent so admitted, he shall (subject to such rules as the Local Government may from time to time prescribe in this behalf) commute such rights, either by the payment to such persons of a sum of money in lieu thereof, or by the grant of land, or in such other manner as he thinks fit.

16. Any person who has made a claim under this Act, or any Forest-officer or other person generally or specially empowered by the Local Government in this behalf, may, within three months from the date of the order passed on such claim by the Forest Settlement Officer under section ten, eleven, fourteen or fifteen, present an appeal from such order to such officer of the Revenue Department, of rank not lower than that of a Collector or Deputy Commissioner, as the Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the local official Gazette, appoint by name, or as holding an office, to hear appeals from such orders:

Provided that if the Local Government establishes (as it is hereby empowered to do) a Court (hereinafter called the Forest Court) composed of three persons to be appointed by the Local Government, such appeals shall be presented to such Court.

17. Every appeal under section sixteen shall be made by petition in writing, and may be delivered to the Forest Settlement Officer, who shall forward it without delay to the authority competent to hear the same.

If the appeal be to an officer appointed under section sixteen, it shall be heard in the manner prescribed for the time being for the hearing of appeals in matters relating to land-revenue.

If the appeal be to the Forest-court, the Court shall fix a day and a convenient place in the neighbourhood of the proposed forest for hearing the appeal, and shall give notice thereof to the parties, and shall hear such appeal accordingly.

The order passed thereon by such officer or Court, or by the majority of the members of such Court, shall be final, subject to revision by the Local Government.

18. The Local Government, or any person who has made a claim under this Act, may appoint any person to appear, plead and act on its or his behalf before the Forest Settlement Officer, or the appellate officer or Court, in the course of any inquiry or appeal under this Act.

19. When the following events have occurred (namely),—

(a) the period fixed under section six for preferring claims has elapsed, and all claims (if any) made within such period have been disposed of by the Forest Settlement Officer; and

(b) if such claims have been made, and the period limited by section sixteen for appealing from the orders passed on such claims has elapsed, and all appeals (if any) presented within such period have been disposed of by the appellate officer or Court; and

(c) all lands (if any) to be included in the proposed forest, which the Forest Settlement Officer has, under section ten, elected to acquire under the Land Acquisition Act, 1870, have become vested in the Government under section sixteen of that Act,

the Local Government may publish a notification in the local official Gazette, specifying definitely, according to boundary-marks erected or otherwise,

the limits of the forest which it is intended to reserve, and declaring the same to be reserved from a date fixed by such notification.

From the date so fixed, such forest shall be deemed to be a Reserved Forest.

20. The Forest-officer shall, before the date fixed by such notification, cause a translation thereof into the language of the country to be published in every town and village in the neighbourhood of the forest.

21. The Local Government may, within five years from the publication of any notification under section nineteen, revise any arrangement made under section fourteen or seventeen, and may, for this purpose, rescind or modify any order made under section fourteen or seventeen, and direct that any one of the proceedings specified in section fourteen be taken in lieu of any other of such proceedings, or that the rights admitted under section eleven be commuted under section fifteen.

22. No right of any description shall be acquired in or over a Reserved Forest, except by succession or under a grant or contract in writing made by or on behalf of the Government or of some person in whom such right was vested when the notification under section nineteen was issued.

23. Notwithstanding anything contained in section twenty-two, no right continued under section fourteen, clause (c), shall be alienated by way of grant, sale, lease, mortgage or otherwise, without the sanction of the Local Government: provided that when any such right is appendant to any land or house, it may be sold or otherwise alienated with such land or house.

No timber or other forest-produce obtained in exercise of any such right shall be sold or bartered except to such extent as may have been admitted in the order recorded under section thirteen.

24. The Forest-officer may from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Local Government or of any officer duly authorized in that behalf, stop any public or private way or water-course in a Reserved Forest: provided, that a substitute for the way or water-course so stopped, which the Local Government deems to be reasonably convenient, already exists, or has been provided or constructed by the Forest-officer in lieu thereof.

25. Any person who—

(a) makes any fresh clearing prohibited by section five, or

(b) sets fire to a Reserved Forest, or kindles any fire in such manner as to endanger the same; or who, in a Reserved Forest,

(c) kindles, keeps or carries any fire except at such seasons as the Forest-officer may from time to time notify in this behalf;

(d) trespasses or pastures cattle or permits cattle to trespass;

(e) causes any damage by negligence in felling any tree or cutting or dragging any timber ;

(f) fells, girdles, lops, taps or burns any tree, or strips-off the bark or leaves from, or otherwise damages, the same ;

(g) quarries stone, burns lime or charcoal, or collects, subjects to any manufacturing process or removes, any forest-produce ;

(h) clears or breaks up any land for cultivation, or any other purpose ; or,

(i) in contravention of any rules which the Local Government may from time to time prescribe, kills or catches elephants, hunts, shoots, fishes, poisons water, or sets traps or snares ;

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, or with both, in addition to such compensation for damage done to the forest as the convicting Court may direct to be paid.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to prohibit (a) any act done by permission in writing of the Forest-officer, or under any rule made by the Local Government ; or (b) the exercise of any right continued under section fourteen, clause (c), or created by grant or contract in writing made by or on behalf of Government under section twenty-two.

Whenever fire is caused wilfully or by gross negligence in a Reserved Forest, the Local Government may notwithstanding that any penalty has been inflicted under this section direct that in such forest or any portion thereof the exercise of all rights of pasture or to forest-produce shall be suspended for such period as it thinks fit.

26. The Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, by notification in the local official Gazette, direct that, from a date fixed by such notification, any forest or any portion thereof reserved under this Act shall cease to be a Reserved Forest.

From the date so fixed, such forest or portion shall cease to be reserved ; but the rights (if any) which have been extinguished therein shall not revive in consequence of such cessation.

CHAPTER III.

OF VILLAGE-FORESTS.

27. The Local Government may from time to time assign to any village-community the rights of Government to or over any land which has been constituted a Reserved Forest, and may cancel such assignment. All forests so assigned shall be called Village-forests.

The Local Government may from time to time make rules for regulating the management of Village-forests, prescribing the conditions under which the community to which any such assignment is made may be provided with timber or other forest-produce, or pasture, and their duties for the protection and improvement of such forest.

All provisions of this Act relating to Reserved Forests shall (so far as they are consistent with the rules so made) apply to Village-forests.

CHAPTER IV.

OF PROTECTED FORESTS.

28. The Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the local official Gazette, declare " Protected Forests." the provisions of this chapter applicable to any forest-land or waste-land which is not included in a Reserved Forest, but which is the property of Government, or over which the Government has proprietary rights, or to the whole or any part of the forest-produce of which the Government is entitled.

The forest-land and waste-lands comprised in any such notification shall be called a " Protected Forest."

No such notification shall be made unless the nature and extent of the rights of Government and of private persons in or over the forest-land or waste-land comprised therein have been enquired into and recorded at a survey or settlement, or in such other manner as the Local Government thinks sufficient.

Every such record shall be presumed to be correct until the contrary is proved.

Provided that, if in the case of any forest-land or waste-land, the Local Government thinks that such enquiry and record are necessary, but that they will occupy such length of time as that the rights of Government will in the meantime be endangered, the Local Government may (pending such enquiry and record) declare such land to be a protected forest, but so as not to abridge or affect any existing rights of individuals or communities.

29. The Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the local official Gazette,—

(a) declare any class of trees in a protected forest or any trees in any such forest, to be reserved from a date fixed by such notification ;

(b) declare that a portion of such forest be closed for such term not exceeding twenty years as the Local Government thinks fit, and that the rights of private persons (if any) over such portion shall be suspended during such term : provided that the remainder of such forest be sufficient, and in a locality reasonably convenient, for the due exercise of the rights suspended in the portion so closed ;

(c) prohibit, from a date fixed as aforesaid, the quarrying of stone, or the burning of lime or charcoal, or the collection or subjection to any manufacturing process, or removal, of any forest-produce, in any such forest, and the breaking up or clearing for cultivation, for building, for herding cattle or for any other purpose, any land in any such forest ; and

(d) alter or cancel such declaration or prohibition.

30. The Collector or Deputy Commissioner of the district shall cause a translation into the language of the district, of every notification issued under section twenty-nine, to be affixed in a conspicuous place in every town and village in the neighbourhood of the forest comprised in the notification.

31. The Local Government may from time to time make rules to regulate the following matters:—

Power to make rules for protected forests.

(a) the cutting, sawing, conversion and removal of trees and timber, and the collection, manufacture and removal of forest-produce, from protected forests;

(b) the granting of licenses to the inhabitants of towns and villages in the vicinity of protected forests to take trees, timber or other forest-produce for their own use, and the production and return of such licenses by such persons;

(c) the granting of licenses to persons felling or removing trees or timber or other forest-produce from such forests for the purposes of trade, and the production and return of such licenses by such persons;

(d) the payments (if any) to be made by the persons mentioned in clauses (b) and (c) of this section, for permission to cut such trees, or to collect and remove such timber or other forest-produce;

(e) the other payments, if any, to be made by them in respect of such trees, timber and produce, and the places where such payments shall be made;

(f) the examination of forest-produce passing out of such forests;

(g) the clearing and breaking up of land for cultivation or other purposes in such forests;

(h) the protection from fire of timber lying in such forests and of trees reserved under section twenty-nine;

(i) the cutting of grass and pasturing of cattle in such forests;

(j) killing or catching elephants, hunting, shooting, fishing, poisoning water, and setting traps or snares in such forests;

(k) the protection and management of any portion of a forest closed under section twenty-nine;

(l) the exercise of rights referred to in section twenty-eight.

32. Any person who commits any of the following offences:—

Penalties for acts in contravention of notification under section 29.

(a) fells, girdles, lops, taps or burns any tree reserved under section twenty-nine, or strips off the bark or leaves from, or otherwise damages, any such tree;

(b) contrary to any prohibition under section twenty-nine, quarries any stone, or burns any lime or charcoal, or collects, subjects to any manufacturing process, or removes, any forest-produce;

(c) contrary to any prohibition under section twenty-nine, breaks up or clears for cultivation or any other purpose any land in any protected forest;

(d) sets fire to such forest, or kindles a fire without taking all reasonable precautions to prevent its spreading to any trees reserved under section twenty-nine, whether standing, fallen or felled, or to any closed portion of such forest;

(e) leaves burning any fire kindled by him in the vicinity of any such trees or closed portion;

(f) fells any tree or drags any timber so as to damage any tree reserved as aforesaid;

(g) permits cattle to damage any such tree;

(h) infringes any rule made under section thirty-

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

33. Nothing in this chapter shall be deemed to prohibit any act done with the permission in writing of the Forest-officer, or in accordance with rules made under section thirty-one, or (except as regards any portion of a forest closed under section twenty-nine) in the exercise of any right recorded under section twenty-eight.

CHAPTER V.

FORESTS UNDER CONSERVANCY ADMINISTRATION WHEN THIS ACT COMES INTO FORCE.

34. Within twelve months from the date on which this Act comes into force in the territories administered by any Local Government, such Government shall, after consideration of the rights of the Government and private persons in all forest-lands or waste-lands then under its executive control for purposes of Forest Conservancy, determine which of such lands (if any) can, according to justice, equity and good conscience, be classed as Reserved Forests or Protected Forests under this Act, and declare, by notification in the local official Gazette, any lands so classed to be Reserved or Protected Forests, as the case may be:

Provided that such declaration shall not affect any rights of the Government or private persons to or over any land or forest-produce in any such forest, which have, previous to the date of such declaration, been enquired into, settled and recorded in a manner which the Local Government thinks sufficient:

Provided also that if any such rights have not on such date been so enquired into, settled and recorded, the Local Government shall direct that the same shall be enquired into, settled and recorded in the manner provided by this Act for Reserved or Protected Forests, as the case may be; and until such enquiry, settlement and record have been completed, no such declaration shall abridge or affect such rights.

CHAPTER VI.

OF THE CONTROL OVER FORESTS AND LANDS NOT BEING THE PROPERTY OF GOVERNMENT.

35. The Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the local official Gazette, regulate or prohibit in any forest or waste-land—

(a) the breaking up or clearing of land for cultivation;

(b) the pasturing of cattle;

(c) the firing or clearing of the vegetation;

when such regulation or prohibition appears necessary for any of the following purposes:—

First.—For protection against storms, winds, rolling stones, floods and avalanches;

Second.—For the preservation of the soil on the ridges and slopes, and in the valleys, of hilly tracts, the prevention of landslips and of the formation of ravines and torrents, and the protection of land against erosion, or the deposit thereon of sand, stones or gravel;

Third.—For the maintenance of a water-supply in springs, rivers and tanks;

Fourth.—For the protection of roads, bridges, railways and other lines of communication;

Fifth.—For the preservation of the public health;

and may alter or cancel such notification.

The Local Government may, for any such purpose, construct at its own expense, in or upon any forest or waste-land, such work as it thinks fit:

Provided that no such notification shall be made or work begun until after the issue of a notice to the owner of such forest or land, calling on him to shew cause, within a reasonable period to be specified in such notice, why such notification should not be made or work constructed, and until his objections (if any) and any evidence he may produce in support of the same have been heard by an officer duly appointed in that behalf, and have been considered by the Local Government.

36. In case of neglect of, or wilful disobedience

Power to assume management of forests. to, any regulation or prohibition under section thirty-five, or if the purposes of any work to be constructed under that section so requiring, the Local Government may, after notice in writing to the owner of such forest or land, and after considering his objections (if any), place the same under the control of a Forest-officer, and may declare that all or any of the provisions of this Act relating to Reserved Forests shall apply to such forest or land.

The nett profits (if any) arising from the management of such forest or land shall be paid to the said proprietor.

37. In any case under this chapter in which

Expropriation of forests in certain cases. the Local Government considers that, in lieu of placing the forest or land under the control of a Forest-officer, the same should be acquired for public purposes, the Local Government may proceed to acquire it in the manner prescribed by the Land Acquisition Act, 1870.

The owner of any forest or land comprised in any notification under section thirty-five may, at any time not less than three or more than twelve years from the date thereof, require that such forest or land shall be acquired for public purposes, and the Local Government shall acquire such forest or land accordingly.

38. The owner of any land or, if there be more

Protection of forests at request of owners. than one owner thereof, the owners of shares therein amounting in the aggregate to at least two-thirds thereof may, with a view to the formation or conservation of forests thereon, represent in writing to the Collector or Deputy Commissioner their desire—

(a) that such land be managed on their behalf by the Forest-officer as a Reserved or a Protected Forest on such terms as may be mutually agreed upon; or

(b) that all or any of the provisions of this Act be applied to such land.

In either case, the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, apply to such land such provisions of this Act as it thinks suitable to the circumstances thereof and as may be desired by the applicants.

Any such notification may be altered or cancelled by a like notification.

CHAPTER VII.

OF THE DUTY ON TIMBER.

39. The Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may levy a duty in such manner, at such places, and at such rates, as it may from time to time prescribe by notification in the local official Gazette on all timber—

(a) which is produced in British India, and in respect of which the Government has any right;

(b) which is brought from any place beyond the frontier of British India.

In every case in which such duty is directed to be levied *ad valorem*, the Local Government may, with the like sanction, from time to time fix, by like notification, the value on which such duty shall be assessed.

All duties on timber, which, at the time when this Act comes into force in any territory, are levied therein under the authority of the Local Government, shall be deemed to be and to have been duly levied under the provisions of this Act.

40. Nothing in this chapter shall be deemed to limit the amount (if any) limit not to apply to purchase-money or chargeable as purchase-money or royalty. or royalty on any timber or other forest-produce, although the same is levied on such timber or produce while in transit, in the same manner as duty is levied.

CHAPTER VIII.

OF THE CONTROL OF TIMBER AND OTHER FOREST-PRODUCE IN TRANSIT.

41. The control of all rivers and their banks as regards the floating Power to make rules to regulate transit of timber, as well as the control of forest-produce. of all timber and other forest-produce in transit by land or water, is vested in the Local Government, and it may from time to time make rules to regulate the transit of all timber and other forest-produce.

Such rules may (among other matters)—

(a) prescribe the routes by which alone timber and other forest-produce may be imported, exported or moved, into, from, or within, British India;

(b) prohibit the import and export or moving of such timber or other produce without a pass from an officer duly authorized to issue the same, or otherwise than in accordance with the conditions of such pass;

(c) provide for the issue, production and return of such passes and for the payment of fees therefor;

(d) provide for the stoppage, reporting, examination and marking of timber or other forest-produce in transit, in respect of which there is reason to believe that any money is payable to Government on account of the price thereof, or on account of any duty, fee, royalty or charge due thereon, or to which it is desirable for the purposes of this Act to affix a mark;

(e) provide for the establishment and regulation of standards for measuring such timber.

shall be taken by those in charge of it for examination, or for the payment of such money, or in order that such marks may be affixed to it; and the conditions under which such timber or other produce shall be brought to, stored at, and removed from, such depôt;

(f) prohibit the closing up or obstructing of the channel or banks of any river used for the transit of timber or other forest-produce, and the throwing of grass, brushwood, branches and leaves into any such river, or any act which may cause such river to be closed or obstructed;

(g) provide for the prevention and removal of any obstruction of the channel or banks of any such river, and for recovering the cost of such prevention or removal from the person whose acts or negligence necessitated the same;

(h) prohibit absolutely or subject to conditions, within specified local limits, the establishment of saw-pits, the converting, cutting, burning, concealing or marking of timber, the altering or effacing of any marks on the same, and the possession or carrying of marking-hammers or other implements used for marking timber;

(i) regulate the use of property-marks for timber, and the registration of such marks; prescribe the time for which such registration shall hold good; limit the number of such marks that may be registered by any one person, and provide for the levy of fees for such registration.

42. The Local Government may by such rules prescribe as penalties for the infringement thereof imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or both.

Double penalties may be inflicted in cases where the offence is committed after sunset and before sunrise, or after preparation for resistance to lawful authority, or if the offender has been previously convicted of a like offence.

43. The Government shall not be responsible for any loss or damage which may occur in respect of any timber or other forest-produce while at a depôt established under a rule made under section forty-one, or while detained elsewhere for the purposes of this Act; and no Forest-officer shall be responsible for any such loss or damage unless he causes such loss or damage negligently, maliciously or fraudulently.

44. In case of any accident or emergency involving danger to any property at any such depôt, every person employed at such depôt, whether by the Government or by any private person, shall render assistance to any Forest-officer or Police-officer demanding his aid in averting such danger and securing such property from damage or loss.

CHAPTER IX.

OF THE COLLECTION OF DRIFT AND STRANDED TIMBER.

45. All timber found adrift, beached, stranded, or sunk;

Certain kinds of timber to be deemed property of Government until title thereto proved, and may be collected accordingly.

all wood or timber bearing marks which have not been registered under section forty-one, or on which the marks have been obliterated, altered or defaced by fire or otherwise, and

in such areas as the Local Government directs, all unmarked wood and timber,

shall be deemed to be the property of Government unless and until any person establishes his right and title thereto, as provided in this chapter.

Such timber may be collected by any Forest-officer or other person entitled to collect the same by virtue of any rule made under section fifty-one, and may be brought to such depôts as the Forest-officer may from time to time notify as depôts for the reception of drift-timber.

The Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, exempt any class of timber from the provisions of this section, and withdraw such exemption.

46. Public notice shall from time to time be given by the Forest-officer, of timber collected under section forty-five. Such notice shall contain a description of the timber, and shall require any person claiming the same to present to such officer, within a period not less than two months from the date of such notice, a written statement of such claim.

47. When any such statement is presented as aforesaid, the Forest-officer may, after making such enquiry as he thinks fit, either reject the claim after recording his reasons for so doing, or deliver the timber to the claimant.

If such timber is claimed by more than one person, the Forest-officer may either deliver the same to any of such persons whom he deems entitled thereto, or may refer the claimants to the Civil Courts, and retain the timber pending the receipt of an order from any such Court for its disposal.

Any person whose claim has been rejected under this section may, within two months from the date of such rejection, institute a suit to recover possession of the timber claimed by him; but no person shall recover any compensation or costs against the Government, or against any Forest-officer, on account of such rejection, or the detention or removal of any timber, or the delivery thereof to any other person under this section.

No such timber shall be subject to process of any Civil, Criminal, or Revenue Court until it has been delivered, or a suit has been brought, as provided in this section.

48. If no such statement is presented as aforesaid, or if the claimant omits to prefer his claim in the manner and within the period prescribed by the notice issued under section forty-six, or, on such claim having been so preferred by him and having been rejected, omits to institute a suit to recover possession of such timber within the further period limited by section forty-seven, the ownership of such timber shall vest in the Government, or when such timber has been delivered to another person under section forty-seven, in such other person, free from all encumbrances.

49. The Government shall not be responsible for any loss or damage which may occur in respect of any timber collected under

section forty-five, and no Forest-officer shall be responsible for any such loss or damage, unless he causes such loss or damage negligently, maliciously or fraudulently.

50. No person shall be entitled to recover possession of any timber collected or delivered as aforesaid until he has paid to the Forest-officer or other person entitled to receive it such sum on account thereof as may be due under any rule made in pursuance of section fifty-one.

51. The Local Government may from time to time make rules to regulate the following matters (namely) :—

(a) the salvaging, collection and disposal of all timber mentioned in section forty-five;

(b) the use and registration of boats used in salvaging and collecting timber;

(c) the amounts to be paid for salvaging, collecting, moving, storing and disposing of such timber;

(d) the use and registration of hammers and other instruments to be used for marking such timber.

The Local Government may from time to time prescribe, as penalties for the infringement of any rules made under this section, imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or both.

CHAPTER X.

PENALTIES AND PROCEDURE.

52. When there is reason to believe that a forest-offence has been committed in respect of any forest-produce, such produce, together with all tools, boats, carts and cattle used in committing any such offence, may be seized by any Forest-officer or Police-officer.

Every officer seizing any property under this section shall place on such property a mark indicating that the same has been so seized, and shall, as soon as may be, make a report of such seizure to the Magistrate having jurisdiction to try the offence on account of which the seizure has been made :

Provided that when the forest-produce with respect to which such offence is believed to have been committed is the property of Government and the offender is unknown, it shall be sufficient if the officer makes, as soon as may be, a report of the circumstances to his official superior.

53. Upon the receipt of any such report the Magistrate shall, with all convenient dispatch, take such measures as may be necessary for the arrest and trial of the offender and the disposal of the property according to law.

54. All timber or forest-produce which is not the property of Government and in respect of which a forest-offence has been committed, and all tools, boats, carts and cattle used in committing any forest-offence, shall be liable to confiscation.

Such confiscation may be in addition to any other punishment prescribed for such offence.

55. When the trial of any forest-offence is concluded, any forest-produce in respect of which such offence has been committed shall, if it is the property of Government or has been confiscated, be taken charge of by a Forest-officer, and in any other case may be disposed of in such manner as the Court may direct.

56. When the offender is not known, or cannot be found, the Magistrate may, if he finds that an offence has been committed, order the property in respect of which the offence has been committed to be confiscated and taken charge of by the Forest-officer, or to be made over to the person whom he deems to be entitled to the same :

Provided that no such order shall be made until the expiration of one month from the date of seizing such property, or without hearing the person (if any) claiming any right thereto, and the evidence (if any) which he may produce in support of his claim.

57. The Magistrate may, notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, direct the sale of any property seized under section fifty-two and subject to speedy and natural decay, and may deal with the proceeds as he would have dealt with such property if it had not been sold.

58. The officer who made the seizure under section fifty-two or any of his official superiors, or any person claiming to be interested in the property so seized, may, within one month from the date of any order passed under section fifty-four, fifty-five or fifty-six, appeal therefrom to the Court to which orders made by such Magistrate are ordinarily appealable, and the order passed on such appeal shall be final.

59. When an order for the confiscation of any property has been passed under section fifty-four or fifty-six, as the case may be, and the period limited by section fifty-eight for an appeal from such order has elapsed and no such appeal has been preferred, or when, on such an appeal being preferred, the Appellate Court confirms such order in respect of the whole or a portion of such property, such property or such portion thereof, as the case may be, shall vest in the Government free from all incumbrances.

60. Nothing hereinbefore contained shall be deemed to prevent any officer empowered in this behalf by the Local Government from directing at any time the immediate release of any property seized under section fifty-two.

61. Any Forest-officer or Police-officer who vexatiously and unnecessarily seizes any property on pretence of seizing property liable to confiscation under this Act, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

62. Whoever, with intent to cause damage or injury to the public or to any person, or to cause wrongful gain as defined in the Indian Penal Code,—

Penalty for counterfeiting or defacing marks on trees and timber and for altering boundary-marks.

(a) knowingly counterfeits upon any timber or standing tree a mark used by Forest-officers to indicate that such timber or tree is the property of the Government or of some person, or that it may lawfully be cut or removed by some person; or

(b) alters, defaces or obliterates any such mark placed on a tree or on timber by or under the authority of a Forest-officer; or

(c) alters, moves, destroys or defaces any boundary-mark of any forest or wasteland to which the provisions of this Act are applied,

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

63. Any Forest-officer or Police-officer may, without orders from a Magistrate and without a warrant, arrest any person against whom a reasonable suspicion exists of his having been concerned in any forest-offence punishable with imprisonment for one month or upwards.

Every officer making an arrest under this section shall without unnecessary delay take or send the person arrested before the Magistrate having jurisdiction in the case.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to authorize such arrest for any act which is an offence under chapter IV of this Act, unless such act has been prohibited under section twenty-nine, clause (c).

64. Every Forest-officer and Police-officer shall prevent, and may interfere for the purpose of preventing, the commission of any forest-offence.

Power to prevent commission of offence.

65. The Magistrate of the District, and any Magistrate of the first class specially empowered in this behalf by the Local Government, may try summarily, under the Code of Criminal Procedure, any forest-offence punishable only with imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, or both.

Power to try offences summarily.

66. Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to prevent any person from being prosecuted under any other law for any act or omission which constitutes an offence against this Act or the rules made under it, or from being liable under such other law to any higher punishment or penalty than that provided by the rules made under this Act: Provided that no person shall be punished twice for the same offence.

Operation of other laws not barred.

67. The Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the local official Gazette, empower any Forest-officer by name, or as holding an office, to accept from any person against whom a reasonable suspicion exists that he has committed any forest-offence other than an offence under section sixty-one or section sixty-

two a sum of money by way of compensation for any damage which may have been committed, and to release any property which has been seized as liable to confiscation on payment of the value thereof as estimated by such officer.

On the payment of such sum of money or such value or both as the case may be to such officer, the accused person, if in custody, shall be discharged the property seized shall be released, and no further proceedings shall be taken under this Act against such person or property; but nothing herein contained shall exempt such person from prosecution on the same facts under any other law for the time being in force.

68. When in any proceedings taken under this Act, or in consequence of anything done under this Act, a question arises as to whether any forest-produce is the property of the Government, such produce shall be presumed to be the property of the Government until the contrary is proved.

Presumption that forest-produce belongs to Government.

CHAPTER XI.

CATTLE-TRESPASS.

69. Cattle trespassing in a Reserved Forest, or in any portion of a Protected Forest which has been lawfully closed to grazing, shall be deemed to be cattle doing damage to a public plantation within the meaning of the eleventh section of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871, and may be seized and impounded as such by any Forest-officer or Police-officer.

Cattle-trespass Act, 1871, to apply.

70. The Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the local official Gazette, direct that, in lieu of the fines fixed by the twelfth section of the Act last aforesaid, there shall be levied for each head of cattle impounded under section sixty-nine of this Act, such fines as it thinks fit, but not exceeding the following, that is to say:—

For each elephant	...	ten rupees.
For each buffalo or camel	...	two
For each horse, mare, gelding, pony, colt, filly, mule, bull, bullock, cow or heifer	...	one rupee.
For each calf, ass, pig, ram, ewe, sheep, lamb, goat or kid	...	eight annas.

CHAPTER XII.

OF FOREST-OFFICERS.

71. The Local Government may invest any Forest-officer by name, or as holding an office, with the following powers, that is to say:—

Local Government may invest Forest-officers with certain powers.

(a) power to enter upon any land and to survey, demarcate, and make a map of the same;

(b) the powers of a Civil Court to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of documents;

(c) power to issue a search-warrant under the Code of Criminal Procedure;

(d) power to hold an enquiry into forest-offences, and, in the course of such enquiry, to receive and record evidence.

Any evidence recorded under clause (d) of this section shall be admissible in any subsequent trial before a Magistrate, provided that it has been taken in the presence of the accused person.

72. All Forest-officers shall be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Forest-officers deemed public servants.

73. No suit shall lie against any public servant for anything done by him in good faith under this Act.

Indemnity for acts done in good faith.

74. Except with the permission in writing of the Local Government, no Forest-officer shall, as principal or agent, trade in timber or other forest-produce, or be or become interested in any lease of any forest or in any contract for working any forest, whether in British or Foreign territory.

Forest-officers not to trade.

CHAPTER XIII.

SUBSIDIARY RULES.

75. The Local Government may from time to time make rules—

Additional powers to make rules.

(a) to prescribe and limit the powers and duties of any Forest-officer under this Act;

(b) to regulate the rewards to be paid to officers and informers out of the proceeds of fines and confiscations under this Act;

(c) for the preservation, reproduction and disposal of trees and timber belonging to Government, but grown on lands belonging to or in the occupation of private persons; and

(d) generally to carry out the provisions of this Act.

76. Any person breaking any rule under this Act, for the breach of which no special penalty is provided, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or both.

Penalties for breach of rules.

77. All rules made by the Local Government under this Act shall be published in the local official Gazette, and shall thereupon, so far as they are consistent with this Act, have the force of law:

Rules when to have force of law.

Provided that no rule made under section twenty-seven, thirty-one or forty-one shall be so published without the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council.

CHAPTER XIV.

MISCELLANEOUS.

78. Every person who exercises any right in a Reserved or Protected Forest, or who is permitted to take any forest-produce from, or to cut and remove timber or to pasture cattle in, such forest, and

Persons bound to assist Forest-officer and Police-officers.

every person who is employed by any such person in such forest, and

every person in any village contiguous to such forest who is employed by the Government, or who receives emoluments from the Government for services to be performed to the community,

shall be bound to furnish without unnecessary delay to the nearest Forest-officer or Police-officer any information he may possess respecting the commission of, or intention to commit, any forest-offence, and shall assist any Forest-officer or Police-officer demanding his aid

(a) in extinguishing any fire occurring in such forest;

(b) in preventing any fire which may occur in the vicinity of such forest from spreading to such forest;

(c) in preventing the commission in such forest of any forest-offence; and

(d) when there is reason to believe that any such offence has been committed in such forest, in discovering and arresting the offender.

79. If the Government and any person be jointly interested in any forest or waste-land, or in the joint property of Government and other persons, the Local Government may from time to time either

(a) undertake the management of such forest, waste-land or produce, accounting to such person for his interest in the same or

(b) issue such regulations for the management of the forest, waste-land or produce by the person so jointly interested as it deems necessary for the management thereof and the interests of all parties therein.

When the Local Government undertakes, under clause (a) of this section, the management of any forest, waste-land or produce, it may from time to time, by notification in the local official Gazette, declare that any of the provisions contained in chapters II and IV of this Act shall apply to such forest, waste-land or produce, and thereupon such provisions shall apply accordingly.

80. If any person be entitled to a share in the produce of any forest which is the property of Government or over which the Government has proprietary rights, or to any part of the forest-produce of which the Government is entitled, upon the condition of duly performing any service connected with such forest, such share shall be liable to confiscation in the event of the fact being established to the satisfaction of the Local Government that such service is no longer so performed: Provided that no such share shall be confiscated until the person entitled thereto, and the evidence (if any) which he may produce in proof of the due performance of such service, have been heard by an officer duly appointed in that behalf by the Local Government.

81. All money payable to the Government under this Act, or under any rule made under this Act, or on account of the price of any forest-produce, or of expenses incurred in the execution of this Act in respect of such produce, may, if not paid when due, be recovered under the law for the time being in force as if it were an arrear of land-revenue.

Recovery of money due to Government.

82. When any such money is payable for or in respect of any forest-produce, the amount thereof shall be deemed to be a first charge on such produce, and such produce may be taken possession of by a Forest-officer until such amount has been paid.

If such amount is not paid when due, the Forest-officer may sell such produce by public auction, and the proceeds of the sale shall be applied first in discharging such amount.

The surplus (if any), if not claimed within two months from the date of the sale by the person entitled thereto, shall be forfeited to Her Majesty.

83. Whenever it appears to the Local Government that any land is required for any of the purposes of this Act, such land shall be deemed to be needed for a public purpose within the meaning of the Land Acquisition Act, 1870, section four.

SCHEDULE.

(See section 1.)

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

Number and year of Act or Regulation.	Title.	Extent of Repeal.
Act VII of 1865	An Act to give effect to Rules for the management and preservation of Government forests.	So much as has not been repealed.
Act VII of 1869	An Act to give validity to certain Rules relating to forests in British Burma.	The whole.
Act XIII of 1873.	An Act to amend the law relating to timber floated down the rivers of British Burma.	So much as has not been repealed.
Regulation IX of 1874.	The Arakan Hill District Laws Regulations, 1874.	So far as it relates to Acts VII of 1865 and VII of 1869.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[Third Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 8th March 1878, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. VIII of 1878.

SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878.

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31. For not landing or shipping goods in accordance with section 73, 77 or 78.
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62. For contravention of rules made under section 157.
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64. For non-compliance with section 158, 159 or 160.
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69. For failure to keep cargo-book correctly, &c.
70. For breach in respect of lading, carrying coastwise, and unloading.
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76. For Customs-officers committing or conniving at frauds against Customs-revenue.
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179. Things seized how dealt with.
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182. Adjudication of confiscations and penalties.
183. Option to pay fine in lieu of confiscation.
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189. Deposit pending appeal of duty demanded.
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191. Revision by Local Government.
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- A. Form of Bond for Import duty.
- B. Form of Bonded Warehouse-warrant.
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An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to the levy of Sea Customs-duties.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to the levy of Sea Customs-duties; It is enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

1. This Act may be called "The Sea Customs Act, 1878."

It extends to the whole of British India, and shall come into force on the first day of April 1878.

2. The Acts mentioned in the first schedule hereto annexed are repealed to the extent specified therein.

All references to any of the said Acts, in Acts passed subsequently thereto, shall be read as if made to the corresponding provisions of this Act.

All appointments, rules, declarations, exemptions, conditions prescribed, values, fees, rates, and periods fixed, and notifications, instructions, directions, prohibitions, passes and licenses issued, under any Act hereby repealed shall, if the same are in force at the time this Act comes into force, be deemed to have been respectively made, conferred, prescribed, fixed and issued under this Act, in so far as they are consistent herewith.

3. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

(a) "Chief Customs-Authority" denotes the person authorized to exercise, subject to the Local Government, the chief control in matters relating to Sea-customs in any place in which this Act operates :

(b) "Chief Customs-Officer" denotes the Chief Executive Officer of Sea-customs for any Port to which this Act applies:

(c) "Customs-collector" includes every officer of Customs for the time being in separate charge of a Custom-house, or duly authorized to perform all, or any special, duties of an officer so in charge:

(d) "Customs-port" means any place except Aden declared under section 11 to be a Port for the shipment and landing of goods:

(e) "Foreign Port" means Aden and any place beyond the limits of British India:

(f) "Vessel" includes anything made for the conveyance by water of human beings or property:

(g) "Coasting vessel" denotes any vessel proceeding from one Customs-port to another Customs-port, whether touching at any intermediate Foreign Port or not; or proceeding from or to a Customs-port to or from a place declared to be a port under section 12:

(h) "Master" when used in relation to any vessel means any person, except a Pilot or Harbour Master, having command or charge of such vessel:

(i) "Warehousing port" means any Customs-port declared under section 11 to be a warehousing port:

(j) "Warehouse" denotes any place appointed or licensed under section 15 or section 16.

4. When any person is expressly or impliedly authorized by the owner of any goods to be his agent in respect of such goods for all or any of the purposes of this Act, and such authorization is approved by the Customs-collector, such person shall, for such purposes, be deemed to be the owner of such goods.

5. Anything which a Master is required or empowered to do under this Act may, with the express or implied consent of such Master and the approval of the Customs-collector, be done by a ship's agent.

CHAPTER II.

APPOINTMENT AND POWERS OF OFFICERS, &c.

6. The Local Government of every place in which duties of Sea-customs are leviable, may appoint such persons as it thinks fit to be officers of Customs, and to exercise the powers conferred, and to perform the duties imposed, by this Act on such officers.

Every person so appointed may be suspended or dismissed by the Local Government which appointed him.

7. The Local Government may delegate to any officer of Customs any of the powers vested in it by the first clause of section 6.

Every person appointed in exercise of such delegated power may be suspended or dismissed by the officer who appointed him.

8. At any place for which there is no Custom-house, the Collector of the District and the officers subordinate to him shall, unless the Local Government otherwise directs, perform all duties imposed by this Act on a Customs-collector and other officers of Customs.

9. The Chief Customs-Authority may from time to time, with the sanction of the Local Government, make rules consistent with this Act

(a) prescribing and limiting the powers and duties of officers of Customs,

(b) regulating the delegation of their duties by such officers; and

(c) generally to carry out the provisions of this Act.

10. No Chief Customs-Authority or Chief Customs-Officer, and no other officer of Customs whom such Chief Authority or Chief Officer deems it necessary to exempt on grounds of public duty, shall be compelled to serve on any jury or inquest, or as an assessor.

CHAPTER III.

APPOINTMENT OF PORTS, WHARVES, CUSTOM-HOUSES, WAREHOUSES AND BOARDING AND LANDING-STATIONS.

11. The Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette,

(a) declare the places within the territories administered by it which alone shall be Ports for the shipment and landing of goods;

(b) declare the limits of such Ports;

(c) appoint proper places therein to be Wharves for the landing and shipping of goods, or of particular classes of goods;

(d) declare the limits of any such Wharf;

(e) alter the name of any such Port or Wharf; and

(f) declare what shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be a Custom-house, and the limits thereof.

12. The Local Government may also from time to time in like manner declare places to be Ports for the carrying on of coasting trade with Customs-ports, or with any specified Customs-port, and for no other purpose.

13. The Governor General in Council may from time to time direct, by notification in the Gazette of India, that all goods or any specified class of goods imported from or exported to any Foreign Port to or from a Customs-port shall, with such limitations and on such conditions (if any) as he thinks fit, be treated

for any of the purposes of this Act as goods imported from or exported to a Customs-port as the case may be.

14. The Local Government may from time to time declare, by notification in the official Gazette, that any Customs-port shall be a Warehousing Port for the purposes of this Act.

15. At any Warehousing Port, the Chief Customs-Authority may from time to time appoint public warehouses wherein dutiable goods may be deposited without payment of duty on the first importation thereof, and may cancel such appointment.

16. At any Warehousing Port, the Chief Customs-Officer may from time to time license private warehouses wherein dutiable goods may be deposited as aforesaid.

Every application for a license for a private warehouse shall be in writing, and shall be drawn up in such form as is from time to time prescribed by the Chief Customs-Authority, and shall be signed by the applicant.

Every license granted under this section may be cancelled on conviction of the licensee of any offence under this Act relating to warehouses, unless it is otherwise provided in the license, or on the expiration of one month's notice in writing given to the licensee by the Chief Customs-Officer.

17. The Chief Customs-Authority may from time to time appoint, in or near any Customs-port, stations or limits at or within which vessels arriving at, or departing from, such Port shall bring-to for the boarding or landing of officers of Customs, and may, unless separate provision therefor has been made under the Indian Ports Act, 1875, direct at what particular place in any such Port vessels, not brought into Port by pilots, shall anchor or moor.

CHAPTER IV.

PROHIBITIONS AND RESTRICTIONS OF IMPORTATION AND EXPORTATION.

18. No goods specified in the following clauses shall be brought, whether by land or sea, into British India :—

(a) any book printed in infringement of any law in force in British India on the subject of copyright, when the proprietor of such copyright, or his agent, has given to the Chief Customs-Authority a notice in writing that such copyright subsists, and a statement of the date on which it will expire :

(b) counterfeit coin : or coin which purports to be Queen's coin of India, or to be coin made under the Native Coinage Act, 1876, but which is not of the established standard in weight or fineness :

(c) any obscene book, pamphlet, paper, drawing, painting, representation, figure or article :

(d) articles bearing any names, brands or marks being, or purporting to be, the names, brands or marks of manufacturers resident in the United Kingdom or British India, and not made by such manufacturers.

19. The Governor General in Council may from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, prohibit or restrict the bringing or taking by sea or by land goods of any specified description into or out of British India or any specified part of British India.

CHAPTER V.

LEVY OF, AND EXEMPTION FROM, CUSTOMS-DUTIES.

20. Except as herein after provided, Customs-duties shall be levied at such rates as may be prescribed by or under any law for the time being in force.

(a) goods imported or exported by sea into or from any Customs-port from or to any Foreign Port ;

(b) opium, salt or salted fish imported by sea from any Customs-port into any other Customs-port ;

(c) goods brought from any Foreign Port to any Customs-port, and without payment of duty, there transhipped for, or thence carried to, and imported at any other Customs-port ; and

(d) goods brought in bond from one Customs-port to another :

Provided that no such duties shall be levied on goods belonging to the Government.

21. Except as otherwise expressly provided by any law for the time being in force, goods whereof any article liable to duty under this Act forms a part or ingredient shall be chargeable with the full duty which would be payable on such goods if they were entirely composed of such article, or if composed of more than one article liable to duty then with the full duty which would be payable on such goods if they were entirely composed of the article charged with the highest rate of duty.

22. The Governor General in Council may from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, fix, for the purpose of levying duties, tariff-values of any goods exported or imported by sea on which Customs-duties are by law imposed, and alter any such values fixed by any Tariff Act for the time being in force.

23. The Governor General in Council may from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, exempt any goods imported into, or exported from, British India, or into or from any specified Port therein, from the whole or any part of the Customs-duties leviable on such goods.

The Local Government may, by special order in each case, exempt from the payment of duty, under circumstances of an exceptional nature, to be stated in such order

any goods on which Customs-duties are leviable.

24. The Customs-collector may, subject to any general rules relating to the landing and shipping of passengers' baggage and the passing of the same through the Custom-house, which may be made under section 75, pass free of duty any baggage in actual use, and for this purpose may determine, subject to any such rules, whether any goods shall be treated as baggage in actual use, or as goods subject to duty.

25. If goods produced or manufactured in British India be imported into any Customs-port from any Foreign Port, such goods shall be liable to all the duties, conditions and restrictions (if any) to which goods of the like kind and value not so produced or manufactured are liable on the first importation thereof:

Provided that, if such importation takes place within three years after the exportation of such goods, and it is proved to the satisfaction of the Customs-collector that the property in such goods has continued in the person by whom, or on whose account, they were exported, the goods may be admitted without payment of duty.

26. Any goods produced or manufactured in British India which have been exported therefrom, and on the exportation of which any drawback of excise has been received shall, on being imported into any Customs-port, be subjected, unless the Chief Customs-Authority in any particular case otherwise directs by special order, to payment of excise duty, at the rate to which goods of the like kind and quality are liable at such port.

27. All goods derelict, jetsam, flotsam and wreck, brought or coming into any place in British India shall be subject to the same duties, if any, to which goods of the like kind are for the time being subject on importation at any Customs-port and shall in other respects be dealt with as if they were imported from a foreign port, unless it be shown to the satisfaction of the Customs-collector that such goods are the produce or manufacture of any place, from which they are entitled to be admitted duty-free.

28. Provisions and stores produced or manufactured in British India, required for use on board of any vessel proceeding to any Foreign Port, may be shipped free of duty, whether of custom or excise, in such quantities as the Customs-collector determines with reference to the tonnage of the vessel, the numbers of the crew and passengers, and the length of the voyage on which the vessel is about to depart:

Provided that no rum shall be so shipped on any vessel going on a voyage of less than thirty days' probable duration.

29. On the importation into, or exportation from, any Customs-port of any goods, whether liable to duty or not, the owner of such goods shall, in his bill of entry or shipping-bill, as the case may be, state the real value, quantity, and description of such goods to the best of his knowledge and belief, and shall subscribe a declaration of the truth of such statement at the foot of such bill.

In case of doubt, the Customs-collector may require any such owner or any other person in possession of any invoice, broker's note, policy of insurance or other document, whereby the real value, quantity, or description of any such goods can be ascertained, to produce the same, and to furnish any information relating to such value, quantity, or description which it is in his power to furnish. And thereupon such person shall produce such document and furnish such information:

Provided that, if the owner makes and subscribes a declaration before the Customs-collector to the effect that he is unable, from want of full information, to state the real value or contents of any case, package or parcel of goods, then the Customs-collector shall permit him, previous to the entry thereof, (1) to open such case, package or parcel, and examine the contents in presence of an officer of Customs, or (2) to deposit such case, package or parcel in a public warehouse appointed under section 15 without warehousing the same, pending the production of such information.

30. For the purposes of this Act the real value shall be deemed to be—

(a) the wholesale cash-price, less trade-discount, for which goods of the like kind and quality are sold, or are capable of being sold, at the time and place of importation or exportation as the case may be, without any abatement or deduction whatever, except (in the case of goods imported) of the amount of the duties payable on the importation thereof; or,

(b) where such price is not ascertainable, the cost at which goods of the like kind and quality could be delivered at such place without any abatement or deduction except as aforesaid.

31. Goods chargeable with duty upon the Examination of ad- value thereof, but for which valorem goods, a specific value is not fixed by law for the purpose of levying duties thereon, shall, without unnecessary delay, be examined by an officer of Customs. If it appears that the real value of such goods is correctly stated in the bill-of entry or shipping-bill, the goods shall be assessed in accordance therewith.

32. If it appears that such goods are properly chargeable with a higher rate or amount of duty than by owner, that to which they would be subject according to the value thereof as stated in the bill-of entry or shipping-bill, such officer may detain such goods.

In every such case the detaining officer shall forthwith give notice in writing to the owner of the goods of their detention, and of the

value thereof as estimated by him; and the Customs-collector shall, within two clear working days after such detention, or within such reasonable period as may with the consent of the parties be arranged, determine either to deliver such goods on payment of duty charged according to the entry of such owner, or to retain the same for the use of Government.

If the goods be retained for the use of Government, the Customs-collector shall cause the full amount stated in the bill as their real value to be paid to the owner in full satisfaction for such goods, in the same manner as if they had been transferred by ordinary sale, and shall, after due notice in the local official Gazette, or some local newspaper and without unnecessary delay, cause them to be put up to public auction in wholesale lots for cash on delivery.

If the Customs-collector deems the highest offer made at such sale to be inadequate, he may either adjourn the sale to some other day, to be notified as aforesaid, or buy in the goods, and without unnecessary delay dispose of them for the benefit of Government.

If the proceeds arising from such sale exceed the sum paid to the owner, together with (in the case of goods imported) the duty to which the goods are liable and all charges incurred by Government in connection with them, a portion not exceeding one-half of the overplus shall, at the discretion of the Chief Officer of Customs, be payable to the officer who detected the under-valuation of the goods.

Nothing in this section shall prevent the Chief Officer of Customs, when he has reason to believe that any such under-valuation was solely the result of accident or error, from permitting the owner of the goods, on his application for that purpose, to amend such entry, on payment of such increased rate of duties on the excess of the amended over the original valuation, or on such other terms as the Chief Officer of Customs may determine.

33. If, on the first examination of any such goods under section 31, the owner thereof states in writing that such goods are, in consequence of damage sustained before delivery of the bill of entry, of value less than that stated in such bill, the Customs-collector, on being satisfied of the fact, may allow abatement of duty accordingly.

The reduced duty to be levied on such goods may be ascertained by either of the following methods, at the option of the owner—

Reduced duty how determined.

(a) the real value of such goods may be fixed on appraisement by an officer of Customs and the duty may be assessed on the value so fixed; or

(b) the goods may, after due notice in the local official Gazette or some local newspaper, be sold by public auction at such time (within thirty days from the date of delivery of the bill of entry), and at such place, as the Customs-collector appoints; and the duty may be assessed on the gross amount realized by such sale, without any abatement or deduction, except (in the case of goods imported) of so much as represents the duties payable on the importation thereof.

34. When any goods, the value of which has been fixed by law for the purpose of levying duties thereon, have, before delivery of the bill-of-entry, deteriorated to the extent of more than one-tenth of their value, the duty on such goods shall if the owner thereof so desires be assessed *ad valorem*.

The real value of such goods shall be ascertained as provided in section 33, and the duty shall be assessed thereon.

35. No abatement of duty on account of damage shall be allowed on wines, spirit or beer, or on any other articles on which duties are levied on quantity and not on value.

36. Except as provided in section 34, no amendment of a bill of entry or shipping-bill relating to goods assessed for duty on the declared value, quantity, or description thereof shall be allowed after such goods have been removed from the Custom-house.

37. The rate of duty and the tariff valuation (if any) applicable to any goods imported shall be the rate and valuation in force on the date on which the bill of entry thereof is delivered to the Customs-collector under section 86:

Provided that when such rate or valuation has been raised after the grant of port-clearance at the port of shipment, the rate and valuation applicable to such goods shall be the rate and valuation in force on the date of such grant.

Provided also that if such goods are warehoused and re-assessed under section 115 of this Act, the rate and valuation applicable thereto shall be the rate and valuation in force at the time when application is made to clear such goods for home consumption.

Explanation.—A bill of entry shall for the purposes of this section be deemed to be delivered when it is first presented to the proper officer of Customs.

38. The rate of duty and tariff valuation (if any) applicable to any goods exported shall be the rate and valuation in force when a shipping-bill of such goods is delivered under section 137.

39. When Customs-duties or charges have been short-levied through inadvertence, error, collusion or misconstruction on the part of the officers of Customs, or through mis-statement as to real value, quantity, or description on the part of the owner,

or when any such duty, or charge after having been levied, has been owing to any such cause erroneously refunded,

the person chargeable with the duty or charge so short-levied, or to whom such refund has erroneously been made, shall pay the deficiency or repay the amount paid to him in excess, on demand being made within three months from the date of the first assessment or making of the refund;

and the Customs-collector may refuse to pass any goods belonging to such person until the said deficiency or excess be paid or repaid.

40. No Customs-duties or charges which have

No refund of charges erroneously levied or paid, unless claimed within three months.

been paid, and of which repayment, wholly or in part, is claimed in consequence of the same having been paid through inadvertence,

error or misconstruction, shall be returned, unless such claim is made within three months from the date of such payment.

41. The Customs-collector may, if he thinks fit,

Power to give credit for and keep account current of duties and charges.

instead of requiring payment of Customs-duties and charges due from any mercantile firm or public body, at the time such

duties and charges are payable under this Act, keep with such firm or body an account current of such duties and charges. Such account shall be settled at intervals not exceeding one month, and such firm or body shall make a deposit or furnish security sufficient in the opinion of the Customs-collector to cover the amount which may at any time be due from them in respect of such duties and charges.

CHAPTER VI.**DRAWBACK.****42. When any goods, capable of being easily**

Drawback allowable on re-export.

identified, which have been imported by sea into any

Customs-port from any Foreign Port, and upon which duties of Customs have been paid on importation, are re-exported by sea from such Customs-port to any Foreign Port, or as provisions or stores for use on board a ship proceeding to a Foreign Port, seven-eighths of such duties shall, except as otherwise hereinafter, provided be repaid as drawback:

Provided that, in every such case, the goods be

Conditions for grant of drawback.

identified to the satisfaction of the Customs-collector at such Customs-port, and that

the re-export be made within two years from the date of importation, as shown by the records of the Custom-house, or within such extended term as the Chief Customs-Authority, on sufficient cause being shown, in any case determines.

43. When any goods having been charged with

Drawback on goods exported to Customs-port and thence to Foreign Port.

import-duty at one Customs-port and thence exported to another, are re-exported by sea as aforesaid, drawback shall be allowed on such

goods as if they had been so re-exported from the former port.

Provided that, in every such case, the goods be

Proviso.

identified to the satisfaction of the officer in charge of

the Custom-house at the Port of final exportation, and that such final exportation be made within three years from the date on which they were first imported into British India.

44. A drawback of the whole of the Customs-

Drawback of duties on wine and spirit allowed for officers of Navy.

duties shall be allowed on wine and spirit intended for the consumption of any

officer of Her Majesty's Navy, on board of any of Her Majesty's ships in actual service, unless such wine and spirit have been warehoused without payment of duty on the first entry thereof.

The quantity of wine and spirit on which drawback may be so allowed in any one year for the

use of such officers shall not exceed the quantities hereinafter allowed for each such officer respectively; that is to say—

	<i>Gale.</i>
For every Admiral	1,260
Vice-Admiral	1,050
Rear-Admiral	840
Captain of 1st and 2nd rate	630
Captain of 3rd, 4th and 5th rate	420
Captain of an inferior rate	210
Lieutenant or other Commanding Officer, Marine-officer, Master, Purser or Surgeon	105

45. Every person clearing^c and claiming draw-

Persons entering such wine or spirit for drawback to declare name and rank of officer claiming same.

back for wine or spirit, as provided in section 44, shall state in the shipping bill the name of the officer for whose

use such wine or spirit is intended, and of the ship in which he serves, as well as the place and date of the last supply for which drawback was allowed.

All such wine and spirit shall be delivered into the charge of the proper officers of Customs at the Port of shipment, to be shipped under their care; and when the officer commanding the ship has certified the receipt of such wine and spirit into his charge, and any such officer of Customs has certified the shipment, the drawback shall be paid to the person entitled to receive the same.

46. The Customs-collector may permit the trans-

Transfer of wine or spirit from one Naval officer to another.

fer of any such wine or spirit from one Naval officer to another Naval officer on board of the same, or of any other such vessel, as part of his authorized quantity;

or may permit the transshipment of any such wine or spirit from one vessel to another for the use of the same Naval officer;

or the re-landing and warehousing of any such wine or spirit for future re-shipment.

The Customs-collector may also receive back the duties for any such wine or spirit, and allow the same to be cleared for home-consumption.

47. Provisions and stores for the use of Her

Provisions and stores for Her Majesty's Navy.

Majesty's Navy or of any officer thereof which are subject to duty may, in like manner, be transferred, transhipped or reloaded and warehoused, free of duty;

and where duties have been paid on any such provisions or stores required for shipment, drawback of such duties, whether of customs or excise, shall be allowed on receipt of an application in writing from the officer commanding the ship for which they are intended, or from some other officer duly authorized to make such application.

48. The provisions of sections 44, 45, 46 and 47

as to officers of Her Majesty's Navy apply also to officers of Her Majesty's Indian

Marine and Marine-survey on board of any of the ships of such Marine or Survey proceeding to any port out of India, and the rules prescribed by section 47 as to provisions and stores for the use of Her Majesty's Navy apply also to provisions and stores for the use of such Marine or Survey.

49. The Governor General in Council may from time to time, by notification Power to declare what goods are identifiable, in the *Gazette of India*,

(a) declare what goods shall, for the purpose of this chapter, be deemed to be capable of being easily identified; and

(b) prohibit the payment of drawback upon the re-exportation of goods to any specified Foreign Port in India. and may prohibit drawback in case of specified Foreign Port.

50. Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, no drawback shall be allowed—

(a) upon goods not included in the export-manifest, or

(b) where the goods to be exported are of less value than the amount of drawback claimed, or

(c) where the claim is for drawback amounting, in respect of any single shipment, to less than five rupees, and the Customs-collector thinks fit to reject it, or

(d) on salt, salted fish, or opium.

51. No drawback shall be allowed unless the claim to receive such drawback be made and established at the time of re-export.

No such payment of drawback shall be made until the vessel carrying the goods has put out to sea, or unless payment be demanded within six months from the date of entry for shipment.

52. Every person, or his duly authorized agent, claiming drawback on any goods duly exported, shall make and subscribe a declaration that such goods have been actually exported, and have not been re-landed and are not intended to be re-landed at any Customs-port; and that such person was at the time of entry outwards and shipment, and continues to be, entitled to drawback thereon.

CHAPTER VII.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF VESSELS.

Arrival and entry of vessel inwards.

53. The Local Government may, by notification Power to fix places beyond which inward-bound vessels are not to proceed until manifest delivered. in the local official Gazette, fix a place in any river or Port, beyond which no vessel arriving shall pass until a manifest has been delivered to the Pilot, officer of Customs or other person duly authorized to receive the same.

If, in any river or Port wherein a place has been fixed by the Local Government under this section, the Master of any vessel arriving remains outside or below the place so fixed, such Master shall, nevertheless, within twenty-four hours after the vessel anchors, deliver a manifest to the Pilot, officer of Customs or other person authorized to receive the same.

54. If any vessel arrives at any Customs-port in which a place has not been so fixed, the Master of such vessel shall, within twenty-four hours

Delivery of manifest where no place has been so fixed.

after such vessel has anchored within the limits of the Port, deliver a manifest to the Pilot, officer of Customs or other person authorized to receive the same.

55. Every manifest shall be signed by the Master, shall specify all goods imported in such vessel, showing separately all goods (if any) intended to be landed, transhipped or taken on to another Port, and all ships' stores intended for consumption in Port or on the homeward voyage, and shall contain such further particulars, and be made out in such form, as the Chief Customs-Authority may from time to time direct.

The Customs-collector shall permit the Master to amend any obvious error in the manifest, or to supply any omission which in the opinion of such Collector results from accident or inadvertence, by furnishing an amended or supplementary manifest,

and may, if he thinks fit, levy thereon such fee as the Chief Customs-Authority from time to time directs.

Except as herein provided no import manifest shall be amended.

56. The person receiving a manifest under section 53 or 54 shall counter-sign the same and enter thereon such particulars as the Chief Customs-Authority from time to time directs in this behalf.

57. No vessel arriving in any Customs-port shall be allowed to break bulk until a manifest has been delivered as hereinbefore provided; nor until a copy of such manifest, together with an application for entry of such vessel inwards, has been presented by the Master to the Customs-collector, and an order has been given thereon for such entry.

58. The Master shall, if required so to do by the Customs-collector at the time of presenting such application, deliver to the Customs-collector the bill of lading or a copy thereof for every part of the cargo laden on board, and any port-clearance, cockett or other paper granted in respect of such vessel at the place from which she is stated to have come, and shall answer all such questions relating to the vessel, cargo, crew and voyage as are put to him by such officer.

The Customs-collector may, if any requisition or question made or put by him under this section is not complied with or answered, refuse to grant such application.

59. Notwithstanding anything contained in section 57, the Customs-collector may grant, prior to receipt of the manifest, and to the entry inwards of the vessel, a special pass permitting bulk to be broken.

The granting of such pass shall be subject to such rules as may from time to time be made by the Chief Customs-Authority.

60. Notwithstanding anything contained in Manifest, &c., may be section 53, 54, 57 or 58, delivered by ship's agent. the Customs-collector may accept from the ship's agent in lieu of the Master delivery of the manifest or of any other document required by those sections to be delivered by the Master.

Entry outwards, port-clearance and departure of vessels.

61. No vessel shall take on board any part of her export-cargo, until a written application for entry of such vessel outwards subscribed by the Master of such vessel, has been made to the Customs-collector or before an order has been given thereon by such officer for such entry.

Every application made under this section shall specify the name, tonnage, and national character of the vessel, the name of the Master, and the name of every place for which cargo is to be shipped.

62. No vessel, whether laden or in ballast, shall depart from any Customs-port until a port-clearance has been granted by the Customs-collector or other officer duly authorized to grant the same.

And no Pilot shall take charge of any vessel proceeding to sea, unless the Master of such vessel produces a port-clearance.

63. Every application for port-clearance shall be made by the Master at least twenty-four hours before the intended departure of the vessel.

The Master shall, at the time of applying for port-clearance—

Master on applying for port-clearance to deliver documents and answer questions. (a) deliver to the Customs-collector a manifest in duplicate in such form as may from time to time be prescribed by the Chief Customs-Authority, signed by such Master, specifying all goods to be exported in the vessel, and showing separately all goods and stores entered in the import-manifest, and not landed or consumed on board or transhipped :

(b) deliver to the Customs-collector such shipping bills or other documents as such Customs-collector acting under the general instructions of such Chief Customs-Authority, requires ; and

(c) answer to the proper officer of Customs such questions touching the departure and destination of the vessel as are demanded of him.

The provisions of section 55 relating to the amendment of import-manifests shall *mutatis mutandis* apply also to export manifests delivered under this section.

64. The Customs-collector may refuse port-clearance to any vessel until

Power to refuse Port-clearance. (a) the provisions of section 63 are complied with

(b) all Port-dues and other charges and penalties due by such vessel, or by the owner or Master thereof, and all duties payable in respect

of any goods shipped therein have been duly paid, or their payment secured by such guarantee, or by a deposit at such rate as such Customs-collector directs ;

(c) the ship's agent (if any) delivers to the Customs-collector a declaration in writing to the effect that he will be liable for any penalty imposed under section 167, No. 17, and furnishes security for the discharge of the same ;

(d) the ship's agent (if any) delivers to the Customs-collector a declaration in writing to the effect that such agent is answerable for the discharge of all claims for damage or short delivery which may be established by the owner of any goods comprised in the import-cargo in respect of such goods.

A ship's agent delivering a declaration under clause (c) of this section shall be liable to all penalties which might be imposed on the Master under section 167, No. 17, and a ship's agent delivering a declaration under clause (d) of this section shall be bound to discharge all claims referred to in such declaration.

65. When the Customs-collector is satisfied that the provisions of section 63 and if necessary of clauses (b) and (c) and (d) of section 64 have been complied with, he shall grant a port-clearance to the Master, and shall return at the same time to such Master one copy of the manifest duly countersigned by the proper officer of Customs.

66. Notwithstanding anything contained in sections 64 and 65, the Customs-collector may (subject to such rules as the Chief Customs-Authority may from time to time prescribe) grant a port-clearance to the Master when the ship's agent furnishes such security as the Customs-collector deems sufficient for duly delivering, within five days from the date of such grant, the manifest and other documents specified in section 63.

CHAPTER VIII.

GENERAL PROVISIONS AFFECTING VESSELS IN PORT.

67. The Customs-collector at any Customs-port may at any time depute an officer to board his discretion one or more officers of Customs to board any vessel in or arriving at such Port.

Every officer of Customs so sent shall remain on board of such vessel by day and by night unless or until the Customs-collector otherwise orders.

68. Whenever an officer of Customs is so deputed on board of any vessel, the Master of such vessel shall be bound to receive on board such officer, and one servant of such officer, and to provide such officer and servant with suitable accommodation of shelter and accommodation, officer and servant. and likewise with a due allowance of fresh water, and with the means of cooking on board.

69. Every officer of Customs so deputed shall have free access to every part of the vessel, and may fasten down any hatchway or entrance to the hold, and

mark any goods before landing, and look up, seal, mark, or otherwise secure any goods on board of such vessel.

If any box, place or closed receptacle in any such vessel be locked, and Power to authorize such vessel be locked, and search and opening of the key be withheld, such locks. officer shall report the same to the Customs-collector, who may thereupon issue to the officer on board, or to any other officer under his authority, a written order to search.

On production of such order, the officer bearing the same may require that any such box, place or closed receptacle be opened in his presence; and, if it be not opened upon his requisition, he may break open the same.

70. Unless with the written permission of the Customs-collector or in accordance with a general permission granted under section 74, no goods, other than passengers' baggage, or ballast urgently required to be shipped for the vessel's safety, shall be shipped or waterborne to be shipped or discharged from any vessel in any Customs-port, except in the presence of an officer of Customs.

71. When an officer of Customs is deputed under section 67 to remain on board a vessel, the tonnage of which does not exceed six hundred tons, a period of thirty working days, reckoned from the date on which he boards such vessel, or such additional period as the Customs-collector directs, shall be allowed for the discharge of import-cargo and the shipment of export-cargo on board of such vessel.

One additional day shall, in like manner, be allowed for every fifty tons in excess of six hundred

No charge shall be made for the services of a single officer of Customs for such allowed number of working days, or for the services of several such officers (if available) for respective periods not exceeding in the aggregate such allowed number of working days.

If the period occupied in the discharge and shipment of cargo be in excess of thirty working days, together with the additional period (if any) allowed under this section, the vessel shall be charged with the expense of the officer of Customs at a rate not exceeding five rupees per diem (Sundays and holidays excepted) for such excess period.

In calculating any period allowed, or any charge made, under this section, the period (if any) during which a vessel after the completion of the discharge of import-cargo, and before commencing the shipment of export-cargo, is laid up by the withdrawal of the officer of Customs upon application from the Master, shall be deducted.

72. Except with the written permission of the Customs-collector, no goods, other than passengers' baggage, shall in any Customs-port be discharged from any vessel, or be shipped or water-borne to be shipped—

(a) on any Sunday or on any holiday or day in which the discharge or shipping of cargo, as

the case may be, is prohibited by the Chief Customs-Authority;

(b) on any day, except between such hours as such authority from time to time appoints by notification in the official Gazette.

73. No goods shall in any Customs-port be landed at any place other than a wharf or other place duly appointed for that purpose, and

unless with the written permission of the Customs-collector or when a general permission has been granted under section 74, no goods shall in any Customs-port be shipped or water-borne to be shipped from any place other than a wharf or other place duly appointed for that purpose.

74. Notwithstanding anything contained in section 70 or 73, the Chief Customs-Authority may, by notification in the local official Gazette, give general permission for goods to be shipped or water-borne to be shipped in any Customs-port from all or any places not duly appointed as wharves, and without the presence or authority of an officer of Customs.

75. The Chief Customs-Authority may from time to time make rules for the landing and shipping of passengers' baggage and the passing of the same through the Customs-house; and for the landing, shipping and clearing of parcels forwarded by Her Majesty's or other mails, or by other regular packets and passenger vessels.

When any baggage or parcels is or are made over to an officer of customs for the purpose of being landed a fee of such amount as the Local Government from time to time directs shall be chargeable thereon, as compensation for the expense and trouble incurred in landing and depositing the same in the Custom-house.

76. When any goods are water-borne for the purpose of being landed from any vessel and warehoused or cleared for home-consumption, or of being shipped for exportation on board of any vessel, there shall be sent, with each boat-load or other separate despatch, a boat-note specifying the number of packages so sent and the marks and numbers or other description thereof.

Each boat-note for goods to be landed shall be signed by an officer of the vessel, and likewise by the officer of Customs on board, if any such officer be on board, and shall be delivered on arrival to any officer of Customs authorized to receive the same.

Each boat-note for goods to be shipped shall be signed by the proper officer of Customs, and, if an officer of Customs is on board of the vessel on which such goods are to be shipped, shall be delivered to such officer. If no such officer be on board, every such boat-note shall be delivered to the Master of the vessel, or to an officer of the vessel appointed by him to receive it.

The officer of Customs who receives any boat-note of goods landed, and the officer of Customs, Master, or other officer, as the case may be, who receives any boat-note of goods shipped, shall sign the same and note thereon such particulars as the Chief Customs-Authority may from time to time, direct.

The Local Government may from time to time by notification in the local official Gazette, suspend the operation of this section in any Customs-port or part thereof.

77. All goods water-borne for the purpose of being landed or shipped shall be landed or shipped without any unnecessary delay.

Goods water-borne to be forthwith landed or shipped.

78. Except in cases of imminent danger no goods shall be transhipped into any other boat without the permission of an officer of Customs.

Such goods not to be transhipped without permission.

79. The Local Government may declare with regard to any Customs-port, by notification in the local official Gazette, that after a date therein specified, no boat not duly licensed and registered shall be allowed to ply as a cargo-boat for the landing and shipping of merchandize within the limits of such Port.

Power to prohibit plying of unlicensed cargo-boats.

In any Port with regard to which a notification has been issued, Chief Officer of Customs or other officer whom the Local Government appoints in this behalf, may, subject to such rules and on payment of such fees as the Local Government from time to time prescribes by notification in the local official Gazette, issue licenses for, and register, cargo boats. Such officer may also, subject to rules so prescribed, cancel any license so issued.

Issue of licenses and registration of cargo-boats.

80. The Customs-collector may, whenever he thinks fit, require that goods stowed in bulk, and brought by sea or intended for exportation, shall be weighed or measured on board-ship before landing or after shipment, and may levy duty according to the result of such weighing or measurement.

Power to require goods to be weighed or measured on board before landing or after shipment.

CHAPTER IX.

OF DISCHARGE OF CARGO AND ENTRY INWARDS OF GOODS.

81. When an order for entry inwards of any vessel which has arrived in any Customs-port, or a special pass permitting such vessel to break bulk, has been given, the discharge of the cargo of such vessel may be proceeded with.

Discharge of cargo may commence on receipt of due permission.

82. Except as otherwise provided in this Act, no goods shall be allowed to leave any such vessel, unless they are entered in the original manifest of such vessel, or in an amended or supplementary manifest received under section 55.

Goods not to leave ship unless entered in manifest.

83. If the owner of any goods (except such as have been shown in the import-manifest as not to be landed) does not land such goods within such period as is specified in the bill of landing of such goods, or if no period is so specified within such number of working days, not exceeding fifteen, after the entry

Procedure in respect of goods not landed within time allowed.

of the vessel importing the same, as the Local Government from time to time appoints by notification in the official Gazette, or

if the cargo of any vessel, with the exception of only a small quantity of goods, has been discharged previously to the expiration of the period so specified or appointed, as the case may be,—

the Master of such vessel or, on his application, the proper officer of Customs, may then carry such goods to the Custom-house, there to remain for entry.

The Customs-collector shall thereupon take charge of and grant receipts for such goods;

and if notice in writing has been given by the Master that the goods are to remain subject to a lien for freight, primage, general average, or other charges of a stated amount, the Customs-collector shall hold such goods until he receives notice in writing that the said charges are paid.

84. At any time after the arrival of any vessel, the Customs-collector may, with the consent of the Master of such vessel, cause any small package or parcel of goods to be carried to the Custom-house, there to remain for entry, in charge of the officers of Customs, during the remainder of the working days allowed under this Act for the landing of such package or parcel.

Power to land small parcels.

If any package or parcel so carried to the Custom-house remains unclaimed on the expiration of the number of working days so allowed for its landing, or at the time of the clearance outwards of the vessel from which it was landed, the Master may give such notice as is provided in section 83, and the officer in charge of the Custom-house shall thereupon hold such package or parcel as provided in that section.

Notice regarding unclaimed packages.

85. Notwithstanding anything contained in sections 83 and 84 the Customs-collector in any Customs-port to which the Local Government, by notification in the local official Gazette, declares this section to be applicable, may permit the Master of any vessel immediately on receipt of an order under section 57 or special pass under section 59, to discharge the cargo of such vessel or any portion thereof into the custody of the ship's agents if willing to receive the same, for the purpose of landing the same forthwith—

(a) at the Custom-house or any specified landing-place or wharf; or

(b) at any landing-place or wharf belonging to any Port Commissioners, Port Trust or other public body or company;

Any ship's agent so receiving such cargo or portion shall be bound to discharge all claims for damage or short delivery which may be established in respect of the same by the owner thereof, and shall be entitled to recover from such owner his charges for service rendered, but not for commission or the like, where any agent for the landing of such cargo or portion has been previously appointed by the owner and such appointment is unrevoked.

The Customs-collector shall take charge of all goods discharged under clause (a) of this section, and otherwise proceed in relation thereto as provided in sections 83 and 88.

A public body or company at whose landing place or wharf any goods are discharged under clause (b) of this section, shall not permit the same to be removed without an order in writing from the Customs-collector.

86. The owner of any goods imported shall on the landing thereof from the importing ship make entry of such goods for home consumption or warehousing by delivering to the Customs-collector a bill of entry thereof in duplicate, in such form and containing such particulars, in addition to the particulars specified in section 29, as may, from time to time, be prescribed by the Chief Customs-Authority.

The particulars of such entry shall correspond with the particulars given of the same goods in the manifest of the ship.

87. On the delivery of such bill the duty (if any) leviable on such goods shall be assessed, and the owner of such goods may then proceed to clear the same for home-consumption, or warehouse them, subject to the provisions hereinafter contained.

88. If any goods are not entered and cleared for home-consumption, or warehoused, within four months from the date of entry of the vessel, such goods may, after due notice to the owner, if

his address can be ascertained, and in the Local official Gazette, be sold by public auction, and the proceeds thereof shall be applied, first, to the payment of freight, primage and general average, if the goods are held by the Customs-collector subject to such charges under notice given under section 83, 84 or 85; next, to the payment of the duties which would be leviable on such goods if they were then cleared for home-consumption, and next to the payment of the other charges (if any) payable to the Customs-collector in respect of the same.

The surplus, if any, shall be paid to the owner of the goods, on his application for the same, provided that such application be made within one year from the sale of the goods, or that sufficient cause be shown for not making it within such period.

If any goods of which the Customs-collector has taken charge under section 83, 84 or 85 be of a perishable nature, the Customs-collector may at any time direct the sale thereof, and shall apply the proceeds in like manner:

Provided that, where any goods liable to be sold under this section are arms, ammunition or military stores, they may be sold or otherwise disposed of at such place (whether within or without British India), and in such manner, as the Local Government may from time to time direct:

Provided also, that nothing in this section shall authorize the removal for home-consumption of any dutiable goods without payment of duties of customs thereon.

CHAPTER X.

OF CLEARANCE OF GOODS FOR HOME-CONSUMPTION.

89. When the owner of any goods entered for home-consumption, and (if such goods be liable to duty) assessed

under section 87, has paid the import-duty (if any) assessed on such goods and any charges payable under this Act in respect of the same, the Customs-officer may make an order clearing the same; and such order shall be sufficient authority for the removal of such goods by the owner.

CHAPTER XI.

WAREHOUSING.

Of the admission of goods into a warehouse.

90. When any dutiable goods have been entered for warehousing and assessed under section 87, the owner of such goods may apply for leave to deposit the same in any warehouse appointed or licensed under this Act:

91. Every such application shall be in writing signed by the applicant, and shall be in such form as is from time to time prescribed by the Chief Customs-Authority.

92. When any such application has been made in respect of any goods, the owner of the goods to which it relates shall execute a bond, binding himself, in a penalty of twice the amount of duty assessed under section 87 on such goods,

(a) to observe all rules prescribed by this Act in respect of such goods;

(b) to pay, on demand, all duties, rent and charges claimable on account of such goods under this Act, together with interest on the same from the date of demand, at such rate not exceeding six per cent. per annum as is for the time being fixed by the Chief Customs-Authority; and

(c) to discharge all penalties incurred for violation of the provisions of this Act in respect of such goods.

Every such bond shall be, in the Form marked A hereto annexed, or, when such form is inapplicable or insufficient, in such other form as is from time to time prescribed by the Chief Customs-Authority, and shall relate to the cargo or portion of the cargo of one vessel only.

93. When the provisions of sections 91 and 92 have been complied with in respect of any goods such goods shall be forwarded in charge of an officer of customs to the warehouse in which they are to be deposited.

A pass shall be sent with the goods specifying the name of the importing vessel and of the bonder, the marks, numbers and contents of each package, and the warehouse or place in the warehouse wherein they are to be deposited.

94. On receipt of the goods, the pass shall be examined by the warehouse-keeper, and shall be returned to the Customs-collector.

No package, butt, cask or hogshead shall be admitted into any warehouse unless it bear the marks and numbers specified in, and otherwise correspond with, the pass for its admission.

If the goods be found to correspond with the pass, the warehouse-keeper shall certify to that

affect on the pass, and the warehousing of such goods shall be deemed to have been completed.

If the goods do not so correspond, the fact shall be reported by the warehouse-keeper for the orders of the Customs-collector, and the goods shall either be returned to the Custom-house in charge of an officer of Customs or kept in deposit pending such orders, as the warehouse-keeper deems most convenient.

If the quantity or value of any goods has been erroneously stated in the bill of entry, the error may be rectified at any time before the warehousing of the goods is completed, and not subsequently.

95. Except as provided in section 100, all goods shall be warehoused in the packages, butts, casks or hogsheads in which they have been imported.

96. Whenever any goods are lodged in a public warehouse or a licensed private warehouse, the warehouse-keeper, or, in the case of the Bengal Bonded Warehouse Association, the Secretary of the said Association, shall deliver a warrant signed by him as such to the person lodging the goods.

Such warrant shall be in the Form B hereto annexed, and shall be transferable by endorsement; and the endorsee shall be entitled to receive the goods specified in such warrant on the same terms those on which the person who originally lodged the goods would have been entitled to receive the same.

The Local Government may by notification in the local official Gazette exempt salt and salted fish from the operation of this section and may in like manner cancel such exemption.

Rules relating to goods in a warehouse.

97. The Customs-collector or any officer deputed by him for the purpose, shall have access to any private warehouse licensed under this Act.

98. The Customs-collector may at any time by order in writing direct that any goods or packages lodged in any warehouse shall be opened, weighed or otherwise examined; and after any goods have been so opened or examined, may cause the same to be sealed or marked in such manner as he thinks fit.

When any goods have been so sealed and marked after examination, they shall not be again opened without the permission of the Customs-collector; and when any such goods have been opened with such permission, the packages shall, if he thinks fit, be again sealed or marked as before.

99. Any owner of goods lodged in a warehouse shall, at any time within the hours of business, have access to his goods in presence of an officer of Customs, and an officer of Customs shall, upon application for the purpose being made in writing to the Customs-collector, be deputed to accompany such owner.

When an officer of Customs is specially employed to accompany such owner, a sum sufficient to

meet the expense thereby incurred shall, if the Customs-collector so require, be paid by such owner to the Customs-collector, and such sum shall, if the Customs-collector so direct, be paid in advance.

100. With the sanction of the Customs-collector, and after such notice given, and under such rules and conditions as the Chief Customs-Authority from time to time prescribes, any owner of goods may, either before or after warehousing the same,—

(a) sort, separate, pack and repack the goods and make such alterations therein as may be necessary for the preservation, sale, shipment or disposal thereof (such goods to be repacked in the packages in which they were imported, or in such other packages as the Customs-collector permits);

(b) fill up any casks of wine, spirit or beer from any casks of the same secured in the same warehouse;

(c) mix any wines or spirit of the same sort secured in the same warehouse, crasing from the cask all import-brands, unless the whole of the wine or spirit so mixed be of the same brand;

(d) bottle off wine or spirit from any casks;

(e) take such samples of goods as may be allowed by the Customs-collector with or without entry for home consumption, and with or without payment of duty, except such as may eventually become payable on a deficiency of the original quantity.

After any such goods have been so separated and repacked in proper or approved packages, the Customs-collector may, at the request of the owner of such goods, cause or permit any refuse, damaged, or surplus goods remaining after such separation or repacking (or, at the like request, any goods which may not be worth the duty) to be destroyed, and may remit the duty payable hereon.

101. If goods be lodged in a public warehouse, the owner shall pay monthly, on receiving a bill or written demand for the same from the Customs-collector or other officer deputed by him in that behalf, rent and warehouse-dues at such rates as the Chief Customs-Authority or such officer of customs as such Authority from time to time appoints in this behalf may fix.

A table of the rates of rent and warehouse, dues so fixed shall be placed in a conspicuous part of such warehouse.

If any bill for rent or warehouse-dues presented under this section is not discharged within ten days from the date of presentation, the Customs-collector may, in the discharge of such demand (any transfer or assignment of the goods notwithstanding) cause to be sold by public auction, after due notice in the local official Gazette, such sufficient portion of the goods as he may select.

Out of the proceeds of such sale the Customs-collector shall first satisfy the demand for the discharge of which the sale was ordered, and shall then pay over the surplus (if any) to the owner of the goods:

Provided that the application for such surplus be made within one year from the date of the sale of the goods, or that sufficient cause be shown for not making it within such period.

102. No warehoused goods shall be taken out of any warehouse, except on clearance for home-consumption or shipment, or for removal to another warehouse or as otherwise provided by this Act.

Goods not to be taken out of warehouse, except as provided by this Act.

103. Any goods warehoused may be left in the warehouse in which they are deposited or in any warehouse to which they may in manner hereinafter provided be removed till the expiry of three years after the date of the bond executed in relation to such goods under section 92. The owner of any goods remaining in a warehouse on the expiry of such period shall clear the same for home-consumption or shipment in manner hereinafter provided :

Period for which goods may remain warehoused under bond.

Provided that when the license for any private warehouse is cancelled, and the Customs-collector gives notice of such cancellation to the owner of any goods deposited in such warehouse, such owner shall in manner hereinafter provided, and within seven days from the date on which such notice is given, remove such goods to sumption or shipment.

Goods in private warehouse on cancellation of license.

Of the removal of goods from one warehouse to another.

104. Any owner of goods warehoused under this Act may, at any time within three years from the date of the bond executed in respect of such goods under section 92, and with the permission of the Chief Customs-Officer, and on such conditions and after giving such security (if any) as such officer directs, remove goods from one warehouse to another warehouse in the same Port.

Power to remove goods from one warehouse to another in same Port.

When any owner desires so to remove any goods, he shall apply for permission to do so in such form as the Chief Customs-Authority from time to time prescribes.

105. Any owner of goods warehoused at any warehousing Port may, from time to time, within the said period of three years remove the same by sea or by inland carriage, in order to be re-warehoused at any other warehousing Port.

Power to remove goods from one port to another.

When any owner desires so to remove any goods for such purpose, he shall apply to the Chief Customs-Officer, stating the particulars of the goods to be removed, and the name of the Port to which it is intended that they shall be removed, together with such other particulars, and in such manner and form, as the Chief Customs-Authority from time to time prescribes.

Procedure.

106. When permission is granted for the removal of any goods from one warehousing Port to another under section 105; an account containing the particulars thereof shall be transmitted by the proper officer of the Port of removal to the proper officer of the Port of destination; and the person requiring the removal shall

Transmission of account of goods to officers at Port of destination.

Bond for due arrival before such removal enter and rewarehousing. into a bond, with one sufficient surety, in a sum equal at least to the duty

chargeable on such goods, for the due arrival and rewarehousing thereof at the Port of destination within such time as the Chief Customs-Authority directs.

Such bond may be taken by the proper officer, either at the Port of removal or at the Port of destination, as best suits the convenience of the owner.

If such bond is taken at the Port of destination, a certificate thereof, signed by the proper officer of such Port, shall, at the time of the removal of such goods, be produced to the proper officer at the Port of removal; and such bond shall not be discharged unless such goods are produced to the proper officer, and duly re-warehoused at the Port of destination within the time allowed for such removal, or are otherwise accounted for to the satisfaction of such officer; nor until the full duty due upon any deficiency of such goods, not so accounted for, has been paid.

107. The Chief Customs-Authority may permit any person desirous of removing warehoused goods to enter into a general bond, with such sureties, in such amount, and under such conditions, as the Chief Customs-Authority approves, for the removal, from time to time, of any goods from one warehouse to another, either in the same or in a different Port, and for the due arrival and re-warehousing of such goods at the Port of destination within such time as such Authority directs.

Remover may enter into a general bond.

108. Upon the arrival of warehoused goods at the Port of destination, they shall be entered and warehoused in like manner goods are entered and warehoused on the first importation thereof, and under the laws and rules, in so far as such laws and rules are applicable, which regulate the entry and warehousing of such last-mentioned goods.

Goods on arrival at Port of destination to be entered in like manner as on first importation.

109. Every bond executed under section 92 in respect of any goods shall, unless the Chief Officer of Customs in any case deems a fresh bond to be necessary, continue in force, notwithstanding the subsequent removal of such goods to another warehouse or warehousing port.

Bond under section 92 to continue in force notwithstanding removal.

Clearance for home-consumption or shipment.

110. Any owner of goods warehoused may, at any time within three years from the date of the bond executed under section 92 in respect of such goods, clear such goods for home-consumption by paying (a) the duty assessed on such goods under section 87, or where the duty on such goods is altered under the provisions hereinafter contained, such altered duty; and (b) all rent, penalties, interest and other charges payable to the Customs-collector in respect of such goods.

Clearance of bonded goods for home-consumption.

111. Any owner of goods warehoused may, at any time within three years from the date of the bond executed under section 92, in respect of such goods clear such goods for shipment to a Foreign Port on payment of all rent, penalties.

Clearance of same for shipment to Foreign Port.

interest and other charges payable as aforesaid and without payment of import duty on the same :—

Provided that the Governor General in Council may prohibit the shipment for exportation to any specified foreign port of warehoused goods in respect of which payment of drawback or transshipment has been prohibited under section 49 or 184 respectively.

112. Provisions and stores warehoused at the time of importation may within the said period of three years be shipped without payment of duty for use on board of any vessel proceeding to a Foreign Port.

Clearance of same for shipment as provisions, &c., on vessels proceeding to Foreign Ports.

113. Application to clear goods from any warehouse for home-consumption or for shipment shall be made in such form as the Chief Customs-Authority from time to time prescribes.

Form of application for clearance of goods.

Such application shall ordinarily be made to the Customs-collector at least twenty-four hours before it is intended so to clear

such goods.

114. If any goods upon which duties are leviable *ad valorem* or on a tariff valuation receive damage through unavoidable accident after they have been entered for warehousing and assessed under section 87, and before they are cleared for home-consumption, they shall, if the owner so desires, be re-assessed for duty according to their actual value, and a new bond for the same may, at the option of the owner, be executed for the unexpired term of warehousing.

Re-assessment of warehoused goods when damaged.

115. If after any goods entered for warehousing have been assessed under section 87, any alteration is made in the duty leviable upon such goods or in the tariff valuation (if any) applicable thereto, such goods shall be re-assessed in accordance with the second proviso to section 37.

Re-assessment on alteration of duty or tariff valuation.

116. If it appear at the time of clearing any wine, spirit, beer or salt from any warehouse for home consumption that there exists a deficiency not otherwise accounted for to the satisfaction of the Customs-collector, an allowance on account of ullage and wastage shall be made in adjusting the duties thereon, as follows (namely),

(a) upon wine, spirit and beer in cask to an extent not exceeding the rates specified below, or such other rates as may from time to time be prescribed in this behalf by the Local Government and notified in the official Gazette :

For any time not exceeding 6 months	..	2½ per cent.
Exceeding 6 months and not exceeding 12 "	..	5 "
Exceeding 12 months and not exceeding 18 "	..	7½ "
Exceeding 18 months and not exceeding 2 years	..	10 "
Exceeding 2 years and not exceeding 3 "	..	12½ "

(b) in the case of salt warehoused in a public ware house, only the amount actually cleared shall be charged with Customs-duties ;

(c) in the case of salt warehoused in a private ware house, wastage shall be allowed at such rate as may be prescribed from time to time by the Local Government and notified in the local official Gazette.

117. When any wine, spirit, beer or salt lodged in a warehouse is found to be deficient at the time of the delivery therefrom, and such deficiency is proved to be due solely to ullage or wastage, the Chief Customs-Authority may direct, in respect of any such article, that allowance be made in any special case for a rate of ullage or wastage exceeding that contemplated in section 116.

Further special allowance.

Of the forfeiture and discharge of the bond.

118. If any warehoused goods are removed from the warehouse in contravention of section 102; or if any such goods have not been removed from the warehouse at the expiration of the time during which such goods are permitted by section 103 to remain in such warehouse ; or

When goods are improperly removed from warehouses or allowed to remain beyond time fixed.

if any goods in respect of which a bond has been executed under section

92 and which have not been cleared for home-consumption, or shipment or removed under this Act, are lost or destroyed otherwise than as provided in section 100 or as mentioned in section 122, or are not accounted for to the satisfaction of the Customs-collector, or

if any such goods have been taken under section 100 as samples without payment of duty,

the Customs-collector may thereupon demand, and the owner of such goods shall forthwith pay, the full amount of duty chargeable on account of such goods, together with all rent, penalties, interest and other charges payable to the Customs-collector on account of the same.

Collector may demand duty, &c.

119. If any owner fails to pay any sum so demanded, the Customs-collector may forthwith either proceed upon the bond executed under section 92, or cause such portion as he thinks fit of the goods (if any) in the warehouse on account of which the amount is due, to be detained with a view to the recovery of the demand ;

and if the demand be not discharged within ten days from the date of such detention (due notice thereof being given to the owner), the goods so detained may be sold by public auction duly advertised in the local official Gazette.

The net proceeds of any sale so made of goods so detained shall be written off upon the bond in discharge thereof to the amount received, and if any surplus be obtained from such sale, beyond the amount of the demand, such surplus shall be paid to the owner of the goods : Provided that application for the same be made within one year from the sale, or that sufficient cause be shown for not making the application within such period.

No transfer or assignment of the goods shall prevent the Customs-collector from proceeding against such goods in the manner above provided, for any amount due thereon.

120. When any warehoused goods are taken out of any warehouse, the Customs-collector shall cause the fact to be noted on the back of the bond.

Noting removal of goods.

Every note so made shall specify the quantity and description of such goods, the purposes for which they have been removed, the date of

removal, the name of the person removing them, the number and date of the shipping bill under which they have been taken away if removed for exportation by sea, or of the bill of entry if removed for home-consumption, and the amount of duty paid (if any).

121. A register shall be kept of all bonds entered into for Customs-

Register of bonds.

duties on warehoused goods, and entry shall be made in

such register of all particulars required by section 120 to be specified.

When such register shows that the whole of the goods covered by any bond

Cancellation and return of bonds.

have been cleared for home-consumption or shipment, or otherwise duly accounted for,

and when all amounts due on account of such goods have been paid, the Customs-collector shall cancel such bond as discharged in full, and shall on demand deliver it, so cancelled, to the person who has executed or who is entitled to receive it.

Miscellaneous.

122. If any goods in respect of which a bond

Power to remit duties on warehoused goods lost or destroyed;

has been executed under section 92 and which have not been cleared for home consumption are lost or destroyed by unavoidable accident or delay, the Chief Customs-Authority may in its discretion remit the duties due thereon,

Provided that, if any such goods be so lost or destroyed in a private warehouse, notice thereof be given to the Customs-collector within forty-eight hours after the discovery of such loss or destruction.

123. The warehouse-keeper in respect of goods

Warehouse-keeper answerable for weight or gauge.

lodged in a public warehouse, and the licensee in respect of goods lodged in a private

warehouse, shall be responsible for their due reception therein and delivery therefrom, and for their safe custody while deposited therein, according to the quantity, weight or gauge reported by the Custom-house officer who has assessed such goods, allowance being made, if necessary, for ullage and wastage as provided in sections 116 and 117.

Provided that no owner of goods shall be entitled to claim from the Customs-

Compensation for loss or injury.

collector, or from any keeper of a public ware-

house, compensation for any loss or damage occurring to such goods while they are being passed into or out of such warehouse, or while they remain therein, unless it be proved that such loss or damage was occasioned by the wilful act or neglect of the warehouse-keeper or of an officer of Customs.

124. Every public warehouse shall be under

Public warehouse to be locked.

the lock and key of a warehouse-keeper appointed by

the Chief Officer of Customs.

125. The Chief Customs-Authority, or such officer of customs as such

Power to decide where goods may be deposited in public warehouse, and on what terms.

Authority from time to time appoints in this behalf, may from time to time determine in what division of any

what terms, any goods may be deposited, and what sort of goods may be deposited in any such warehouse.

126. The expenses of carriage, packing and stowage of goods on their

Expenses of carriage, packing, &c., to be borne by owners.

reception into or removal from a public warehouse shall,

if paid by the Customs-collector or by the warehouse-keeper, be chargeable on the goods, and be defrayed by, and recoverable from, the owner, in the manner provided in section 119.

127. All the provisions of this Act, relating to private warehouses, shall be

Bengal Bonded Warehouse Association.

applicable to the warehouses wherein the Bengal Bonded Warehouse Association re-

ceive bonded goods.

CHAPTER XII.

TRANSHIPMENT.

128. In the Ports of Calcutta, Madras,

Power to permit transshipment without payment of duty.

Bombay, Kárwár, Karáchi, Aden, Rangoon, Maulmain, Akyab, Chittagong, and such

other ports as the Governor or General in Council may from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, direct in this behalf, the Customs-collector may, on application by the owner of any goods imported into such Port, and specially and distinctly manifested at the time of importation as for transshipment to some other Customs or Foreign Port, grant leave to tranship the same without payment of the duty, (if any) leviable, at the Port of transshipment, and without any security or bond for the due arrival and entry of the goods at the Port of destination.

In any Customs-port other than a Port in which the preceding clause may for the time being be in force, the Customs-collector may, on application by the owner of any goods so imported and manifested, grant leave for transshipment without payment of the duty (if any) leviable at such Port; provided that, where the goods so transhipped are dutiable, and are to be removed to some other Customs-port, the applicant shall enter into a bond, with such security as may be required of him, in a sum equal at least to the duty chargeable on such goods, for the due arrival and entry thereof at the Port of destination within such time as such Customs-collector directs.

129. An officer of Customs shall, in every case, be deputed free of charge to

Superintendence of transshipment.

superintend the removal of transhipped goods from vessel to vessel.

130. The powers conferred on the Customs-collector by section 128 shall

Subsidiary rules as to transshipment.

be exercised, and the transshipment shall be performed, subject to such rules as may

from time to time be made by the Local Government.

No rules made under this section shall come into force until after the expiry of such reasonable time from the date of the publication of the same as the Local Government may in each case ap-

131. All goods transhipped under the second

Entry and warehousing, on arrival, of goods transhipped under section 128, clause 2.

clause of section 128 for removal to a Customs-port shall on their arrival at such Port be entered in like manner as

goods are entered on the first importation thereof, and under the laws and rules, in so far as such laws and rules can be made applicable, which regulate the entry of such last-mentioned goods.

132. If two or more vessels belonging wholly

Transshipment of provisions and stores from one vessel to another of same owner without payment of duty.

or in part to the same owner be at any Customs-port at the same time, any provisions and stores in use or ordinarily shipped for use

on board may, at the discretion of the Customs-collector, be transhipped from one such vessel to any other such vessel without payment of import-duty.

133. A transshipment-fee on any goods or class of

Levy of transshipment-fee.

goods transhipped under this Act, may be levied at such

rates, on each bale or package, or according to weight, measurement, quantity, or number, and under such rules as the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, may from time to time by notification in the local official Gazette prescribe for each port.

134. The Governor General in Council may from

Power to prohibit transshipment.

time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, prohibit, at any specified

Port, or at all Ports, the transshipment, of any specified class of goods, generally or when destined for any specified ports, or prescribe any special mode of transshipping any specified class of goods.

No goods to be transhipped except as provided.

135. Except as provided in this Act, no goods shall be transhipped at any Port or

place in British India.

CHAPTER XIII.**EXPORTATION OF SHIPMENT, AND RE-LANDING.****136. Except with the written permission of the**

No goods to be shipped, &c., till entry outwards of vessel.

Customs-collector, no goods other than passengers' baggage, or ballast urgently

required for a vessel's safety shall be shipped or water-borne to be shipped in any vessel in a Customs-port until an order has been obtained under section 61 for entry outwards of such vessel.

When such order has been obtained, the export cargo of such vessel may be shipped, subject to the provisions next hereinafter contained.

137. Unless the Chief Customs-Authority shall,

Charges for shipment.

in the case of any Customs-port or wharf, or of any class of goods, otherwise direct by

notification in the local official Gazette, no goods, except passengers' baggage, shall be shipped or water-borne to be shipped for exportation, until—

(a) the owner has delivered to the Customs-collector, or other proper officer, a shipping-bill of such goods in duplicate in such form and containing such particulars in addition to those specified in

section 29 as may from time to time be prescribed by the Chief Customs-Authority ;

(b) such owner has paid the duties (if any) payable on such goods ; and

(c) such bill has been passed by the Customs-collector.

138. Before any warehoused goods or goods

Bond required in certain cases before exportation.

subject to excise-duties, goods entitled to drawback

of Customs-duties on exportation or goods exportable only under particular rules or restrictions, are permitted to be exported, the owner shall, if required so to do, give security by bond in such sum, not exceeding twice the duty leviable on such goods, as the Customs-collector directs, with one sufficient surety, that such goods shall be duly shipped, exported and landed at the place for which they are entered outwards, or shall be otherwise accounted for to the satisfaction of such officer.

139. When goods are cleared for shipment

Additional charge on goods cleared for shipment after port-clearance granted.

on a shipping-bill presented after port-clearance has been granted, the Customs-collector may, if he thinks fit, levy, in addition to any duty

to which such goods are ordinarily liable, a charge not exceeding—

(a) in the case of goods liable to duties on fixed tariff valuations, one per cent. on the tariff value ;

(b) in the case of all other goods, one per cent. on the market value.

Nothing in this section shall apply to any shipment of treasure or opium.

140. If any goods mentioned in a shipping-bill

Notice of non-shipment or re-landing, and return of duty thereon.

or manifest be not shipped, or be shipped and afterwards

re-landed, the owner shall, before the expiration of five clear working days after the vessel on which such goods were intended to be shipped, or from which they were re-landed, has left the Port, give information of such short-shipment or re-landing to the Customs-collector.

Upon an application being made to the Customs-collector, any duty levied upon goods not shipped, or upon goods shipped and afterwards re-landed, shall be refunded to the person on whose behalf such duty was paid : Provided that no such refund shall be allowed unless information has been given as above required.

141. If, after having cleared from any Customs-

Goods re-landed or transhipped from a vessel returning to Port, or putting into another Port.

port any vessel, without having discharged her cargo, returns to such Port, or puts into any other Customs-port, any owner of

goods in such vessel, if he desires to land or tranship the same or any portion thereof for re-export, may, with the consent of the Master, apply to the Customs-collector in that behalf.

The Customs-collector, if he grant the application, shall thereupon send an officer of Customs to watch the vessel, and to take charge of such goods during such re-landing or transhipment.

Such goods shall not be allowed to be transhipped or re-exported free of duty by reason of the previous settlement of duty at the time of first export, unless they are lodged and remain

until the time of re-export, under the custody of an officer of Customs, in a place appointed by the Customs-collector, or are transhipped under such custody.

All expenses attending such custody shall be borne by the owner.

142. In either of the cases mentioned in section

Vessel returning to port may enter and land goods under import-rules. 141, the Master of the vessel may enter such vessel inwards, and any owner of goods therein may, with the consent of the Master, land the same under the rules herein contained for the importation of goods.

In every such case, any export-duty levied shall be refunded to, and any amount paid in drawback shall be recovered from, such owner.

143. The Customs-collector may, on applica-

Relanding of cargo during repairs tion by the Master of any vessel, which is obliged before completing her voyage to put into any Customs-port for repairs, permit him to land the cargo, or any portion thereof, and to place it in the custody of an officer of Customs during such repairs, and to re-ship and export the same free of duty.

All expenses attending such custody shall be borne by the Master.

CHAPTER XIV.

SPIRIT.

Exportation of spirit under bond for excise-duty.

144. The Chief Customs-Authority may from

Rules for removal of spirit from distillery without payment of duty, for exportation.

time to time make rules prescribing the conditions on which spirit manufactured in British India may be removed from any licensed

distillery for exportation without payment of excise-duty.

The person so removing any such spirit shall execute a bond with one or more sureties, in the form marked C hereto annexed, or (when such form is inapplicable or insufficient) in such other form as the said Authority from time to time prescribes, conditioned that such duty shall be paid on all such spirit as is

(a) not exported within four months from the date of the bond, or

(b) exported to a Customs-port unless the payment of excise-duty as provided by this chapter in respect thereof at the port of destination is within six months from the date of the bond proved to the satisfaction of the proper officer.

The Chief Officer of Customs of the port of exportation may, on sufficient cause shown, extend for a further term not exceeding four months the period allowed for the exportation of any such spirit, or for the production of such proof that duty has been paid.

145. Spirit intended for exportation under bond

Spirit for export to be taken direct from distillery to Customs-house under pass.

for the excise-duty shall be taken from the distillery direct to the Customs-house, under passes to be granted for that purpose by the officers of Excise.

146. Spirit brought to the Customs-house for

Gauging and proving of spirits.

exportation under bond for the excise-duty shall, previous to shipment, be gauged

and proved by an officer of Customs, and the quantity of spirit for which credit is to be given in the settlement of any bond shall be determined in the same manner.

147. Excise-duty shall be recoverable previous

Duty to be recovered on any deficiency in spirit under bond. to shipment upon the excess (if any) of the quantity of spirit passed from a distillery over the quantity ascertained by gauge and proof at the Customs-house, less an allowance for ullage and wastage at such rates as are from time to time prescribed by the Local Government and notified in the local official Gazette.

148. Spirit exported under bond for excise-

Duty on spirit exported under bond from Indian Port to another. duty from any Customs-port to any other Customs-port, shall be charged at the Port of importation with excise-duty at the ordinary rate to which spirit of the like kind and strength is liable at such Port.

149. Spirit brought to the Customs-house for

Removal for local consumption of spirit intended for exportation. exportation under bond for the excise-duty may, on payment of such duty, be removed for local consumption under passes to be granted for that purpose by the officers of Excise.

Credit for every such payment shall be given in discharge of the bond to which it relates.

Drawback of excise duty on export of spirit.

150. A drawback of excise-duty paid on

Drawback of excise-duty on spirit exported. spirit manufactured in British India and exported to any Foreign Port under the provisions of section 138, shall be allowed by the Customs-collector at the Port of exportation:

Provided that the exportation be made within one year from the date of payment of such excise-duty, and that the spirit, when brought to the Customs-house, be accompanied by a pass in which such payment is certified.

Such drawback shall be regulated by the strength and quantity of such spirit as ascertained by gauge and proof by an officer of customs.

Miscellaneous.

151. If spirit manufactured in British India

Differential duty to be levied in certain cases. upon which excise-duty has been paid is exported from one Customs port to another, and the rate of local excise-duty at the port of importation is higher than that already paid upon such spirit, a differential duty shall be charged thereon, at such rate as the Local Government at such Port may by notification in the local official Gazette from time to time prescribe.

152. Rum-shrub, cordial, and other such liquor

Rum-shrub, &c., how charged with duty. prepared in a licensed distillery under the supervision of the surveyor or officer in charge of the distillery shall be charged with excise-duty under this Act according to the quantity of spirit used in its preparation as ascertained by such surveyor or officer.

The provisions of this Act respecting spirit, except such as relate to gauge and proof, shall apply to such liquor.

153. No drawback shall be allowed for any spirit on which duty has been paid, nor shall the duty due on any spirit under bond be remitted, unless the spirit is shipped from the Custom-house, and in a vessel whereon an officer of Customs has been appointed to superintend the receipt of export-cargo.

154. No spirit shipped for exportation shall be re-landed without a special pass from an officer of Excise, in addition to any permission of an officer of Customs which may be required by the law for the time being in force.

155. When by any law for the time being in force a special duty is imposed on spirit rendered unfit for human consumption, the Local Government may from time to time make rules for ascertaining and determining what spirit imported into British India shall be deemed to have been effectually and permanently so rendered unfit, and for causing such spirit to be so rendered, if necessary, by their own officers, and at the expense of the person importing the same, before the Customs-duties leviable thereon are levied.

In the absence of any such rules, or if any dispute arises as to their applicability, the Chief Customs-Officer shall decide what spirit is subject only to the said special duty, and such decision shall be final.

CHAPTER XV. COASTING TRADE.

156. Except as hereinafter provided, nothing in Chapters VII, IX, X, and part of XVII inapplicable to coasting trade, sections 136, 139 and 141 to 143 inclusive of this Act shall apply to coasting vessels or to goods imported or exported in such vessels.

157. The Local Government may, from time to time, make rules consistent with the provisions of this Chapter,

(a) extending any provision of the Chapters and Sections mentioned in section 156 with or without modification to any coasting vessels or to any goods imported or exported in such vessels;

(b) exempting any such vessels or goods from any of the other provisions of this Act except those contained in this Chapter;

(c) prescribing the conditions on which goods, or any specified class of goods, may be (1) carried in a coasting vessel, whether shipped at a Foreign Port, or at a Customs-port, or at a place declared under section 12 to be a port; (2) shipped in a coasting vessel before all dutiable goods and goods brought in such vessel from a Foreign Port have been unladen;

(d) prohibiting the conveyance of any specified class of goods generally, or to or between specified Ports in a coasting vessel;

158. Before any coasting vessel departs from the port of lading or when there are more ports of lading than one, the first port of lading, the Master shall fill in, sign and deliver to the

Customs-collector a manifest in duplicate containing a true specification of all goods to be carried in such vessel, in such form, and accompanied by such shipping-bills or other documents as may from time to time be prescribed by the Chief Customs-Authority

If the Customs-collector sees no objection to the departure of the vessel, he shall retain the duplicate and return the original manifest dated and signed by him together with its accompaniments; and such manifest shall be the port-clearance of the vessel unless, under the general orders of the Chief Customs-Authority, a separate port-clearance be prescribed.

159. Within twenty-four hours after the arrival of any coasting vessel at any Customs-port, whether intermediate or final, and before any goods are there discharged, the manifest, together with the other documents referred to in section 158, shall be delivered to the Customs-collector, who shall note on the manifest the date of delivery.

If the vessel has touched at any Foreign Port between such Port of arrival and her last preceding Customs-port of departure, the Master shall append to the manifest a declaration to that effect, and shall also indicate on the manifest the portions (if any) of the cargo therein described which have been discharged, and subjoin thereto a true specification of all goods shipped at such Port.

If the Customs-port of arrival be an intermediate Port, and a portion only of the cargo is to be discharged thereat, the Master shall likewise so deliver an extract from the manifest signed by him, relating to such portion, and the Customs-collector shall, after verifying such extract, return to him the original manifest and all documents accompanying it except those relating to such portion.

If in any case the cargo actually on board any coasting vessel on her arrival at any Customs-port does not, owing to short-shipment, re-landing, or other cause, correspond with the specification thereof in the manifest returned to the Master under the second clause of section 158, such Master shall, before delivery of such manifest under this section, note thereon the particulars of the difference.

The Customs-collector, when satisfied with the manifest and other documents, shall grant an order to break bulk.

160. Before any coasting vessel departs from any Customs-port at which she has touched during her voyage, the Master shall re-deliver the original manifest to the Customs-collector, after indicating thereon the portions (if any) of the cargo therein described which have been discharged, and subjoining thereto a true specification of all goods shipped at such Port. He shall also deliver a duplicate, signed by him, of the specification so subjoined.

If the Customs-collector sees no objection to the departure of the vessel, he shall proceed as prescribed in the second clause of section 158.

161. The Customs-collector may, for sufficient reason, refuse port-clearance to any coasting vessel declared to be bound to, or about to

touch at, any Customs-port, unless the owner or Master gives a bond with such security as the Customs-collector deems sufficient for the production to the Customs-collector of a certificate from the proper officer of the Port to which such vessel is said to be bound, of her arrival at such Port within a reasonable time to be prescribed in each case by the Customs-collector.

162. When permission has been granted by the Customs-collector for the discharge of cargo from any coasting vessel—

(a) if the vessel has not touched at any intermediate Foreign Port in the course of her voyage, and has not on board any dutiable goods, the cargo may be forthwith landed and removed by the owner, without entry thereof at the Custom-house and clearance for home-consumption, but subject to such general check and control as the Chief Customs-Authority may from time to time by rules prescribe;

(b) if the vessel has so touched at any such Port, or has on board any such goods, such vessel shall be subject to all the provisions of Chapter VII of this Act relating to vessels arriving and such goods, and until such goods have been duly discharged all other goods on board shall be subject to the provisions of Chapter IX of this Act relating to goods imported.

163. If any of the goods on board of any coasting vessel be subject to any excise-duty, they shall not be unladen without the permission of the proper officer of Excise.

164. Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, the Chief Customs Authority may authorize the Customs-collector to grant a general pass, on any conditions which such Authority thinks expedient, for the lading and clearance, and for the entry and unlading, of any coasting steam-vessel at any Ports of despatch or destination, or at any intermediate Ports at which she touches for the purpose of receiving goods or passengers.

Such pass shall be valid throughout British India, or for such Ports only as may be specified therein.

Any such general pass may be revoked by order of the Chief Customs-Authority by whom the grant thereof was authorized, by notice in writing under the hand of such Authority, delivered to the Master or to the owner of such steam-vessel, or to any of the crew on board.

165. The Chief Customs-Authority may direct that the Master of any coasting vessel which is square-rigged or propelled by steam shall keep, or cause to be kept, a cargo-book, stating the name of the Master, the vessel, the Port to which she belongs, and the Port to which on each voyage she is bound.

At every Port of lading such Master shall enter, or cause to be entered, in such book the name of such Port, and an account of all goods there taken on board of such vessel, with a description of the packages, and the quantities and descriptions of the goods contained therein or stowed loose, and the names of the respective shippers and consignees, in so far as such particulars are known to him.

At every Port of discharge of any such goods such Master shall enter, or cause to be entered, in such book the respective days on which such goods or any of them are delivered out of such vessel.

The respective times of departure from every Port of lading, and of arrival at every Port of discharge, shall in like manner be duly entered.

Every such Master shall, on demand, produce his cargo-book for the inspection of any officer of Customs, and such officer shall be at liberty to make any note or remark therein.

The Chief Customs-Authority may, in the case of any vessel the Master whereof has been directed to keep a cargo-book under this section, dispense with the manifest required under sections 158, 159 and 160.

166. Any duly empowered officer of Customs may go on board of any coasting vessel in any Port or place in British India, and may at any period of a voyage search any such vessel and examine all goods on board, and all goods then lading or unlading, and may demand the production of any document, which ought to be on board of any such vessel.

The Customs-collector may further require that any such document belonging to any coasting vessel then in Port shall be brought to him for inspection.

CHAPTER XVI.

OFFENCES AND PENALTIES.

167. The offences mentioned in the first column of the following schedule shall be punishable to the extent mentioned in the third column of the same with reference to such offences respectively :

Offences.	Section of this Act to which offence has reference.	Penalties.
1.—Contravening any rule made under this Act.	General	Penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees.
2.—If any goods be landed or shipped, or if an attempt be made to land or ship any goods, or if any goods be brought into any bay, river, creek or arm of the sea, for the purpose of being landed or shipped, at any port or place which, at the date of such landing, shipment, attempt or bringing, is not a Port for the landing and shipment of goods,	11	such goods shall be liable to confiscation.
3.—If any person ship or land goods, or aid in the shipment or landing of goods, or knowingly keep or conceal, or knowingly permit or procure to be kept or concealed, any goods shipped or landed, or intended to be shipped or landed, contrary to the provisions of this Act ; or if any person be found to have been on board of any vessel liable to confiscation on account of the commission of an offence under No. 2 of this section, while such vessel is within any bay, river, creek or arm of the sea which is not a port for the landing or shipment of goods,	General 11	such person shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees.
4.—If any vessel which has been within the limits of any Port in British India with cargo on board, be afterwards found in any port, bay, river, creek or arm of the sea in British India, light or in ballast, and if the Master be unable to give a due account of the Customs-port where such vessel lawfully discharged her cargo,	11	such vessel shall be liable to confiscation.
5.—If any goods are put, without the authority of the proper officer of Customs, on board of any tug-steamer or pilot-vessel from any sea-going vessel inward-bound ; or if any goods are put, without such authority, out of any tug-steamer or pilot-vessel for the purpose of being put on board of any such vessel outward-bound ; or if any goods on which drawback has been granted are put, without such authority, on board of any tug-steamer or pilot-vessel for the purpose of being re-landed,	11	such goods shall be liable to confiscation, and the Master of every such tug-steamer or pilot-vessel shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees.

OFFENCES AND PENALTIES—*contd.*

Offences.	Section of this Act to which offence has reference.	Penalties.
6.—If any vessel arriving at, or departing from, any Customs-port fails, when so required under section 17, to bring-to at any such station as has been appointed by the Chief Customs-Authority for the boarding or landing of an officer of Customs,	17	the Master of such vessel shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees.
7.—If any vessel arriving at any Customs-port, after having come to its proper place of mooring or unloading, removes from such place, except with the authority of the Conservator, obtained in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Ports Act, 1875, or other lawful authority, to some other place of mooring or unloading, or if any vessel not brought into Port by a Pilot be not anchored or moored in accordance with any direction of the Chief Customs-Authority under section 17,	17	the Master of such vessel shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees, and the vessel, if not entered, shall not be allowed to enter until the penalty is paid.
8.—If any goods, the importation or exportation of which is for the time being prohibited or restricted by or under Chapter IV of this Act, be imported into or exported from British India contrary to such prohibition or restriction; or if any attempt be made so to import or export any such goods; or if any such goods be found in any package produced to any officer of Customs as containing no such goods; or if any such goods, or any dutiable goods be found either before or after landing or shipment to have been concealed in any manner on board of any vessel within the limits of any port in British India; or if any goods, the exportation of which is prohibited or restricted as aforesaid, be brought to any wharf in order to be put on board of any vessel for exportation contrary to such prohibition or restriction,	18 & 19	such goods shall be liable to confiscation; and any person concerned in any such offence shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding three times the value of the goods, or not exceeding one thousand rupees.
9.—If upon an application to pass any goods through the Custom-house, any person not being the owner of such goods, and not having proper and sufficient authority from the owner, subscribes or attests any document relating to any goods on behalf of such owner,	General	such person shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees.

OFFENCES AND PENALTIES—*contd.*

Offences.	Section of this Act to which offence has reference.	Penalties.
10.—If any goods, on the entry of which for re-export drawback has been paid, are not duly exported or are unshipped or relanded at any Customs-port (not having been duly relanded or discharged under the provisions of this Act).	42 & 43	such goods, together with any vessel used in so unshipping or relanding them, shall be liable to confiscation ; and the Master of the vessel from which such goods are so unshipped or relanded, and any person by whom or by whose orders or means such goods are so unshipped or relanded, or who aids or is concerned in such unshipping or relanding, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding three times the value of such goods, or not exceeding one thousand rupees.
11.—If any wine, spirit, provisions or stores be not laden on board of the vessel on board of which they should under the provisions of section 45, 46, 47 or 48 be laden, or be unladen from such vessel without the permission of the proper officer of Customs,	44 to 48	such wine, spirit, provisions or stores shall be liable to confiscation.
12.—If any goods be entered for drawback, which are of less value than the amount of the drawback claimed,	50	such goods shall be liable to confiscation.
13.—If, in any river, or Port wherein a place has been fixed under section 53 by the Local Government, any vessel arriving passes beyond such place, before delivery of a manifest to the pilot, officer of Customs, or other person duly authorized to receive the same, or	53	the Master of such vessel shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees.
14.—If the Master of any vessel arriving which remains outside or below any place so fixed wilfully omits, for the space of twenty-four hours after anchoring, to deliver a manifest as required by this Act.		such Master shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees.
15.—If, after any vessel arriving has entered any Customs-port in which a place has not been fixed under section 53, the Master of such vessel wilfully omits, for the space of twenty-four hours after anchoring, to deliver a manifest as required by this Act.	54	ditto ditto.
16.—If any manifest delivered under section 53, 54, 60, 63 or 66 is not signed by the person delivering the same and is not in the form or does not contain the particulars required by section 55 or 63, as the case may be, in so far as such particulars are applicable to the ship, cargo and voyage ; or if any manifest so delivered does not contain a specification true to the best of such person's knowledge of all goods imported or to be exported in such vessel,	55 & 63	the person delivering such manifest shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees.

OFFENCES AND PENALTIES—*contd.*

Offences.	Section of this Act to which offence has reference.	Penalties.
17.—If any goods entered in the import manifest of a vessel are not found on board of the vessel; or if the quantity so found is short, and if such deficiency is not accounted for to the satisfaction of the officer in charge of the Custom-house;	55 & 64	the Master of such vessel shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twice the amount of duty chargeable on the missing or deficient goods, if they be dutiable and the duty leviable thereon can be ascertained, or otherwise to a penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees for every missing or deficient package or separate article.
18.—If any person required by this Act to receive a manifest from any Master of a vessel, refuses so to do, or fails to countersign the same or to enter thereon the particulars referred to in section 56,	53, 54 & 56	such person shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees.
19.—If bulk be broken in any vessel previous to the grant by the Customs-collector, of an order for entry inwards or a special pass permitting bulk to be broken,	57 & 59	the Master of such vessel shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees.
20.—If any bill of lading or copy required under section 58 is false and the Master is unable to satisfy the Customs-collector that he was not aware of the fact; or if any such bill or copy has been altered with fraudulent intent; or if the goods mentioned in any such bill or copy have not been <i>bona fide</i> shipped as shewn therein; or if any such bill of lading or any bill of lading of which a copy is delivered, has not been made previously to the departure of the vessel from the place where the goods referred to in such bill of lading were shipped; or if any part of the cargo has been staved, destroyed or thrown overboard; or if any package has been opened, and such part of the cargo or such package be not accounted for to the satisfaction of the Customs-collector,	58	the Master of the vessel shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees.
21.—If any Master of a vessel attempts to depart without a port-clearance,	62	such Master shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees.
22.—If any vessel actually departs without a port-clearance,	62	the Master of such vessel shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees.
23.—If any pilot takes charge of any vessel proceeding to sea, notwithstanding that the Master of such vessel does not produce a port-clearance,	62	such pilot, on conviction before a Magistrate, shall be liable to fine not exceeding one thousand rupees.
24.—If any Master of a vessel refuses to receive on board an officer of Customs deputed under section 67,	68	such Master shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees for each day during which such officer is not received on board; and the vessel

OFFENCES AND PENALTIES—*contd.*

Offences.	Section of this Act to which offence has reference.	Penalties.
25.—If any Master of a vessel refuses to receive on board one servant of such officer, or to provide such officer and servant with suitable shelter and accommodation, and with a due allowance of fresh water, and with the means of cooking on board,	68	if not entered shall not be allowed to enter until such penalty is paid. such Master shall, in each such case, be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees.
26.—If any Master of a vessel refuses to allow such vessel, or any box, place or closed receptacle in such vessel, to be searched when so required by an officer of Customs bearing a written order to search; or if an officer of Customs places any lock, mark or seal upon any goods in a vessel, and such lock, mark or seal is wilfully reopened, altered or broken, before due delivery of such goods; or if any such goods are secretly conveyed away; or if any hatchway or entrance to the hold of a vessel, after having been fastened down by an officer of Customs, is opened without his permission,	69	the Master of such vessel shall be liable, upon conviction before a Magistrate, to a fine not exceeding one thousand rupees.
27.—If the Master of any vessel laid up by the withdrawal of the officer of Customs shall, before application is made by him for an officer of Customs to superintend the receipt of cargo, cause or suffer to be put on board of such vessel any goods whatever, in contravention of Section 70,	70	such Master shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees, and the goods, if protected by a pass, shall be liable to be re-landed for examination at the expense of the vessel, and, if not protected by a pass, shall be liable to confiscation.
28.—If any Master of a vessel in any case other than that provided for by No. 27 causes or suffers any goods to be discharged, shipped, or water-borne contrary to any of the provisions of section 70, 72 or 75,	70, 72 & 75	such Master shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees; and all goods so discharged, shipped, or water-borne shall be liable to confiscation.
29.—If when a boat-note is required by section 76 any goods water-borne for the purpose of being landed from any vessel, and warehoused or passed for importation, or of being shipped for exportation, be found without such note; or if any goods are found on board any boat in excess of such boat-note whether such goods are intended to be landed from, or to be shipped on board of, any vessel,	76	such goods shall be liable to confiscation; and the person by whose authority the goods are being landed or shipped, and the person in charge of the boat, shall each be liable to a penalty not exceeding twice the amount of duty (if any) leviable on the said goods.
30.—If any person refuses to receive, or fails to sign, or to note the prescribed particulars upon, any boat-note, as required by	76	such person, master or officer shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees.

OFFENCES AND PENALTIES—*contd.*

Offences.	Section of this Act to which offence has reference.	Penalties.
section 76, or if any Master or officer of a vessel receiving the same fails to deliver it when required so to do by any officer of Customs authorized to make such requisition,		
31.—If any goods are, without permission, shipped or water-borne to be shipped or are landed except from or at a wharf or other place duly appointed for the purpose; or if any goods water-borne for the purpose of being landed or shipped are not landed or shipped without unnecessary delay; or if the boat containing such goods be found out of the proper track between the vessel and the wharf or other proper place of landing or shipping, and such deviation be not accounted for to the satisfaction of the Customs-collector; or	73	such goods shall be liable to confiscation; and the person by whose authority the goods are shipped, landed water-borne or transhipped and the person in charge of the vessel employed conveying them, shall each be liable to a penalty not exceeding twice the amount of the duty (if any) leviable on such goods.
if any goods are transhipped contrary to the provisions of section 78,	77	
32.—If, after the issue of a notification under section 79 with regard to any Port, any goods are found within the limits of such Port on board of any boat not duly licensed and registered,	78	
	79.	such goods, unless they are covered by a special permit from the Customs-collector, shall be liable to confiscation, and the owner or the person in charge of the boat shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred rupees.
33.—If any Master of a vessel discharges or suffers to be discharged any goods not duly entered in the manifest of such vessel,	55 & 82	such Master shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees.
34.—If any goods are found concealed in any place, box or closed receptacle in any vessel, and are not duly accounted for to the satisfaction of the officer in charge of the Custom-house,	General	such goods shall be liable to confiscation,
35.—If any goods are found on board in excess of those entered in the manifest, or not corresponding with the specification therein contained,	55 & 82	such goods shall be liable to confiscation, or to be charged with such increased rates of duty as the chief officer of Customs directs.
36.—If, after any goods have been landed and before they have been passed through the Custom-house, the owner removes or attempts to remove them, with the intention of defrauding the revenue,	86 & 87	such goods shall be liable to confiscation; or if the goods cannot be recovered, the owner shall be liable, in addition to full duty, to a penalty not exceeding twice the amount of such duty, if the goods be dutiable and the duty leviable thereon can be ascertained; or, otherwise to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees for every missing or deficient package or separate article.

OFFENCES AND PENALTIES—*contd.*

Offences.	Section of this Act to which offence has reference.	Penalty
<p>37.—If it be found, when any goods are entered at, or brought to be passed through, a Custom-house, either for importation or exportation that</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the packages in which they are contained differ widely from the description given in the bill of entry or application for passing them; or (b) the contents thereof have been wrongly described in such bill or application as regards the denominations, characters or conditions according to which such goods are chargeable with duty, or are being imported or exported; or (c) the contents of such packages have been mis-stated in regard to sort, quality, quantity or value; or (d) goods not stated in the bill of entry or application have been concealed in, or mixed with, the articles specified therein, or have apparently been packed so to deceive the officers of Customs, <p>and such circumstance is not accounted for to the satisfaction of the Customs-collector,</p>	86 & 137	<p>such packages, together with the whole of the goods contained therein, shall be liable to confiscation, and</p> <p>every person concerned in any such offence shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees.</p>
<p>38.—If, when goods are passed by tale or by package, any omission or misdescription thereof tending to injure the revenue be discovered,</p>	86 & 94	<p>the person guilty of such omission or misdescription shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten times the amount of duty which might have been lost to Government by such omission or misdescription, unless it be proved to the satisfaction of the officer in charge of the Custom-house that the variance was accidental.</p>
<p>39.—If, without entry duly made, any goods are taken or passed out of any Custom-house or wharf,</p>	86	<p>the person so taking or passing such goods shall, in every such case, be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees, and such goods shall be liable to confiscation.</p>
<p>40.—If any prohibited or dutiable goods are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> found, either before or after landing, concealed in any passenger's baggage, 	General.	<p>such passenger shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees, and such goods shall be liable to confiscation.</p>
<p>41.—If any goods entered to be warehoused are carried into the warehouse, unless with the authority, or under the care, of the proper officers of Customs, and in such manner, by such persons, within such time, and by such roads or ways, as such officers direct,</p>	93	<p>such goods shall be liable to confiscation, and any person so carrying them shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees.</p>

OFFENCES AND PENALTIES—*contd.*

Offences.	Section of this Act to which offence has reference.	Penalties.
42.—If any goods entered to be warehoused are not duly warehoused in pursuance of such entry, or are withheld, or removed from any proper place of examination before they have been examined and certified by the proper officer,	94	such goods shall be deemed not to have been duly warehoused, and shall be liable to confiscation.
43.—If any warehoused goods be not warehoused in accordance with sections 94 and 95,	94 & 95	such goods shall be liable to confiscation.
44.—If the licensee of any private warehouse licensed under this Act does not open the same when required so to do by any officer entitled to have access thereto, or, upon demand made by any such officer refuses access to any such officer,	97	such licensee shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees, and shall further be liable to have his license forthwith cancelled.
45.—If the keeper of any public warehouse, or the licensee of any private warehouse, neglects to stow the goods warehoused therein, so that easy access may be had to every package and parcel thereof,	Chap. XI.	such keeper or licensee shall, for every such neglect, be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty rupees.
46.—If the owner of any warehoused goods, or any person in the employ of such owner, clandestinely opens any warehouse, or, except in presence of the proper officer of Customs, gains access to his goods,	99	such owner or person shall, in every such case, be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees.
47.—If any warehoused goods are opened in contravention of the provisions of section 98; or if any alteration be made in such goods or in the packing thereof, except as provided in section 100,	98 & 100	such goods shall be liable to confiscation.
48.—If any goods lodged in a private warehouse are found at the time of delivery therefrom to be deficient, and such deficiency is not due solely to ullage or wastage, as allowed under sections 116 and 117,	123	the licensee of such warehouse shall, unless the deficiency be accounted for to the satisfaction of the Customs-collector, be liable to a penalty equal to five times the duty chargeable on the goods so deficient.
49.—If the keeper of any public warehouse, or the licensee of any private warehouse, fails, on the requisition of any officer of Customs, to produce any goods which have been deposited in such warehouse, and which have not been duly cleared and delivered therefrom, and is unable to account for such failure to the satisfaction of the Customs-collector.	123	such keeper or licensee shall, for every such failure, be liable to pay the duties due on such goods, and also a penalty not exceeding fifty rupees in respect of every package or parcel so missing or deficient.
50.—If any goods, after being duly warehoused, are fraudulently concealed in, or removed from, the warehouse, or abstracted from any package, or transferred from one package to another, or otherwise, for the purpose of illegal removal or concealment,	Chap. XI.	such goods shall be liable to confiscation, and any person concerned in any such offence shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees.
51.—If any goods lodged in a private warehouse are found to exceed the registered quantity,	Ditto	such excess, unless accounted for to the satisfaction of the officer in charge of the Custom-house, shall be charged with five times the ordinary duty thereon.

OFFENCES AND PENALTIES—*contd.*

Offences.	Section of this Act to which offence has reference.	Penalties.
52.—If any goods be removed from the warehouse in which they were originally deposited, except in the presence, or with the sanction, of the proper officer, or under the proper authority for their delivery,	Ditto	such goods shall be liable to confiscation, and any person so removing them shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees.
53.—If any person illegally takes any goods out of any warehouse without payment of duty, or aids, assists or is concerned therein,	Ditto	such person shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees.
54.—If any person contravenes any rule regarding the process of transshipment made by the Local Government, or	130	such person shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees; and any goods in respect of which such offence
any prohibition or order relating to transshipment notified by the Governor General in Council, or	134	has been committed shall be liable to confiscation.
tranships goods not allowed to be transhipped,		
55.—If any goods be taken on board of any vessel at any Customs-port in contravention of section 136,	136	the Master of such vessel shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees.
56.—If any goods not specified in a duly passed shipping-bill are taken on board of any vessel, contrary to the provisions of section 137,	137	the Master of such vessel shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty rupees for every package of such goods.
67.—If any goods specified in the manifest of any vessel, or in any shipping-bill, are not duly shipped before the departure of such vessel, or are reloaded;	140	the owner of such goods shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred rupees; and such goods shall be liable to confiscation.
and notice of such short shipment or reloading be not given as required by section 140,		
58.—If any goods duly shipped on board of any vessel be landed, except under section 141, 142 or 143, at any place other than that for which they have been cleared,	141	the Master of such vessel shall, unless the landing be accounted for to the satisfaction of the Customs-collector, be liable to a penalty not exceeding three times the value of such goods so landed.
	141	the Master of such vessel shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding the entire value of such goods unless the fact be accounted for to the satisfaction of the Customs-collector.
59.—If any goods on account of which drawback has been paid be not found on board of any vessel referred to in section 142,	155	such person shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees.
60.—If any person, without a special pass from an officer of excise at the place of exportation, relands or attempts to reland any spirits shipped for exportation,		
61.—If any person wilfully contravenes any rule relating to spirits made under section 155,	154	such person shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees; and all such spirit shall be liable to confiscation.
62.—If, in contravention of any rules made under section 157, any goods are taken into, or put out of, or carried in, any coasting vessel; or if any such rules be otherwise infringed,	157	the Master of such vessel shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees.

OFFENCES AND PENALTIES—*contd.*

Offences.	Section of this Act to which offence has reference.	Penalties.
63.—If, contrary to any such rules, any coasting vessel touches at any Foreign Port, or deviates from her voyage, unless forced by unavoidable circumstances; or if the Master of any such vessel which has touched at a Foreign Port fails to declare the same in writing to the Customs-collector at the Customs-port at which such vessel afterwards first arrives,	159	the Master of such vessel shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees; and if any goods liable to export duty have been landed from, or any goods liable to import duty have been shipped in, such vessel at such Foreign Port such Master shall further be liable to a penalty not exceeding three times the duty which would have been leviable on such goods if they had been exported from or imported at a Customs Port to or from Foreign Port, as the case may be.
64.—If in the case of any coasting vessel any of the provisions of section 158, 159 or 160 are not complied with,	158, 159 & 160	the Master of such vessel shall in each such case be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees.
65.—If the person executing any bond given under section 161 fail to produce the certificate mentioned in the same section, or to show sufficient reason for its non-production,	161	such person shall be bound to pay a penalty equal to double the amount of Customs-duties which would have been chargeable on the export-cargo of the vessel had she been declared to be bound to a Foreign Port.
66.—If the Master of any coasting vessel violates any of the conditions under which a general pass for such vessel has been granted,	164	such Master shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees.
67.—If any Master of a coasting vessel contravenes any of the provisions of section 165,	165	such Master shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees.
68.—If upon examination, any package entered in the cargo-book required by section 165, as containing dutiable goods, is found not to contain such goods; or if any package is found to contain dutiable goods not entered, or not entered as such, in such book,	165	such package, with its contents, shall be liable to confiscation.
69.—If the Master of any coasting vessel required under section 165 to keep a cargo book fails correctly to keep, or to cause to be kept, such book, or to produce the same on demand; or if at any time there be found on board of any such vessel any goods not entered in such book as laden, or any goods noted as delivered; or if any goods entered as laden and not noted as delivered, be not on board,	165	such Master shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees.
70.—If, contrary to the provisions of this or any other law for the time being in force relating to the Customs, any goods are laden on board of any vessel in any Customs-port and carried coastwise; or	Chapter XV.	such goods shall be liable to confiscation, and the Master of such vessel shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees.

• OFFENCES AND PENALTIES—*contd.*

Offences.	Section of this Act to which offence has reference.	Penalties.
<p>• if any goods which have been brought coastwise are so unladen in any such Port; or</p> <p>if any goods are found on board of any coasting vessel without being entered in the manifest or cargo book or both (as the case may be) of such vessel,</p> <p>71.—If the Master of any coasting vessel refuses to bring any document to the Customs-collector when so required under section</p> <p>• 166,</p> <p>72.—If any person makes or signs, or uses, any declaration or document used in the transaction of any business relating to the Customs, knowing such declaration or document to be false in any particular; or counterfeits, falsifies or fraudulently alters or destroys any such document, or any seal, signature, initials or other mark, made or impressed by any officer of Customs in the transaction of any business relating to the Customs; or being required under this Act to produce any document, refuses or neglects to produce such document; or being required under this Act to answer any question put to him by an officer of Customs, does not truly answer such question,</p> <p>73.—If any person on board of any vessel or boat in any Customs-port, or who has landed from any such vessel or boat, upon being asked by any such officer whether he has dutiable or prohibited goods about his person or in his possession, declares that he has not, and if any such goods are, after such denial, found about his person, or in his possession,</p> <p>74.—If any officer of Customs requires any person to be searched for dutiable or prohibited goods, or to be detained, without having reasonable ground to believe that he has such goods about his person, or has been guilty of an offence relating to the Customs,</p> <p>75.—If any officer of Customs, or other person duly employed for the prevention of smuggling, is guilty of a wilful breach of the provisions of this Act,</p> <p>76.—If any officer of Customs, or other person duly employed for the prevention of smuggling, practises, or attempts to practise, any fraud for the purpose of injuring the Customs-revenue, or abets or connives at any such fraud, or any attempt to practise any such fraud,</p>	<p>166</p> <p>General</p> <p>General</p> <p>169</p> <p>General</p> <p>General</p>	<p>such Master shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding two hundred rupees.</p> <p>such person shall, on conviction of any such offence before a Magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand rupees.</p> <p>such goods shall be liable to confiscation, and such person shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding three times the value of such goods.</p> <p>such officer shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.</p> <p>such officer or person shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to simple imprisonment for any term not exceeding two years, or to fine, or to both.</p> <p>Ditto ditto.</p>

OFFENCES AND PENALTIES—*contd.*

Offences.	Section of this Act, to which offence has reference.	Penalties.
77.—If any Police-officer, whose duty it is, under section 180, to send a written notice or cause goods to be conveyed to a Custom-house, neglects so to do,	180	such officer shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred rupees.
78.—If any person intentionally obstructs any officer of Customs or other person duly employed for the prevention of smuggling, in the exercise of any powers given under this Act to such officer or person,	General	such person shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to imprisonment for any term not exceeding six months, or to a fine not exceeding one thousand rupees, or to both.
79.—If any officer of customs except in the discharge in good faith of his duty as such officer, discloses any particulars learned by him in his official capacity in respect of any goods, or shows any samples delivered to him in such capacity, or if any officer of Customs except as permitted by this Act, parts with the possession of any samples delivered to him in his official capacity.	195	he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees.
80.—If any person, without the approval of the Customs-collector under section 202, acts as an agent for the transaction of business as therein mentioned,	202	such person shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees.

Nothing in the second column of the above schedule shall be deemed to have the force of law.

166. The confiscation of any goods under this Act includes any package in which they are found, and all the other contents thereof.

Every vessel, cart or other means of conveyance, and every horse or other animal used in the removal of any goods liable to confiscation under this Act shall in like manner be liable to confiscation.

The confiscation of any vessel under this Act includes her tackle, apparel and furniture.

CHAPTER XVII.

PROCEDURE RELATING TO OFFENCES, APPEALS, &c.

169. Any officer of Customs duly employed in the prevention of smuggling may search any person on board of any vessel in any Port in British India, or any person who has landed from any vessel :

Provided that such officer has reason to believe that such person has dutiable or prohibited goods secreted about his person.

170. When any officer of Customs is about to search any person under the provisions of section 169, such person may require the said officer to take him, before the nearest Magistrate or Customs-collector.

If such requisition be made, the officer of Customs may detain the person making it until he

can bring him before the nearest Magistrate or Customs-collector.

The Magistrate or Customs-collector before whom any person is so brought shall, if he see no reasonable ground for search, forthwith discharge such person; but if otherwise, shall direct that the search be made.

A female shall not be searched by any but a female.

171. Any duly empowered officer of Customs or other person duly employed for the prevention of smuggling, may stop and search for smuggled goods any vessel, cart or other means of conveyance; provided that he has reason to believe that smuggled goods are contained therein:

172. Any Magistrate may, on application by a Customs-collector, stating his belief that dutiable or prohibited goods are secreted in any place within the local limits of the jurisdiction of such Magistrate, issue a warrant to search for such goods.

Such warrant shall be executed in the same way, and shall have the same effect, as a search-warrant issued under the law relating to Criminal Procedure.

173. Any person against whom a reasonable suspicion exists that he has been guilty of an offence under this Act, may be arrested in any place, either upon land or water, by any officer of Customs or other person duly employed for the prevention of smuggling.

174. Every person arrested on the ground that he has been guilty of an offence under this Act, shall forthwith be taken before the nearest Magistrate or Customs-collector.

175. When any such person is taken before a Magistrate, such Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, either commit him to gaol or order him to be kept in the custody of the Police for such time as is necessary to enable such Magistrate to communicate with the proper officers of Customs:

Provided that any person so arrested, committed, or kept, shall be released on giving security to the satisfaction of the Magistrate to appear at such time and place as such Magistrate appoints in this behalf.

176. If any person liable to be arrested under this Act, is not arrested at the time of committing the offence for which he is so liable, or after arrest, makes his escape, he may at any time afterwards be arrested and taken before a Magistrate, to be dealt with as if he had been arrested at the time of committing such offence.

177. When any person employed on the crew of any of the ships of Her Majesty's Navy, Indian Marine or Marine Survey is arrested under this Act, the arresting officer shall forthwith give notice thereof to the commanding officer of the ship, who shall thereupon place such person in security on board of such ship, until the arresting officer has obtained a warrant from a Magistrate for bringing up such person to be dealt with according to law.

The Magistrate shall grant such warrant upon complaint made to him by the arresting officer, stating the offence for which the person is detained.

178. Any thing liable to confiscation under this Act may be seized in any place, either upon land or water, by any officer of Customs or other person duly employed for the prevention of smuggling.

179. All things seized on the ground that they are liable to confiscation under this Act shall, as soon as conveniently may be, be delivered into the care of any Customs officer authorized to receive the same.

If there be no such officer at hand, all such things shall be carried to and deposited at the Custom-house nearest to the place of seizure.

If there be no Custom-house within a convenient distance, such things shall be deposited at the nearest place appointed by the Chief Customs-Authority for the deposit of things so seized.

180. When any things liable to confiscation under this Act are seized by any Police-officer on suspicion that they have been stolen, he may carry them to any Police-station or Court at which a complaint

connected with the stealing or receiving of such things has been made, or an enquiry connected with such stealing or receiving is in progress, and there detain such things until the dismissal of such complaint or the conclusion of such enquiry or of any trial thence resulting.

In every such case the Police-officer seizing the things shall send written notice of their seizure and detention to the nearest Custom-house; and immediately after the dismissal of the complaint or the conclusion of the enquiry or trial, he shall cause such things to be conveyed to, and deposited at, the nearest Custom-house, to be there proceeded against according to law.

181. When any thing is or seized, or any person is arrested, under this Act, the officer or other person making such seizure or arrest shall, on demand of the person in charge of the thing so seized, or of the person so arrested, give him a statement in writing of the reason for such seizure or arrest.

182. In every case except the cases mentioned in section 167, Nos. 26, 72 and 74 to 76 both inclusive, in which, under this Act, any thing is liable to confiscation or to increased rates of duty;

or any person is liable to a penalty, such confiscation, increased rate of duty or penalty may be adjudged—

(a) without limit, by a Deputy Commissioner or Deputy Collector of Customs, or a Customs-collector;

(b) up to confiscation of goods not exceeding two hundred and fifty rupees in value, and imposition of penalty or increased duty not exceeding one-hundred rupees by an Assistant Commissioner or Assistant Collector of Customs;

(c) up to confiscation of goods not exceeding fifty rupees in value, and imposition of penalty or increased duty not exceeding ten rupees, by such other subordinate officers of Customs as the Local Government may, from time to time, empower in that behalf in virtue of their office:

Provided that the Local Government may, in the case of any officer, performing the duties of a Customs-collector, limit his powers to those indicated in clause (b) or in clause (c) of this section, and may confer on any officer by name, or in virtue of his office, the powers indicated in clauses (a), (b) or (c) of this section.

183. Whenever confiscation is authorized by this Act, the officer adjudging it shall give the owner of the goods an option to pay in lieu of confiscation such fine as the officer thinks fit.

184. When anything is confiscated under section 182, such thing shall thereupon vest in Her Majesty.

The officer adjudging confiscation shall take and hold possession of the thing confiscated, and every officer of Police, on the requisition of such officer, shall assist him in taking and holding such possession.

185. If any vessel actually departs without a port-clearance, or after failing to bring-to when required at any station appointed under section 17, the penalty to which the Master of such vessel is liable may be adjudged by the Chief Customs Officer of any Customs-port to which such vessel proceeds, or in which she is, and in the case of Aden, by such officer as the Governor of Bombay in Council appoints in this behalf.

A certificate of such departure or failure to bring-to when required, purporting to be signed by the Chief Customs Officer of the Port from which the vessel is stated to have so departed, shall be *prima facie* proof of the fact so certified.

186. The award of any confiscation, penalty or increased rate of duty under this Act by an officer of Customs shall not prevent the infliction of any punishment to which the person affected thereby is liable under any other law.

187. All offences against this Act, other than those cognizable under section 182 by officers of Customs may be tried summarily by a Magistrate.

188. Any person deeming himself aggrieved by any decision or order passed by an officer of customs under this Act may, within three months from the date of such decision or order, appeal therefrom to the Chief Customs-Authority, or, in such cases as the Local Government directs, to any officer of Customs not inferior in rank to a Customs Collector and empowered in that behalf by name or in virtue of his office by the Local Government.

Such authority or officer may thereupon make such further enquiry and pass such order as he thinks fit, confirming, altering or annulling the decision or order appealed against :

Provided that no such order in appeal shall have the effect of subjecting any person to any greater confiscation, penalty or rate of duty than has been adjudged against him in the original decision or order.

Every order passed in appeal under this section shall, subject to the power of revision conferred by section 191, be final.

189. Where the decision or order appealed against relates to any duty or penalty leviable in respect of any goods, the owner of such goods, if desirous of appealing against such decision or order, shall, pending the appeal, deposit in the hands of the Customs-collector at the Port where the dispute arises the amount demanded by the officer passing such decision or order.

When delivery of such goods to the owner thereof is withheld merely by reason of such amount not being paid, the Customs-collector shall upon such deposit being made cause such goods to be delivered to such owner.

If upon any such appeal it is decided that the whole or any portion of such amount was not leviable in respect of such goods, the Customs-collector shall return such amount or portion (as

the case may be) to the owner of such goods on demand by such owner.

190. If, upon consideration of the circumstances under which any penalty, increased rate of duty or confiscation has been adjudged under this Act by an officer of Customs, the Chief Customs-Authority is of opinion that such penalty, increased rate or confiscation ought to be remitted in whole or in part, or commuted, such Authority may remit the same or any portion thereof, or may, with the consent of the owner of any goods ordered to be confiscated, commute the order of confiscation to a penalty not exceeding the value of such goods.

191. The Local Government may on the application of any person aggrieved by any decision or order passed under this Act by any officer of Customs or Chief Customs-Authority, and from which no appeal lies, reverse or modify such decision or order.

192. When any fine, penalty or increased rate of duty is leviable under this Act, the goods in respect of which such fine, penalty or rate is leviable shall not be removed by the owner until such fine, penalty or rate is paid.

If any person has become liable to any such fine, penalty or rate in respect of any goods, the Customs-collector may detain any other goods belonging to such person passing through the custom-house until such fine, penalty or rate is paid.

193. When a penalty or increased rate of duty is adjudged against any person under this Act by any officer of Customs, such officer, if such penalty or increased rate be not paid, may levy the same by sale of any goods of the said person which may be in his charge, or in the charge of any other officer of Customs.

When an officer of Customs who has adjudged a penalty or increased rate of duty against any person under this Act is unable to realize the unpaid amount thereof from such goods, such officer may notify in writing to any Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such person or any goods belonging to him may be, the name and residence of the said person and the amount of penalty or increased rate of duty unrecovered; and such Magistrate shall thereupon proceed to enforce payment of the said amount in like manner as if such penalty or increased rate had been a fine inflicted by himself.

CHAPTER XVIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

194. Any officer of Customs may open any package, and examine any goods brought by sea to, or shipped or brought for shipment at, any Customs-port.

195. The Customs-collector may, on the entry or clearance of any goods, or at any time while such goods are being passed through the Custom-house, take

samples of such goods, for examination or for ascertaining the value thereof on which duties are payable, or for any other necessary purpose.

Every such sample shall, if practicable, be at the option of the owner either restored to him, or sold and the proceeds accounted for to him.

196. The unshipping, carrying, shipping and landing of all goods, and the bringing of them to the proper place for examination or weighing, and the putting of them into and out of the scales, and the opening, unpacking, bulking, sorting, lotting, marking and numbering of goods, operations are necessary or permitted,

and the removing of goods to, and the placing of them in, the proper place of deposit,

shall be performed by or at the expense of the owner of such goods.

197. No owner of goods shall be entitled to claim from any officer of Customs compensation for any loss or damage occurring to such goods at any time while they remain or are lawfully detained in any Custom-house, or on any Custom-house wharf, or under charge of any officer of Customs, unless it be proved that such loss or damage was occasioned by the neglect or wilful act of such officer of Customs.

198. No proceeding other than a suit shall be commenced against any person for anything purporting to be done in pursuance of this Act without giving to such person a month's previous notice in writing of the intended proceeding, and of the cause thereof; or

after the expiration of three months from the limitation of such cause.

199. The Chief Customs-Authority may from time to time fix the period after the expiration of which goods left on any Custom-house wharf, or other authorized landing place or part of the Custom-house premises, shall be subject to payment of fees, and the amount of such fees.

200. A duplicate of any certificate, manifest, bill or other Custom-house document may, on payment of a fee not exceeding ten rupees, be furnished, at the discretion of the Customs-collector, to any person applying for the same, if the Customs-collector is satisfied that no fraud has been committed or is intended by the applicant.

201. Except in the cases provided for by sections 36, 55, 63 and 94, the Customs-collector may in his discretion, upon payment of one rupee, authorize any document, after it has been entered and recorded in the Custom-house, to be amended.

202. No person authorized to act as an agent for the transaction of any business relating to the entrance or clearance of any vessel, or the import or export of goods or baggage, shall so act in any Custom-house, unless such authorization is approved by the Customs-collector.

Such officer may require any person so authorized to give a bond with sufficient security, in any sum not exceeding five thousand rupees, for his faithful behaviour as regards the Custom-house regulations and officers.

Such officer may, in case of misbehaviour of the person so authorized, suspend or withdraw such approval, but an appeal against every such suspension or withdrawal shall lie to the Chief Customs-Authority, whose decision thereon shall be final.

Every appeal under this section shall be made within one month of the suspension or withdrawal.

203. When any person applies to any officer of Customs for permission to transact any specified business with him on behalf of any other person, such officer may require the applicant to produce a written authority from the person on whose behalf such business is to be transacted, and in default of the production of such authority may refuse such

The clerk, servant, or agent, of any person or mercantile firm, may transact business generally at the Custom-house on behalf of such person or firm: Provided that the Customs-collector may refuse to recognize such clerk, servant or agent unless such person or a member of such firm identifies such clerk, servant or agent to the Customs-collector as empowered to transact such business, and deposits with the Customs-collector an authority in writing duly signed, authorizing such clerk, servant or agent to transact such business on behalf of such person or firm.

204. All rules made under this Act shall be notified in the official Gazette, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

All such rules for the time being in force shall be collected, arranged and published at intervals not exceeding two years, and shall be sold to the public at a reasonable price.

205. Any notification made by any authority under powers conferred by this Act, may be cancelled in like manner by the same authority.

206. If in any case relating to the removal of goods from a warehouse without payment of duty, the person offending be an officer of Customs not acting in execution of his duty, and be prosecuted to conviction by the owner of such goods, no duty shall be payable in respect of such goods. For any damage so occasioned by such officer, the Customs-collector shall, with the sanction of the Chief Customs-Authority, make due compensation to such owner.

207. Nothing in this Act shall affect any law for the time being in force relating to the Commissioners for making improvements in the Port of Calcutta or the Trustees of the Port of Bombay respectively.

SCHEDULE.

PART I.

ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

Number and year.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
XXI of 1856 ...	An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Abkaree Revenue in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal.	Section eight. Sections ten to fifteen, both inclusive, the last sentence of section sixteen and the form of bond annexed to the Act.
VI of 1868 ...	An Act to consolidate and amend the laws relating to the administration of the Department of Sea Customs in India.	The whole.
X of 1868 ...	An Act to amend the Consolidated Customs Act	The whole.
XVII of 1869 ...	An Act to shorten the time for landing cargo ...	The whole.
XIV of 1871 ...	An Act for the further amendment of the Consolidated Customs Act.	The whole.
VI of 1873 ...	An Act to amend the law relating to the Transshipment of goods imported by steamer, and for other purposes.	The whole.
XVI of 1875 ...	An Act to amend the law relating to Customs Duties, and for other purposes.	Sections five, six, seven and twelve.

PART II.

FORMS.

A.

FORM OF BOND FOR IMPORT DUTY.

(See section 92).

BOND.

No.

18

We, A. B.,

now of

; and C. D.,

of the same place, are jointly and severally bound to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council in the sum of Government rupees to be paid to the said Secretary

of State in Council, for which payment we jointly and severally bind ourselves and our legal representatives

(*date*)

(Signed)

The above
 bounden
 officer in charge of the Custom-house at
 for and obtained permission to lodge in the warehouse
 period of the following goods, that is to say—
 imported by sea from on board of the
 ship and entered in the Custom-house Books
 as No. of the Register of Goods imported by Sea ;

The condition of this Bond is, that :

If the or their legal representatives, shall observe all the rules prescribed in The Sea Customs Act, 1878, to be observed by owners of goods warehoused, and by persons obtaining permission to warehouse goods under the provisions thereof ;

And if the said or their legal representatives, shall pay to the officer in charge of the Custom-house at the Port of all dues, whether Customs-duties, warehouse-dues, rent or other lawful charges which shall be demandable on the said goods, or on account of penalties incurred in respect to them, within.

From the date of this Bond, or within such further time as the Chief Customs-Authority of _____ shall allow in that behalf, together with interest on every such sum at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the date of demand thereof being made in writing by the said officer in charge of the Custom-house ;

And if, within the term so fixed or enlarged, the said goods, or any portion thereof, having been removed from the said warehouse for home-consumption or re-exportation by sea, the full amount of all Customs-duties, warehouse-dues, rent and other lawful charges, penalties and interest demandable as aforesaid shall have been first paid on the whole of the said goods ;

This obligation shall be void.

Otherwise, and on breach or failure in the performance of any part of this condition, the same shall be in full force.

• (*date*)

(Signed) ()

FORM OF BONDED WAREHOUSE WARRANT.

(See section 96).

I do hereby certify that _____ have deposited in the Warehouse
of _____ the undermentioned goods _____, which goods, the
engage on demand, after payment of rent and incidental charges and Government dues or
customs chargeable thereon, to deliver to the said _____ or their
assigns, or to the holder of this warrant to whom it may be transferred by endorsement.

C.

FORM OF BOND FOR THE REMOVAL OF SPIRIT FROM A LICENSED DISTILLERY.

(See sections 144 and 152).

We, _____ are jointly and severally bound to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council in the sum of Government rupees _____ to be paid to the said Secretary of State in Council, for which payment we jointly and severally bind ourselves and our legal representatives;

, dated this _____ day of _____ 18'

(Signed)

The above bounden _____ being indebted to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council in the sum of Government rupees _____ being the amount of duty payable at the rate of rupees _____ per imperial gallon London proof, for _____ gallons of _____ (or for _____ gallons of proof spirit used in the preparation of _____ dozens of bottles or _____ gallons of cordials and liquors as specified in the annexed schedule) manufactured at _____ which the said _____ have been allowed to remove thence for exportation by sea, subject to the provisions of The Sea Customs' Act, 1878, without having paid such duty.

The condition of this obligation is, that if the above bounden _____ or their legal representatives, shall, at the expiration of four calendar months from the date of this obligation, pay or cause to be paid to the said Secretary of State in Council duty at the rate of _____ rupee per imperial gallon of proof spirit for all or any portion of the above-mentioned _____ which shall not have been then exported by sea to a foreign port, subject to the aforesaid provisions (of which exportation, if any, due proof shall be given), or passed for local consumption on payment of duty, then this bond shall be void; otherwise the same shall remain in full force.

Signed in the presence of

Place

Date

If the bond be for cordials and other liquors under section 152, add—

Schedule.

Description of cordials and liquors.	Quantity in bottles or gallons.	Quantity of proof spirit.

D. FITZPATRICK,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[Third Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 14th March 1878, and is, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons, hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. IX OF 1878.

An Act for the better Control of Publications in Oriental languages.

WHEREAS certain publications in oriental languages printed or circulated in British India have of late

contained matter likely to excite disaffection to the Government established by law in British India, or antipathy between persons of different races, castes, religions, or sects in British India, or have been used as means of intimidation or extortion :

And whereas such publications are read by and disseminated amongst large numbers of ignorant and unintelligent persons, and are thus likely to have an influence which they otherwise would not possess ; and whereas it is accordingly necessary for the maintenance of the public tranquillity and for the security of Her Majesty's subjects and others to confer on the executive Government power to control the printing and circulation of such publications : It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. This section and sections eleven to sixteen both inclusive apply to the whole of British India ; the other sections of this Act apply only to those parts of British India to which they may from time to time be extended by the Governor General in Council by a notification in the *Gazette of India*.

Interpretation clause.

2. In this Act—

'Newspaper' means any periodical work containing public news, or comments on public news,

printed wholly or partially in any oriental language, and includes two or more copies of a newspaper bearing the same name, whether published on the same day or on different days, and also includes any series of newspapers, whether printed on one day or different days, or with one name or with different names ; and

'Print,' 'printed' and 'printer' apply not only to printing, but also to lithography, engraving and photography.

3. Any Magistrate of a district or Commissioner of Police in a Presidency town, within the local limits of whose jurisdiction any newspaper is printed or published, may, with the previous sanction of the Local Government and subject to the provisions of section five, call upon the printer and publisher of such newspaper to enter into a joint and several bond, or when the printer and publisher of such newspaper are the same person, call upon such person to enter into a bond, binding themselves or himself, as the case may be, in such sum as the Local Government thinks fit, not to—

(a) print or publish in such newspaper any words, signs, or visible representations, likely to

excite disaffection to the Government established by law in British India or antipathy between any persons of different races, castes, religions, or sects in British India ; or

(b) use or attempt to use such newspaper

for the purpose of putting any person in fear or causing annoyance to him and thereby inducing him to deliver to any person any property or valuable security, or anything signed or sealed which may be converted into a valuable security, or to give any gratification to any person, or

for the purpose of holding out any threat of injury to a public servant, or to any person in whom they or he believe or believes that public servant to be interested, and thereby inducing that public servant to do any act, or to forbear or delay to do any act, connected with the exercise of his public functions.

EXPLANATION.—"Valuable security," "gratification" and "public servant" are used in this section in the senses in which they are respectively used in the Indian Penal Code.

4. When any bond is executed under section three, the said Magistrate or Commissioner may further require the obligor or obligors of the same to deposit the amount thereof in money or the equivalent thereof in securities of the Government of India ; and the money or securities so deposited shall, subject to the provisions hereinafter contained, remain so deposited until fifteen days after the person or persons depositing the same has or have made and subscribed a declaration under Act No. XXV of 1867, section eight.

When such person or persons has or have subscribed such a declaration, and fifteen days have elapsed from the date of subscribing the same, he or they may apply to the said Magistrate or Commissioner for the restoration of the said money or securities, and thereupon such money or securities shall, subject to the provisions hereinafter contained, be restored to such person or persons.

5. When any publisher or printer is called upon by a Magistrate or Commissioner of Police to execute a bond under this Act in respect of any newspaper, the publisher of such newspaper may deliver to such Magistrate or Commissioner an undertaking in writing to the effect that no words, signs, or visible representations shall, during the year next following the date of such undertaking, be printed or published in such newspaper which have not previously been submitted to such officer as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf, by name or in virtue of his office, or which on being so submitted have been objected to by such officer.

When such undertaking has been so delivered, no such bond or deposit shall be required from the publisher or printer of such newspaper during the said year.

6. Whenever it appears to the Local Government that any newspaper printed or published in the territories under its administration, contains any words, signs, or visible representations of the nature described in section three, clause (a), or that any such newspaper has been used or attempted to be used for any purpose described in the same section, clause (b), such Local Government may cause a notice in the form in the schedule hereto annexed, or to the like effect, to be published in the local official Gazette.

7. A true copy of such notice shall be fixed on some conspicuous part of the premises described in the declaration made in respect of the newspaper under the said Act No. XXV. of 1867, section five, and the copy so fixed shall be deemed to have been duly served on the printer and publisher of such paper.

8. If after the publication of such notice and the service thereof, the newspaper in respect of which it has been issued contains any words, signs, or visible representations of the nature described in section three, clause (a), or is used, or attempted to be used, for any purpose described in the same section, clause (b),

all printing presses, engines, machinery, types, lithographic stones, paper, and other implements, utensils, plant, and materials used or employed, or intended to be used or employed, in or for the purpose of printing or publishing such newspaper, or found in or about any premises where such newspaper is printed or published, and

all copies of such newspaper wherever found, and

any money or securities which the printer or publisher of such newspaper may have deposited under the provisions of section three, shall be liable to be forfeited to Her Majesty.

Provided that the publisher of any newspaper may, on the publication of a notice in respect thereof under section six, and before anything has become liable to forfeiture under this section in respect of such newspaper, deliver to the Magistrate of the District or to the Commissioner of Police in a Presidency town, within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such newspaper is published, an undertaking in writing of the nature specified in section five, and, if such Magistrate or Commissioner accepts such undertaking, nothing shall become liable to forfeiture under this section between the date on which such undertaking is so accepted and the end of the period for which it is given.

9. Whenever it appears to the Local Government that any money or security deposited under this Act in respect of any newspaper is liable to be forfeited under section eight, such Local Government may, by a notification in the local official Gazette, declare such money or security to be forfeited;

And whenever it appears to the Local Government that any implements, utensils, plant or materials, used or employed or intended to be used or employed in or for the purpose of printing or publishing any newspaper, or which is or are in or about any premises where such newspaper is printed or published, or any copies of any newspaper, is or are liable to be forfeited under that section,

the Local Government may declare such implements, utensils, plant, materials or copies to be forfeited and may by warrant issued by its authority under the hand of any Magistrate empower any person to seize and take away such implements, utensils, plant, materials, and copies wherever found, and to enter upon any premises

(a) where the newspaper specified in such warrant is printed or published, or

(b) where any such implements, utensils, plant, or materials may be or may be reasonably suspected to be, or

(c) where any copy of such newspaper is sold, distributed, published, or publicly exhibited, or reasonably suspected to be sold, distributed, published, or publicly exhibited, or kept for sale, distribution, publication, or public exhibition, or reasonably suspected to be so kept,

and search for such implements, utensils, plant, materials, and copies.

Every warrant issued under this section, so far as relates to a search, shall be executed in manner provided for the execution of search-warrants under the law relating to criminal procedure for the time being in force.

10. When any book, pamphlet, placard, broadsheet, or other document printed wholly or partially in any oriental language in British India contains any words, signs, or visible representations which are of the nature described in section three, clause (a),

or when any such book, pamphlet, placard, broadsheet, or other document has been used or attempted to be used for any purpose described in the same section, clause (b),

all printing presses, engines, machinery, types, lithographic stones, paper, and other implements, utensils, plant, and materials used or employed in or for the purpose of printing or publishing such book, pamphlet, placard, broadsheet, or other document, or found in or about any premises where the same is printed or published, and all copies of such book, pamphlet, placard, broadsheet or other document, shall be liable to be forfeited to Her Majesty.

Whenever it appears to the Local Government that anything is liable to be forfeited under this section, the Local Government may declare such thing to be forfeited and may direct any Magistrate to issue a warrant in respect of the same, and thereupon such thing may be searched for, seized, and taken away in manner provided by section nine.

The Local Government may, upon good cause shown, cancel any forfeiture under this section.

11. When any newspaper printed elsewhere than in British India contains any words, signs, or visible representations of the nature described in section three, clause (a), or is used or attempted to be used for any purpose described in the same section, clause (b), all copies of such newspaper, brought into British India, shall be liable to be forfeited to Her Majesty.

Copies of newspaper printed elsewhere, and brought into British India, liable to forfeiture in certain cases.

12. Whenever it appears to the Local Government that any copies of any newspaper in any of the territories under its administration are liable to be forfeited under section eleven, such Local Government may declare all copies of such newspaper wherever found to be forfeited and may by warrant issued by its authority under the hand of any Magistrate, empower any person to seize and take away all copies of such newspaper wherever found, and to enter upon any premises where any copy of such newspaper is sold, distributed, published, or publicly exhibited, or reasonably suspected to be sold, distributed, published, or publicly exhibited, or kept for sale, distribution, publication, or public exhibition, or reasonably suspected to be so kept ; and search for all copies of such newspaper.

Every warrant issued under this section shall, so far as relates to a search, be executed in manner provided for the execution of search-warrants under the law relating to criminal procedure for the time being in force.

13. Any person feeling aggrieved by the issue of any notification under section nine or by any declaration made or anything done in the execution of a warrant issued under that section, or under section ten or section twelve, may, within three months from the date of the notification or declaration or the doing of the thing complained of (as the case may be), appeal to the Governor General in Council; and the Governor General in Council shall take such appeal into consideration, and the order passed by him thereon shall be final and conclusive.

14. The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, direct that any newspapers printed at any place beyond the limits of British India, or any books, pamphlets, placards, broadsheets, or other documents printed wholly or partially in any oriental language at any such place, shall not be brought into, or circulated, distributed, or publicly exhibited, or sold, or kept for circulation, distribution, public exhibition, or sale, in British India.

Whoever, in contravention of any direction under this section, brings any such newspaper, book, pamphlet, placard, broadsheet, or other document into British India, or circulates, distributes, publishes, exhibits, or sells the same, or keeps the same for circulation, distribution, exhibition, or sale, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both ;

and all copies of such newspaper, book, pamphlet, placard, broadsheet, or other document found in British India shall be forfeited to Her Majesty.

Whenever it appears to any Magistrate of a district or to any Commissioner of Police in a Presidencym town that anything within the local

limits of his jurisdiction is forfeited under this section, he may issue a warrant to search for and seize the same, and such warrant shall be executed in manner provided for the execution of search-warrants under the law relating to criminal procedure for the time being in force.

15. When any declaration has been made under section nine, section ten, or section twelve, in respect of any newspaper, book, pamphlet, placard, broadsheet, or other document, or any notification has been issued in respect of the same under section fourteen, any officer of the Postal Department empowered in this behalf by the Governor General in Council, by name or in virtue of his office, may search or cause search to be made for any copies of the same in the custody of that Department, and shall deliver all such copies found to such officer as the Governor General in Council may appoint in this behalf by name or in virtue of his office.

16. Every notification and declaration of forfeiture purporting to be issued or made under this Act shall, as against all persons, be conclusive evidence that the forfeiture therein referred to has taken place; and no proceeding purporting to be taken under this Act, or in execution of a warrant issued under this Act, shall be called in question by any Court of civil or criminal jurisdiction; and no Civil or Criminal proceeding shall be instituted against any person for anything purporting to be done under this Act or in execution of any such warrant, or for the recovery of any property purporting to be seized under this Act.

17. Any publisher or printer of a newspaper required to execute a bond or make a deposit under section three or section four, and publishing or printing such newspaper without having complied with such requisition, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both.

18. When any publisher of a newspaper has given an undertaking under section five or section eight, and during the period for which such undertaking is given, any words, signs, or visible representations which have not been submitted to the officer appointed under section five, or which on being so submitted have been objected to by him, are printed or published in such newspaper, such publisher and the printer of such newspaper, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both.

19. Any portion of this Act which has been extended to any part of British India under section one shall cease to be in force in such part whenever the Governor General in Council, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, so directs, but may be again extended to such part by a like notification.

20. Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to prevent any person from being prosecuted under any other law for any act or omission which constitutes an offence against this Act.

Power of postal authorities to seize newspapers, books, &c.

Jurisdiction barred.

Penalty for printing or publishing without executing bond or making deposit.

Penalty for breach of an undertaking under section 5 or section 8.

Power to remove territory from operation of Act, and again extend Act.

Operation of other laws not barred.

SCHEDULE.

FORM OF NOTICE UNDER SECTION 6.

WHEREAS a certain newspaper (*state name of newspaper*) contains words, signs, or visible representations (*as the case may be*) of the nature described in section 3, clause (a), of Act No. IX of 1878 [*or is used for a purpose mentioned in section 3 of Act No. IX of 1878, clause (b), or* Whereas an attempt has been made to use a certain newspaper (*state name of newspaper*) for a purpose, &c.]

This is to give notice to all whom it may concern, and to give all such persons warning, according to the provisions of section 6 of the said Act No. IX of 1878.

This day of 187 .

A. B.
Secretary to { the Government of
the Chief Commissioner of

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

1. The main object of this Bill is to place newspapers which are published in the vernacular languages of India under better control, and to furnish the Government with more effective means than are provided by the existing law, of punishing and repressing seditious writings which are calculated to produce disaffection towards the Government in the minds of the ignorant and unenlightened masses. Another object is to prevent unscrupulous native editors using their papers as a means of intimidation or extortion.

2. As regards the latter of these objects, it is enough to state that the Government is informed on reliable authority that certain vernacular papers have from time to time been used as a means of intimidating, and extorting money from, our feudatories and native employés. As regards the former and more important object, a fuller statement of the reasons which have led to the introduction of this Bill seems desirable.

3. That a section of the vernacular Press has of late years assumed an attitude of fixed hostility to the Government; that it does not confine itself to criticising particular measures or the acts of individual officers on their merits, but attacks the very existence of British rule in India; and that the evil has been steadily growing and has now attained a magnitude which calls for the application of some strong means of repression, are facts patent to all who read the native papers.

4. The necessity for immediate action has been pressed on the Government of India from many quarters; and those most competent to form an opinion on such a point have advised that the existing law does not furnish a sufficient remedy, and that fresh legislation is accordingly necessary.

5. The only question has been as to the form which such legislation should assume, or, to speak more precisely, whether the object in view could be attained by any mere amendment of the general criminal law, or whether some measure of a special nature is required.

The Government of India have come to the conclusion that a special measure is necessary, and they have been led to this conclusion chiefly by two considerations:

6. In the first place, the object in view is simply to repress an evil which is altogether of a special and limited nature, and for the existence of which a small and strictly defined class of persons is answerable. It is not in any way necessary for that object to expand the general law relating to State offences, or to render that law more stringent. To do so would be to inflict an unmerited hardship on a large number of Her Majesty's subjects.

7. Secondly (and this seems to put the necessity of a special law, as distinguished from any mere amendment of the general law, beyond a doubt), the ordinary criminal law confines itself to imposing penalties for offences already committed, whereas the particular offence to be dealt with here is of such a nature that it is not enough that it should be punished when committed. Its commission must be *prevented*, and this can be done only under a special procedure devised expressly for that purpose.

8. The Bill now introduced is restricted in its operation to publications in oriental languages. Its chief provisions will take effect only in those parts of British India to which they may be specially extended by the Governor General in Council, and will cease to have effect in those parts whenever the Governor General in Council so directs.

9. The system of check it establishes in the case of newspapers in oriental languages published in British India is as follows:

First.—The Magistrate may, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, require the printer or publisher of any such newspaper to enter into a bond binding himself not to print or publish in such newspaper anything likely to excite feelings of disaffection to the Government or antipathy between persons of different races, castes, religions or sects, and not to use such paper for purposes of extortion. The Magistrate may further require the amount of this bond to be deposited in money or securities.

Secondly.—If any newspaper (whether a bond has been taken in respect of it or not) at any time contains any matter of the description just mentioned, or is used for purposes of extortion, the Local Government may warn such newspaper by a notification in the Gazette, and if, in spite of such warning, the offence is repeated, the Local Government may then issue its warrant to seize the plant, &c., of such newspaper, and when any deposit has been made may declare such deposit forfeited.

Thirdly.—As the provisions regarding the deposit of security and the forfeiture of the deposit would, perhaps, be found to press unduly on some of the less wealthy newspaper proprietors, clauses have been inserted enabling the publisher of a newspaper to take his paper out of the operation of this portion of the Act for such time as he pleases by undertaking to submit his proofs to an officer appointed by the Government before publication, and to publish nothing which such officer objects to.

Any publisher may, if he chooses, do this at the time when he is called upon to deposit security; and if he does so, no security can be demanded from him.

Again, if he does not choose to avail himself of this provision at that stage, he may subsequently, in the event of a warning being issued against him, offer such an undertaking, and if the Magistrate accepts it, the proceedings are at an end.

• 10. As regards books, pamphlets, &c., printed in British India, containing matter of the description above referred to or used for purposes of extortion, the Bill gives the Local Government a power to seize them and the presses at which they are printed.

11. Newspapers and books published out of British India but circulated in British India remain. And in regard to them the Bill provides—

first, that if they contain matter of the nature already referred to or are used for purposes of extortion, the Local Government may seize them; and

secondly, that the Governor General in Council may prohibit their importation altogether.

12. The only other points calling for special notice are that an appeal is given to the Governor General in Council against anything done by a Local Government or any inferior authority; that declarations of forfeitures and other proceedings under the Act are made final and conclusive, subject only to such appeal; and that penalties are provided for printing or publishing a newspaper without executing a bond or making a deposit after such bond or deposit has been required, and for breach of an undertaking to submit proofs to a Government officer.

A. J. ARBUTHNOT.

D. FITZPATRICK,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

• [Second Publication.] •

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 15th March 1878, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. X OF 1878.

An Act for the levy of Additional Rates on land in the Central Provinces.

WHEREAS, in order to defray the expenditure incurred and to be incurred for the relief and prevention of famine, it is necessary to make a permanent increase to the annual revenues; and it is therefore expedient to provide, in the territories administered by the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, for the levy of additional rates on land; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

I. This Act may be called "The Central Provinces Additional Rates Act, 1878."

Short title.

It extends only to the territories administered by the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces;

Local extent.

And it shall come into force on such date as the Governor General in Council by notification in the

Gazette of India directs.

2. Every estate shall be liable, in addition to the rates and cesses payable under any settlement for the time being in force, to the payment of such further rate not exceeding one per cent. on its annual value, as the Chief Commissioner, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, from time to time imposes.

"Annual value" means

(1) in cases in which the settlement of the land-revenue is liable to periodical revision, double the amount of the land-revenue for the time being assessed on the estate;

(2) in cases in which such settlement is not liable to such revision, or in which the land-revenue has been wholly or in part, released, compounded for, redeemed or assigned, double the amount which, if the settlement were liable to such revision and an assessment at full rates were made, would be assessed as land-revenue on the estate.

3. All sums due on account of any rate imposed under this Act shall be recoverable as if they were arrears of land-revenue, due in respect of the land on account of which the rate is payable.

4. The proceeds of all rates levied under this Act shall be carried to the credit of the Local Government.

Rates to be credited to Local Government.

5. From the sums so credited the Chief Commissioner shall from time to time appropriate such amount as the Governor General in Council may direct, for the purpose of increasing the revenues available for defraying the expenditure incurred or to be incurred for the relief and prevention of famine in the said territories: or if the Governor General in Council so directs, in any other part of British India.

The residue of the said sums after such appropriation may be applied by the Chief Commissioner, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, to such local works likely to promote the public health, comfort or convenience as the Chief Commissioner thinks fit.

6. The Chief Commissioner, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may by notification in the Local Gazette from time to time—

(a) determine by what instalments and at what times any rate under this Act shall be payable, by whom it shall be assessed, collected and paid, and what portion (if any) thereof, paid by any person in respect of an estate, may be recovered by such person from any other persons having any interest in such estate;

(b) make rules consistent with this Act for the guidance of officers in matters connected with its enforcement;

(c) exempt wholly or in part any portion of the said territories from the operation of this Act, or exempt any estate from liability to pay the whole or any part of any rate under this Act, and cancel any exemption under this clause;

(d) direct fresh measurements of estates liable to pay rates under this Act, and vary the assessments accordingly.

D^r FITZPATRICK,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[Second Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 15th March 1878, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT NO. XI OF 1878.

THE INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878.

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THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to arms, ammunition and military stores; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Preamble.

I.—Preliminary.

1. This Act may be called "The Indian Arms Act, 1878"; and it extends to the whole of British

Short title.

Local extent.

India.

Savings.

But nothing herein contained shall apply to—

(a) arms, ammunition or military stores on board any sea-going vessel and forming part of her ordinary armament or equipment, or

(b) the manufacture, conversion, sale, import, export, transport, bearing or possession of arms, ammunition or military stores by order of the Government, or by a public servant or a volunteer enrolled under the Indian Volunteers Act, 1869, in the course of his duty as such public servant or volunteer.

2. This Act shall come into force on such day as the Governor General in Council by notification in the *Gazette of India* appoints.

Commencement.

3. On and from that day the enactments mentioned in the first schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed to the extent specified in the third column of the said schedule. But all authorities and permissions given, licenses and exemptions granted, orders and appointments made, notifications published, and rules, conditions, and forms prescribed under any enactment hereby repealed shall be deemed to be respectively given, granted, made, published and prescribed under this Act.

Repeal of enactments.

And all such authorities, permissions, licences and exemptions shall, except as otherwise provided by this Act, continue in force for the periods for which they may have been given or granted respectively, or, where no such period is expressly fixed, for one year from the date on which this Act comes into force, and shall then cease to have effect.

4. In this Act unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

Interpretation-clause.

"Cannon" includes also all howitzers, mortars wall pieces, mitrailleuses and other ordnance and machine-guns, all parts of the same, and all carriages, platforms, and appliances for mounting, transporting and serving the same:

"Arms" includes fire-arms, bayonets, swords, daggers, spears, spear-heads and bows and arrows, also cannon and parts of arms, and machinery for manufacturing arms:

"Ammunition" includes also all articles specially designed for torpedo service and submarine mining, rockets, gun-cotton, dynamite, lithofracteur and other explosive or fulminating material, gunflints, gunwads, percussion caps, fuses, and friction tubes, all parts of ammunition and all machinery for manufacturing ammunition, but does not include lead, sulphur or saltpetre:

"Military stores" in any section of this Act as applied to any part of British India means any military stores to which the Governor General in Council may from time to time by notification in the *Gazette of India* specially extend such section in such part, and includes also all lead, sulphur, saltpetre and other material to which the Governor General in Council may from time to time so extend such section.

"License" means a license granted under this Act, and "licensed" means holding such license:

II.—Manufacture, Conversion and Sale.

5. No person shall manufacture, convert, or sell, or keep, offer or expose for sale, any arms, ammunition or military stores except under a license and in the manner and to the extent permitted thereby.

Unlicensed manufacture, conversion and sale prohibited.

Nothing herein contained shall prevent any person from selling any arms or ammunition which he lawfully possesses for his own private use to any person who is not by any enactment for the time being in force prohibited from possessing the same; but every person so selling arms or ammunition to any person other than a person entitled to possess the same by reason of an exemption under section twenty-seven of this Act shall, without unnecessary delay, give to the Magistrate of the district or to the officer in charge of the nearest police-station notice of the sale and of the purchaser's name and address.

III.—Import, Export and Transport.

6. No person shall bring or take by sea or by land into or out of British India any arms, ammunition or military stores except under a license and in the manner and to the extent permitted by such license.

Unlicensed importation and exportation prohibited.

Nothing in the first clause of this section extends to arms (other than cannon) or ammunition imported or exported in reasonable quantities for his own private use by any person lawfully entitled to possess such arms or ammunition; but the Collector of Customs or any other officer empowered by the Local Government in this behalf by name or in virtue of his office may at any time detain such arms or ammunition until he receives the orders of the Local Government thereon.

Explanation.—Arms, ammunition and military stores taken from one part of British India to another by sea or across intervening territory not being part of British India are taken out of and brought into British India within the meaning of this section.

7. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Sea-customs Act, 1878, no arms, ammunition or military stores shall be deposited in any warehouse licensed under section 16 of that Act without the sanction of the Local Government.

Sanction of local Government required to warehouse of arms, &c.

8. In lieu of the duties imposed by the Indian Tariff Act, 1875, upon the articles mentioned in the second schedule hereto annexed when imported by sea, there shall be levied and collected, in every part of British India, upon the same articles the duties specified in the same schedule:

Levy of duties on arms, &c., imported by sea.

Provided that no duty in excess of ten per cent. *ad valorem* shall be levied upon any of the said articles imported in reasonable quantity for his own private use by any person lawfully entitled to possess the same:

Provided also that when any articles which have been otherwise imported and upon which duty has been levied or is leviable under this section are purchased retail from the importer by a person lawfully entitled as aforesaid, in reasonable quantity for his own private use, the importer may apply to the Customs-collector for a refund or remission (as the case may be) of so much of the duty thereon as is in excess of ten per cent. *ad valorem*; and if such collector is satisfied as to the identity of the articles, and that such importer is in other respects entitled to such refund or remission, he shall grant the same accordingly.

9. The Governor General in Council may from time to time by notification in the *Gazette of India* direct that duties not exceeding those specified in the second schedule hereto annexed shall be levied upon any articles mentioned in that schedule and brought by land into any part of British India; and may in like manner cancel any such notification.

10. The Governor General in Council may from time to time by notification in the *Gazette of India*—
Power to prohibit transport.
 (a) regulate or prohibit the transport of any description of arms, ammunition or military stores over the whole of British India or any part thereof, either altogether or except under a license and to the extent and in the manner permitted by such license, and

(b) cancel any such notification.

Explanation.—Arms, ammunition or military stores transhipped at a port in British India are transported within the meaning of this section.

11. The Local Government with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council may, at any places along the boundary line between British India and Foreign territory and at such distance within such line as it deems expedient, establish searching posts at which all vessels, carts and baggage animals and all boxes, bales and packages in transit may be stopped and searched for arms, ammunition and military stores by any officer empowered by such Government in this behalf by name or in virtue of his office.

12. When any person is found carrying or conveying any arms, ammunition or military stores, whether covered by a license or not, in such manner or under such circumstances as to afford just grounds of suspicion that the same are being carried by him with intent to use them, or that the same may be used, for any unlawful purpose, any person may without warrant apprehend him and take such arms, ammunition or military stores from him.

Any person so apprehended and any arms, ammunition or military stores so taken by a person not being a Magistrate or Police-officer shall be delivered over as soon as possible to a Police-officer.

All persons apprehended by, or delivered to, a Police-officer and all arms and ammunition seized by or delivered to any such officer under this section shall be taken without unnecessary delay before a Magistrate.

IV.—Going armed and possessing Arms, &c.

13. No person shall go armed with any arms except under a license and to the extent and in the manner permitted thereby.

Any person so going armed without a license or in contravention of its provisions may be punished by any Magistrate, Police-officer or other person empowered by the Local Government in this behalf by name or by virtue of his office.

14. No person shall have in his possession or under his control any arms, ammunition or military stores except under a license and to the extent permitted thereby.

During the three months next following the date on which this Act comes into force nothing in the former part of this section shall apply to the possession by any person of any fire-arms, ammunition or military stores in any place to which section 32, clause 2, of Act No. XXXI of 1860 does not apply at such date.

Any person having within the said period of three months any fire-arms, ammunition or military stores in his possession in any such place may, and any person having at the expiry of the same period any fire-arms, ammunition or military stores in his possession in any such place without a license shall, deposit the same with the officer in charge of the nearest police-station.

If the owner of any thing deposited under this section does not within the year next following the date on which this Act comes into force, obtain a license authorizing him to possess such thing and apply for delivery of the same, such thing shall be forfeited to Her Majesty.

15. In any place to which section 32, clause 2 of Act No. XXXI of 1860, applies at the time this Act comes into force or to which the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may by notification in the local official *Gazette* specially extend this section, no person shall have in his possession any arms of any description, except under a license and in the manner and to the extent permitted thereby.

16. Any person possessing arms, ammunition or military stores, the possession whereof by him has, in consequence of the cancellation or expiry of a license or by the issue of a notification under section fifteen become unlawful, shall deposit the same without unnecessary delay with the officer in charge of the nearest police-station.

If the owner of any thing deposited under this section does not within three years from the date on which such thing is so deposited produce a license authorising him to possess the same and apply for delivery of the same, such thing shall be forfeited to Her Majesty.

V.—Licenses.

17. The Governor General in Council may from

Power to make rules as to licenses.

time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, make rules to determine the officers by whom, the form in which, and the terms and conditions on and subject to which, any license shall be granted; and may by such rules among other matters—

(a) fix the period for which such license shall continue in force

(b) fix a fee payable by stamp or otherwise in respect of any such license granted in a place to which section 32, clause 2, of Act No. XXXI of 1860 applies at the time this Act comes into force, or in respect of any such license other than a license for possession granted in any other place;

(c) direct that the holder of any such license other than a license for possession shall keep a record or account in such form as the Local Government may prescribe of anything done under such license, and exhibit such record or account when called upon by an officer of Government to do so;

(d) empower any officer of Government to enter and inspect any premises in which arms, ammunition or military stores are manufactured or kept by any person holding a license of the description referred to in section five or section six;

(e) direct that any such person shall exhibit the entire stock of arms, ammunition and military stores in his possession or under his control to any officer of Government so empowered, and

(f) require the person holding any license or acting under any license to produce the same, and to produce or account for the arms, ammunition or military stores covered by the same when called upon by an officer of Government so to do.

18. Any license may be cancelled or suspended—

(a) by the officer by whom the same was granted, or by any authority to which he may be subordinate, or by any Magistrate of a district or commissioner of police in a presidency town, within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the holder of such license may be, when, for reasons to be recorded in writing, such officer, authority, Magistrate or commissioner deems it necessary for the security of the public peace to cancel or suspend such license; or

(b) by any Judge or Magistrate before whom the holder of such license is convicted of an offence against this Act, or against the rules made under this Act; and

the Local Government may at its discretion by a notification in the local official Gazette cancel or suspend all or any licenses throughout the whole or any portion of the territories under its administration.

VI.—Penalties.

19. Whoever commits any of the following offences (namely)—

(a) manufactures, converts or sells, or keeps, offers or exposes for sale any arms, ammunition

or military stores in contravention of the provisions of section five;

(b) fails to give notice as required by the same section;

(c) imports or exports any arms, ammunition or military stores in contravention of the provisions of section six;

(d) transports any arms, ammunition or military stores in contravention of a regulation or prohibition issued under section ten;

(e) goes armed in contravention of the provisions of section thirteen;

(f) has in his possession or under his control any arms, ammunition or military stores in contravention of the provisions of section fourteen or section fifteen;

(g) intentionally makes any false entry in a record or account which by a rule made under section seventeen, clause (c), he is required to keep;

(h) intentionally fails to exhibit anything which by a rule made under section seventeen, clause (c), he is required to exhibit; or

(i) fails to deposit arms, ammunition or military stores, as required by section fourteen or section sixteen;

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.

20. Whoever does any act mentioned in clause

For secret breaches of sections 5, 6, 10, 14 and 15. (a), (c), (d) or (f) of section nineteen, in such manner as to indicate an intention that such act may not be known to any public servant as defined in the Indian Penal Code, or to any person employed upon a Railway or to the servant of any public carrier,

and whoever, on any search being made under section twenty-five, conceals or attempts to conceal any arms, ammunition or military stores,

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years, or with fine, or with both.

21. Whoever, in violation of a condition subject to which a license has

For breach of license. been granted, does or omits to do any act shall, when the doing or omitting to do such act is not punishable under section nineteen or section twenty, be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

22. Whoever knowingly purchases any arms,

For knowingly purchasing arms, &c., from unlicensed person. ammunition or military stores from any person not licensed or authorized under the proviso to section five to sell the same; or delivers any arms, ammunition or military stores into the possession of any person without previously ascertaining that such person is legally authorized to possess the same,

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

23. Any person violating any rule made under this Act, and for the violation of which no penalty is provided by this Act, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with both.

Penalty for breach of rule.

24. When any person is convicted of an offence punishable under this Act committed by him in respect of any arms, ammunition or military stores, it shall be in the discretion of the convicting Court or Magistrate, further to direct that the whole or any portion of such arms, ammunition or military stores, and any vessel, cart or baggage animal used to convey the same, and any box, package or bale in which the same may have been concealed, together with the other contents of such box, package or bale, shall be confiscated.

Power to confiscate.

FII.—Miscellaneous.

25. Whenever any Magistrate has reason to believe that any person residing within the local limits of his jurisdiction has in his possession any arms, ammunition or military stores for any unlawful purpose,

Search and seizure by Magistrate.

or that such person cannot be left in the possession of any such arms, ammunition or military stores without danger to the public peace,

such Magistrate, having first recorded the grounds of his belief, may cause a search to be made of the house or premises occupied by such person, or in which such Magistrate has reason to believe such arms, ammunition or military stores are or is to be found, and may seize and detain the same, although covered by a license, in safe custody for such time as he thinks necessary.

The search in such case shall be conducted by, or in the presence of, a Magistrate, or by or in the presence of some officer, specially empowered in this behalf by name or in virtue of his office by the Local Government.

26. The Local Government may at any time order or cause to be seized any arms, ammunition or military stores in the possession of any person, notwithstanding that such person is licensed to possess the same, and may detain the same for such time as it thinks necessary for the public safety.

Seizure and detention by Local Government.

27. The Governor General in Council may from time to time by notification published in the *Gazette of India*—

Power to exempt.

(a) exempt any person by name or in virtue of his office or any class of persons or exclude any description of arms or ammunition or withdraw any part of British India, from the operation of any prohibition or direction contained in this Act; and

(b) cancel any such notification and again subject the persons or things or the part of British India comprised therein to the operation of such prohibition or direction.

28. Every person aware of the commission of any offence punishable under this Act, shall in the absence of reasonable excuse, the burden of proving which shall lie upon such

person, give information of the same to the nearest Police-officer or Magistrate, and

every person employed upon any railway or by any public carrier shall, in the absence of reasonable excuse, the burden of proving which shall lie upon such person, give information to the nearest Police-officer regarding any box, package or bale, in transit which he may have reason to suspect contains arms, ammunition or military stores in respect of which an offence against this Act has been or is being committed.

29. Where an offence punishable under section nineteen, clause (f), has been committed within three months from the date on which this Act comes into force in any province, district or place to which section 32, clause 2 of Act XXXI of 1860 applies at such date, or where such an offence has been committed in any part of British India not being such a district, province or place, no proceedings shall be instituted against any person in respect of such offence without the previous sanction of the Magistrate of the district or in a presidency town of the commissioner of police.

30. Where a search is to be made under the Code of Criminal Procedure—
Searches in the case of offences against section 19, cl.(f), how conducted. Code of Criminal Procedure—
trates Act 1877 in the course of any proceedings instituted in respect of an offence punishable under section nineteen, clause (f), such search shall, notwithstanding anything contained in the said Code or Act, be made in the presence of some officer specially appointed by name or in virtue of his office by the Local Government in this behalf, and not otherwise.

31. Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to prevent any person from being prosecuted under any other law for any act or omission which constitutes an offence against this Act or the rules made under it, or from being liable under such other law to any higher punishment or penalty than that provided by this Act: Provided that no person shall be punished twice for the same offence.

32. The Local Government may from time to time by notification in the local official Gazette direct a census to be taken of all fire-arms in any local area, and empower any person by name or in virtue of his office to take such census.

Power to take census of fire-arms.

On the issue of any such notification, all persons possessing any such arms in such area shall furnish to the person so empowered such information as he may require in reference thereto, and shall produce such arms to him if he so requires.

Any person refusing or neglecting to produce any such arms when so required, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with both.

33. No proceeding other than a suit shall be commenced against any person for any thing done in pursuance of this Act, without having given him at least one month's previous notice in writing of the intended proceeding and of the cause thereof, nor after the expiration of three months from the accrual of such cause.

Notice and limitation of proceedings.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

Number and year.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
XVIII of 1841	An Act for consolidating and amending the enactments concerning the exportation of Military Stores.	So much as has not been repealed.
XXX of 1854	An Act to provide for the levy of Duties of Customs in the Arracan, Pegu, Martaban and Tenasserim Provinces.	In the preamble the words "and that the exportation of munitions of war from any of these Provinces into foreign States should be prohibited." Section 11.
XXXI of 1860	An Act relating to the manufacture, importation and sale of Arms and Ammunition, and for regulating the right to keep and use the same, and to give power of disarming in certain cases.	So much as has not been repealed.
VI of 1866	An Act to continue Act No. XXXI of 1860 (relating to the manufacture, importation and sale of Arms and Ammunition, and for regulating the right to keep and use the same, and to give power of disarming in certain cases), and for other purposes.	The whole.
III of 1874	The Sonthāl Parganas Settlement Regulation.	So much of the schedule as relates to Act XXXI of 1860 and Act VI of 1866.

Number and year.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
IX of 1874	The Arakan Hills District Laws Regulation, 1874.	So much of the schedule as relates to Act XVIII of 1841.
XV of 1874	An Act for declaring the local extent of certain Enactments, and for other purposes.	So much of the first schedule as relates to Act XVIII of 1841.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

(See Section 8.)

	Rs. As.
(1) Fire-arms other than pistols, for each	50
(2) Barrels for the same, whether single or double, for each	30
(3) Pistols for each	15
(4) Barrels for the same, whether single or double, for each	10
(5) Springs used for fire-arms, for each	8
(6) Gun-stocks, sights, blocks and rollers, for each	5
(7) Revolver-breeches, for each cartridge which they will carry	2 8
(8) Extractors, nippers, heel-plates, pins, screws, tangs, bolts, thumb-pieces, triggers, trigger-guards, hammers, pistons, plates, and all other parts of a fire-arm not herein otherwise provided for, and all tools used for cleaning or putting together or loading the same, for each	1 8
(9) Machines for making or loading or closing cartridges, for each	10
(10) Machines for capping cartridges, for each	2 8

Exception.—Articles falling under the 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th or 10th head of this schedule when they appertain to a fire-arm falling under the 1st or 3rd head and are fitted into the same case with such fire-arm.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.



SUPPLEMENT TO The Gazette of India.

No 12. CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1878.

Register
No. 33.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully or need be known.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

Prices Current of Food-grains in

QUANTITIES PER

DISTRICTS.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholera, Jowar), Molca, sorghum.			Bairush, Boro, Penna.		
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1877.
Banjara	11	8	11	5	11	8	8	1	8	12	1	9	0	9	0	16	8	3
Bizapuram	12	0	12	0	14	0	6	2	6	7	9	0	6	8	7	9	10	2
Bodavery	9	0	9	0	11	7	6	9	7	7	8	9	5	0	8	2	12	2
Kistna	6	4	6	4	10	3	5	5	7	0	9	2	6	9	7	3	9	8
Nellore	5	4	5	8	6	3	5	9	5	9	7	4	7	5	7	0	8	0
Cuddapah	10	3	11	0	6	6	4	5	5	4	6	6	8	3	8	3	7	9
Bellary	10	1	10	6	8	6	5	6	5	3	7	5	6	7	6	5	8	1
Kurnool	4	1	4	1	6	9	4	6	5	0	6	4	5	7	6	1	6	8
Madras	8	1	8	1	8	4	7	2	6	9	7	1	8	1	8	0	9	1
Thingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Arcot	9	3	9	3	6	8	6	9	6	9	7	5	8	5	8	5	7	9
South Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	4	4	5	1	4	8	10	0	10	8	7	9	10	0	9	2	15	1
Trichinopoly	5	6	5	9	6	6	10	1	10	1	7	9	10	1	10	5	8	0
Kadur	4	7	4	3	4	1	8	8	9	7	7	6	9	5	10	6	8	4
Chinnelvi	4	6	4	6	6	6	9	0	7	5	7	5	9	1	9	6	7	9
Chinnelvi	4	9	4	9	8	2	7	6	8	1	7	2	8	6	9	0	7	7
Chinnelvi	7	1	6	4	5	7	7	2	7	2	7	2	8	0	7	2	7	6
Chinnelvi	4	4	4	4	5	6	8	6	7	9	6	6	9	1	8	5	7	5
South Canara	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malabar	7	9	7	2	10	1	9	7	9	7	9	7	10	7	10	1	...	...
Bombay	6	4	6	10	9	12	5	2	5	2	6	15	7	4	7	4	10	7
Ahmedabad	7	8	7	0	13	0	5	0	5	0	7	12	6	8	6	0	10	0
Laira	7	10	7	4	10	0	5	0	5	0	8	0	7	7	7	10	0	9
Surat	7	11	7	11	6	6	4	9	4	9	7	0	6	2	6	2	7	14
Broach	8	6	8	6	12	5	6	2	6	2	8	0	8	0	8	0	10	0
Amra	7	6	7	6	9	6	6	6	6	6	8	3	6	14	6	14	10	4
Alibab (Alibab)	8	0	8	0	8	0	5	12	5	12	7	0	7	9	8	0	...	...
Chandesh (Dhulia)	9	0	9	0	12	14	5	7	5	7	8	2	7	11	7	11	10	9
Salik	8	9	8	9	12	14	5	15	5	15	5	15	7	5	7	10	6	11
Ahmednagar	7	4	7	4	11	8	6	4	6	12	7	3	6	13	7	6	8	5
Puna	6	10	6	10	9	12	6	2	6	2	7	6	7	6	7	6	8	9
Colapur	7	0	7	11	9	15	6	14	6	11	13	5	7	12	7	10	13	14
Saladgi	6	12	5	13	7	1	6	0	7	9	6	6	7	6	7	13	7	0
Atara	6	11	7	0	9	6	6	13	6	13	8	3	7	14	8	4	9	5
Elgaum	8	0	8	0	9	2	8	7	8	8	7	12	8	15	9	0	8	8
Harwar	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Atmagiri	7	2	7	2	9	1	5	12	5	12	7	14	7	14	10	1	11	4
Anara (Karwar)	8	0	8	0	11	0	6	0	6	0	8	0	10	0	10	8	11	0
Anah Mahala (Godhra)	7	4	7	4	9	0	5	11	5	11	9	0	6	2	6	2	11	0
Den	7	0	7	0	7	0	5	1	5	1	7	0	5	9	5	9	7	12
Singarh	9	11	10	3	12	0	6	0	6	6	11	0	8	0	8	0	12	0
Aroda	7	9	8	2	9	11	5	0	5	2	8	7	6	14	6	11	10	11
As	7	4	7	4	13	10	4	6	4	6	6	8	5	0	5	0	9	0
Amach	12	4	12	12	15	0	4	5	4	2	9	0	4	5	4	2	9	0
Asirabad	10	15	11	7	21	9	6	0	6	0	8	0	7	0	7	0	10	0
Ajkot	7	0	7	0	13	0	5	0	5	0	6	0	6	8	6	8	9	0
Upper Sind Frontier	10	2	9	8	...	...	7	0	7	8	...	...	8	8	8	8	...	...
Archi	10	0	9	15	12	8	7	0	6	8	8	0	8	8	9	0	10	0
Aldarabad	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bikarpur	9	14	9	4	17	0	11	0	16	12	7	0	9	0	9	0	15	0
Bar and Parkar	8	4	7	12	13	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	0	6	11	8	4
Western Districts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arwana	16	0	11	12	12	8	26	0	25	0	28	0	14	4	13	14	20	0
Uncoorah	12	8	13	4	14	0	22	0	22	0	20	0	12	8	15	0	25	0
Murbhoom	11	0	11	0	15	0	20	0	20	0	...	...	12	0	13	0	18	0
Idnapore	12	0	12	0	17	0	...	...	...	...	15	0	13	0	20	0	17	0
Coghly	12	8	12	8	15	0	...	...	...	...	10	0	10	0	11	0	13	0
Swrah	12	4	13	8	13	0	...	...	...	...	8	0	11	0	14	0	13	0
Central Districts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South	11	12	12	4	13	0	16	0	16	0	25	0	7	0	7	0	9	0
Pargunahs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uddes	12	5	12	5	15	4	...	...	...	...	12	5	11	7	13	4	12	13
Mere	11	12	11	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	12	11	8	15	0	14	8
Southabad	16	0	14	8	18	13	26	0	25	0	35	0	13	0	10	0	14	8

CULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

ERS OF 80 TOLAHs.

— 12-11-1961 and 12-11-1961

OF 80 TOLAH.

BENGAL—continued.										ASSAM.										N.W. PROVINCES.									
BENGAL—continued.										ASSAM.										N.W. PROVINCES.									
BENGAL—continued.										ASSAM.										N.W. PROVINCES.									
BENGAL—continued.										ASSAM.										N.W. PROVINCES.									
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BENGAL—continued.										ASSAM.										N.W. PROVINCES.									
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BENGAL—continued.										ASSAM.										N.W. PROVINCES.									
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* In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 15 seers, barley (at Jahanabad) 14-15 seers, best rice (at Jahanabad) 8 seers, common rice 13 to 14 seers, lesser rice 15 to 16 seers, maize or Indian-corn (at Nowada) 20 seers, and gram 16 to 18-12 seers.
 † In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 14 seers, barley 15 to 17 seers, best rice 8 to 9 seers, common rice 11 to 13 seers, bulrush millet (at Buxar) great millets 12 to 14-8 seers, lesser millets (at Saharanpur) 18 seers, maize or Indian-corn 14-8 to 17 seers, and gram 15 to 15-8 seers.
 ‡ In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 18 seers, barley (at Madhubani) 25 seers, best rice 8 to 10 seers, common rice 14 to 17 seers, lesser millets 20 to 22 seers, and gram 15 to 16 seers.
 § In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 15 seers, barley 20 to 22 seers, best rice 8 to 10 seers, common rice 11 to 13-12 seers, lesser millets 23 to 24 seers, Indian-corn 16 to 18 seers, and gram 13 to 22 seers.
 ¶ In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 14 to 20 seers, barley (at Banka) 20 seers, best rice 15 to 20 seers, common rice 16 to 23 seers, murwa 35 to 35 seers, Indian-corn (at Banka) 18 seers, and gram 15 to 18 seers.
 †† In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 14 to 20 seers, best rice 14 to 16 seers, common rice 16 to 18 seers and gram 12 to 16 seers.
 ‡‡ In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12-8 to 14 seers, barley 20 seers, best rice 14 to 16-8 seers, common rice 16 to 17-8 seers, maize or Indian-corn 18 to 20 seers.

S OF 80 TOLARS.														
Alota, Bagl, ara, Varagu, icaou, Coraloo, Nugies), Pan- arawa, &c.														
Gram.														
Firewood.														
Salt.														
Districts.														
Remarks.														
Provinces.														
N.-W. PROVINCES—contd.														
Punjab.														
Description of L.														
Jaur, large.														
Choti Jaur.														
Kodo.														
Labarra, kakha,														
Bawan.														
Arhar, meah, p														

Districts.	QUANTITIES.																															
	Wheat.						Barley.						Rice (best sort).						Rice (common).						Great Mill: (Chitum, Jowar, Lucina Barjuna).							
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1877.								
	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.								
Nagpur	14	4	14	8	20	4	...	...	...	...	7	4	7	12	10	0	10	0	10	4	15	0	14	12	15	4	25	0
Bhandara	14	8	17	0	24	0	...	...	...	...	8	0	8	12	10	0	11	4	12	0	20	0	15	0	16	0	26	0
Chanda	13	4	12	8	19	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wardha	15	0	16	0	20	0	...	...	...	...	7	0	7	0	8	0	8	12	8	5	14	4	17	5	17	5	...	
Balaghat	13	0	15	0	20	0	...	...	...	...	8	0	10	0	16	0	10	0	12	0	21	0	...	...	...	...	...
Jubbulpore	13	8	14	0	24	8	9	8	10	0	18	0	6	4	6	0	15	8	9	0	18	8	13	0	15	0	24	0				
Tanger	14	0	14	0	25	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Damoh	15	0	16	0	24	8	...	...	...	...	7	0	7	0	18	0	7	8	7	8	21	4	17	0	17	0	30	0
Seoni	12	0	14	0	25	0	...	...	...	...	8	0	9	0	13	0	10	0	12	0	24	0	...	...	...	...	...
Mandla	13	8	16	0	21	0	...	...	...	...	8	0	8	0	16	17	9	10	9	10	21	22	...	...	...	...	...
Betul	9	0	9	0	15	0	...	...	...	...	7	0	7	0	13	0	8	0	8	0	14	0	13	0	14	0	20	0
Chhindwara	9	0	11	0	21	0	...	...	...	...	5	0	7	0	9	0	8	0	10	0	12	0	12	0	14	0	16	0
Hoshangabad	12	0	2	10	17	8	...	...	...	...	6	3	6	12	11	4	6	12	7	5	12	6	14	10	16	10	...	13
Narsingpur	13	0	16	0	21	0	...	...	...	...	7	0	8	0	13	0	8	0	9	0	15	0	16	0	17	0	...	14
Nimar	11	5	13	0	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reipur	24	0	24	0	56	0	...	...	...	...	13	8	12	0	22	0	21	0	17	0	40	0	...	...	...	...	...
Amalpur	14	0	14	8	24	0	...	...	...	...	12	4	13	0	20	0	16	8	17	8	28	0	...	...	...	...	...
Bilaspur	24	0	25	0	50	0	...	...	...	...	16	0	16	0	40	0	20	0	24	0	72	0	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Godavari	12	0	13	0	13	0	...	...	...	...	5	0	5	0	6	0	7	0	7	0	10	0	16	0	17	0	18	0
Secunderabad	No return received																															
Bulandshahr	No return received																															
Omrootee	11	0	8	0	13	0	9	0	9	0	10	0	5	5	6	0	7	0	7	0	8	0	16	0	18	0	16	0				
Kota	10	0	10	0	12	0	...	...	...	...	5	5	5	5	5	5	7	0	7	0	7	5	15	0	17	0	17	0
Dichpur	9	0	10	0	13	0	8	0	8	0	6	0	5	0	6	0	8	0	7	0	12	0	14	0	16	0	17	0				
Shikha	9	0	10	0	13	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Con	11	5	13	0	15	0	...	...	...	...	4	7	4	7	10	0	7	0	7	5	13	0	18	0	20	0	25	0
Wain	11	0	10	5	14	0	...	...	...	...	5	5	5	5	8	0	7	0	7	5	10	0	16	0	19	0	20	0
Agalote	8	2	8	2	7	0	10	2	10	0	8	0	6	0	6	2	6	5	6	5	7	0	7	0	...	10	7	9	7			
Mar	9	1	9	1	5	5	5	5	7	5	7	5	7	0	7	5	7	0	...	8	9	9	5	9	5			
Mukher	7	0	8	5	7	0	5	0	5	7	6	0	6	0	6	2	6	2	6	5	9	0	...	8	0			
Mora	8	1	3	1	6	0	...	...	...	...	5	6	6	5	6	1	6	1	7	5	6	2	9	7	9	6	8	5
Sana	6	2	6	0	6	2	7	2	7	2	5	7	6	5	7	0	6	2	7	2	7	5	6	7	9	0	10	0				
Imaga	4	5	4	2	5	2	5	2	5	2	6	2	6	2	5	2	5	7	8	5	7	2	15	2	13	7	7	2				
Dur	8	0	8	0	7	0	...	...	...	...	8	5	8	5	6	5	9	5	9	5	7	0	...	...	...	...	...
Taldroog	7	0	7	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	5	5	6	5	7	0	6	0	12	0	12	0	7	5		
Ag	6	5	5	5	6	7	5	4	6	5	6	6	7	5	7	6	6	1	9	1	9	3	7	9	...	...	...	...
Mar	10	0	10	0	19	0	12	0	11	8	27	8	5	4	5	5	8	0	6	4	6	5	10	0	10	10	10	8	31	0		
Bengurh	10	8	12	8	23	0	12	8	14	0	33	0	5	12	6	4	10	0	7	8	7	0	12	0	11	8	11	12	37	0		
Mar	11	8	11	4	26	8	14	0	13	0	36	0	8	0	7	12	14	0	7	8	8	8	12	0	12	12	12	12	37	0		
Uttur (City)	No return received																															
Oril (City)	No return received																															
Mar	10	0	9	8	19	0	12	4	11	4	31	0	4	0	4	0	5	0	7	0	7	0	12	0	10	8	10	0	33	0		
lie Cantonment	12	8	12	9	22	4	13	8	14	11	26	7	6	6	10	5	12	7	3	4	14	7	28	2		
Spura	9	12	9	12	20	0	13	4	13	4	38	0	5	8	5	8	8	10	0	11	0	31	0	10	0	
li	8	12	9	0	21	4	13	0	14	0	42	0	5	0	5	0	6	8	5	12	5	12	9	8	13	0	14	0	40	0		
y Tracts of Moywar	9	4	10	0	16	0	10	0	11	0	18	0	5	8	5	8	10	8		
Mar	9	6	9	3	16	10	10	15	10	14	20	5	4	4	5	10	8	3		
Marwar (Moywar Agency)	11	4	12	3	16	8	5	0	5	0	6	4	5	15	6	4	13	12		
abghat (")	12	2	12	8	13	12	4	1	4	6	8	2	4	11	5	0	10	0		
Mar	10	15	10	15	16	14	14	6	14	6	25	8	5	0	5	7	5	10	6	4	6	4	8	8	16	4	16	12	31	4	14	8
Mar	8	12	11	0	10	0	12	12	4	8	5	4	6	4	7	8	12	0	12	0	...	12	0	
li	15	4	16	0	17	4	17	0	17	4	30	0	7	4	7	8	9	0	9	8	8	0	12	8	17	0	17	0	30	0	...	
Mar	10	8	11	0	27	4	13	0	14	0	39	0	5	0	5	0	7	0	6	0	6	0	10	0	13	0	...	40	0	
Mar	No return received																															
poora	11	8	12	0	21	8	12	5	13	0	30	0	6	0	6	4	11	0	7	8	7	6	14	0	13	5	13	...	230	0	10	0
Mar	12	5	12	0	12	13	5	11	5	7	9	3	6	11	6	11	10	0	16	12	15	8	18	7	18	0
Mar	9	13	10	8	16	11	7	9	7	13	14	3	5	4	5	8	7	13	6	0	6	2	10	1	10	5	11	8	22	6	8	12
Mar	15	8	21	8	12	0	17	0	6	0	12	0	6	8	14	0	17	8	...	28	0	12	4	...
Mar	12	12	12	13	13	2	4	15	5	0	9	0	0	0	6	7	12	8	14	14	14	0	16	14	12	2
Mar	14	0	16	0	21	0	18	0	18	0	6	0	6	0	11	0	12	0	12	0	23	0	16	0	17	0	28	0	13	0

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• G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of In

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

Statement showing the Quantities and Value of COTTON exported from the several Ports of India to British and Foreign Countries for the month of FEBRUARY 1878, and the Total Exports from each Province for the five months October to February 1877-78, compared with the Exports for the corresponding period of the years 1876-77, 1875-76, and 1874-75.

PROVINCES AND PORTS WHERE COTTON IS EXPORTED.		QUANTITIES AND VALUE OF COTTON EXPORTED TO																			
		UNITED KINGDOM.		AUSTRIA.		FRANCE.		ITALY.		RUSSIA.		CANTON.		CHINA.		STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.		OTHER COUNTRIES.		TOTAL.	
		Cwt.	Ra.	Cwt.	Ra.	Cwt.	Ra.	Cwt.	Ra.	Cwt.	Ra.	Cwt.	Ra.	Cwt.	Ra.	Cwt.	Ra.	Cwt.	Ra.	Cwt.	Ra.
Calcutta	...	216	2,318	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,208	83,794	...	...	...	...	3,492	84,012
Other Ports	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, February 1878	...	216	2,318	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total 5 months, October 1877 to February 1878.	...	1,333	28,680	...	...	...	...	27	40	...	...	...	...	14,376	4,21,213	...	...	3	23	15,729	4,51,364
TOTAL FOR CORRESPONDING PERIODS OF PREVIOUS YEARS.		100,376	22,67,480	6,203	1,36,630	2,946	72,557	268	4,603	...	...	...	...	3,405	11,49,335	...	...	16	146	149,300	36,23,500
		22,225	4,40,772	...	...	...	...	67	1,672	...	...	...	...	136,133	3,49,329	...	...	4	66	153,263	43,0,722
		56,542	12,11,399	15,669	2,64,964	4,732	91,946	14,029	2,91,494	...	...	4	25	31,256	9,50,306	...	...	67	1,925	124,299	29,11,948
Bombay	...	114,472	25,03,633	49,466	14,15,702	40,306	11,69,062	79,099	2,71,460	...	...	...	...	288	11,100	...	...	32,220	8,30,206	214,361	69,97,662
Kurrachee	...	6,540	1,66,930	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,946	2,21,275	...	...	...	...	13,166	3,90,068
Carwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Ports	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, February 1878	...	121,112	26,70,563	49,466	14,15,702	40,306	11,69,062	79,099	2,71,460	...	...	...	...	7,333	2,32,375	...	...	32,220	8,30,206	227,528	70,91,777
Total 5 months, October 1877 to February 1878.	...	200,604	60,22,067	135,192	38,44,420	101,734	29,30,514	143,103	5,197,553	20,145	6,01,365	35,078	9,65,662	713,814	2,01,54,941

BOMBAY AND KARAR.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, MARCH 23, 1878.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS
FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 19th MARCH 1878.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Madras a little rain is reported from Ganjam, Tinnevely, and Ootacamund; general prospects are said to shew no improvement, and prices continue to rise. The total number on works is 117,908, and on gratuitous relief 116,382, being less than the figures of last week by 4,110 and 16,269 respectively. Showers have fallen in Mysore; prices are nearly stationery; the numbers on works for the week ending the 9th instant were 54,894, and on gratuitous relief 3,532, being 4,092 more and 189 less than in the previous week. No rain has fallen in the Bombay Presidency, where the reaping of the *rabi* is nearly over. No rain is reported from the Central Provinces, except trifling showers in Sambalpur, Chánda and Saugor; the *rabi* continues to be harvested; prices are high and are still rising. In Berar the *rabi* has been reaped. In Central India a shower has fallen at Neemuch; prospects are unchanged. In Rajputana prospects are favourable, but cattle are still dying in the Harowtee States. In Bengal more or less rain is reported from nearly all districts: little has, however, fallen in Behar, Chota Nagpore and the Sonthal Pergunnahs; the rain has been generally beneficial; the *rabi* is being harvested with a fair outturn, except in parts of the Patna Division. In Assam frequent showers of rain and wind are reported in the Valley districts, and rain in Sylhet; prospects are good. In the North-Western Provinces showers have fallen in most districts, and hail in Bareilly: fine weather has, however, again set in; the harvest is in progress throughout the Benares, Allahabad, and Jhansi Divisions, and the whole of Oudh. In the Punjab showers are reported from Delhi, Umballa, Jullundur, Amritsar, Lahore, and Ráwalpindi: prospects are favourable, and prices are falling in most districts.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Ganjam (March 14th)	7 between 9th and 14th.	Rice 8'47, <i>raggi</i> 12'55, <i>cholum</i> 13'22, <i>cumboo</i> 13'56; average daily fed Berhampore, Aska, and Purushottampur 262.
Vizagapatani („ 18th)	Nil	Rice 8'3, <i>cholum</i> 12'5, <i>raggi</i> 14'3, <i>cumboo</i> 15; pasture and drinking water diminishing.
Godavery („ „)	...	Rice 7'22, <i>cholum</i> 13'25, <i>raggi</i> 13'8, <i>cumboo</i> 15; standing crops generally good; no harvest of food-grains; anicut planked up; water 3 inches above stone crest.
Kistna („ 14th)	Nil	Rice 7'05, <i>cholum</i> 11'27, <i>raggi</i> 12'49, <i>cumboo</i> 11'15; on works 8; sick in relief hospitals 38; <i>raggi</i> under wells and later maize thriving; chillies, tobacco, coriander harvested; outturn $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$; red-grain and black-grain also harvested, outturn very poor.
Nellore („ 16th)	Nil	Rice 7'79, <i>cholum</i> 12'41, <i>raggi</i> 12'97, <i>cumboo</i> 11'0; Department Public Works 5,649, canal 14,973; camps 1,009; village relief 672; crops fair.
Cuddapah („ 15th)	...	Rice 7'65, <i>cholum</i> 13'61, <i>raggi</i> 14'07, <i>cumboo</i> 12'85; on works 89; camps 2,107; children 38; village relief 2,359; paddy and <i>raggi</i> harvested in parts, outturn full.
Bellary („ 16th)	Nil	Rice 7'77, <i>cholum</i> 10'77, <i>raggi</i> 10'86, <i>cumboo</i> 10'14; on works 4,169; camps 2,032; village relief 2,061; sowing second crop and paddy nearly over; standing crops, second crop paddy, oilseed and cotton generally thriving; cotton-picking commenced; white <i>cholum</i> damaged by insects considerably; outturn poor.
Kurnool („ „)	Nil	Rice 9'21, <i>cholum</i> 13'85, <i>raggi</i> 14'07, <i>cumboo</i> 11'70; in camps 260; village relief 5,801; fodder abundant; cotton being harvested; pulses being injured by insects in some taluka.
North Arcot	Nil	Rice 8'6, <i>cholum</i> 9'7, <i>raggi</i> 10'19, <i>cumboo</i> 9'6, wheat 840; on works 25,637; children 2,601; camps and houses 9,633; village relief 13,505; crops affected with blight and insects, and withering in some places; harvest of paddy, <i>raggi</i> and <i>cholum</i> , outturn poor.
South Arcot	Nil	Rice 10'30, <i>cholum</i> 14'28, <i>raggi</i> 12'40, <i>cumboo</i> 13'95; on works professional 424; children 131; camps 1,242; villages 4,231; crops generally good; want of rain felt in parts; outturn tolerable.
Tanjore (Mar. 16th)	Nil	Rice 8'69, <i>cholum</i> 12'63, <i>raggi</i> 14'47, <i>cumboo</i> 12'70; rivers almost dry; wet crops in good condition, dry in tolerably good condition; harvest, wet, <i>samba</i> , &c.; dry, <i>varagu</i> , <i>dhol</i> , &c., outturn $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—continued.		
Trichinopoly (Mar. 17th)	<i>Nil</i>	Rice 8·74, <i>cholum</i> 25·20, <i>raggi</i> 14·25, <i>cumboo</i> 14·82; op works 1,085; children 159; in camps 110; harvests continue; paddy outturn nearly 9 annas, <i>raggi</i> and horse-gram between 4 and 6 annas.
Madura („ 10th)	<i>Nil</i>	Rice 9·04, <i>raggi</i> 13·45, <i>cumboo</i> 16·63; on works 492; children 240; in camps 361; paddy harvesting everywhere, yield unsatisfactory; crops damaged by locusts and disease.
Tinnevely („ „)	25 in Tenkarai.	Rice 8·74, <i>cholum</i> 12·8, <i>raggi</i> 17·45, <i>cumboo</i> 20·87; gratuitous relief stopped; crops damaged by locusts and other insects in some parts; paddy harvested in Nanguneri taluk, outturn poor.
Coimbatore („ „)	<i>Nil</i>	Rice 8·70, <i>cholum</i> 12·45, <i>raggi</i> 12·61, <i>cumboo</i> 17·33; on works 26,718; camps 6,864; children 917; village relief 5,829; standing crops reported good except in portions of 6 taluks; harvest of paddy and some dry crops, outturn paddy $\frac{1}{2}$ to full, others $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$.
Nilgiris („ „)	<i>Nil</i>	Rice 7·32, <i>cholum</i> 9·41, <i>raggi</i> 10·41, <i>cumboo</i> 12·23; harvest none.
Salem („ 18th)		Rice 8·43, <i>raggi</i> 11·14, <i>cumboo</i> 11·40, <i>cholum</i> 10·66; on works 31,470; camps 6,260; village relief 15,350; harvest of paddy in parts.
South Canara („ 16th)		Rice 10·69, <i>raggi</i> 12·04; third rice crop plants generally in good condition.
Malabar („ „)	<i>Nil</i>	Rice 9·56, <i>raggi</i> 12·05; prices shew a tendency to rise; prospects nominal.
Chingleput („ „)	<i>Nil</i>	Rice 9·18, <i>raggi</i> 10·93, <i>cumboo</i> 11·88, <i>cholum</i> 11·73; on works 2,900; children 376; camps 1,391; village relief 25,289; crops, where water is available, good; in other places withering for want of water; insects have injured crops in some places; <i>kar</i> , <i>samba</i> , <i>raggi</i> , <i>cumboo</i> , and <i>gingelly</i> harvested in parts, outturn from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$; <i>raggi</i> , in Chingleput taluk, full.
Madras („ 19th)	<i>Nil</i>	Second sort rice 7·3, <i>raggi</i> 9·97, <i>cholum</i> 9·8. <i>General Remarks.</i> —General prospects shew no improvement; some rain has fallen at Ootacamund; continued rise in prices is embarrassing; total number on works 117,906; total number gratuitously relieved 116,382; exports of grain by rail from Madras during the week ending the 16th March 1,236 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons.
Bombay—(Mar. 20th)		
<i>Sind—</i>		
Kurrachee ...		River on 15th 9 feet 1 inch, last year 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet; <i>kharif</i> sowings commenced in Ghorabari; small-pox in 2 talukas; fever generally prevalent; weather warm.
Hyderabad ..		<i>Rabi</i> crops flourishing; river lower; small-pox continues in Bago Tando; weather more seasonable.
Upper Sind Frontier ..		Weather unusually warm; <i>rabi</i> crops nearly ready for harvest; preparations for <i>kharif</i> progressing; grain dear; forage very scarce; throat and chest complaints general.
<i>Guzerat—</i>		
Ahmedabad		No change.
Panch Mahals		Weather reasonable but light clouds frequently.
Surat		One death from cholera at Surat.
Brosch		Cholera increasing in city, 47 cases, 17 fatal; 2 cases in Brosch taluka, 1 fatal; 1 fatal in Jambusar; slight cholera in Ankleswar; heat moderate.
<i>Khandesh and Nadril—</i>		
Khandesh ...	...	No change.
Nasik ..	...	No change.
Colaba (Mar. 18th)	...	Weather good; public health good, except in Pen and Roha talukas, where slight fever still continues; <i>rabi</i> crops healthy.
<i>Konkan—</i>		
Tanna ...	...	<i>Rabi</i> crops nearly harvested; fever prevailing.
Ratnagiri (Mar. 12th)	<i>Nil</i>	Dry season crops good; <i>powta</i> , <i>kados</i> , <i>udid</i> and <i>kulith</i> being reaped; cultivation of sugarcane commenced; small-pox in Malwan taluka, but no mortality; cholera in Dapoli taluka, 6 deaths.
<i>Deccan—</i>		
Poona ...	...	Cholera has ceased in Malwal.
Sholapur ...	...	<i>Rabi</i> crops almost reaped.
Batara ...	...	No change.
<i>Southern Mahratta Country.</i>		
Belgaum ...	...	No change.
Kanara ...	...	Reaping of second crop on coast commenced; fever prevalent; small-pox in Sirsi and Honawar; weather fine.
Kaladgi ...	...	Slight cholera in Bagalkot; no other change.
<i>Kattywar and Gachwar's Territory.</i>		
Rajkot		Weather hot; cholera in Nawanager, 25 cases, 16 fatal.
Baroda		Three deaths from cholera and 4 from small-pox in city.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> — <i>Rabi</i> reaping approaching conclusion; no other change.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—(Mar. 21)		
Chittagong	<i>Nil</i>	Nights and mornings are cool, days are hot; the rain of last week has benefited the cold-weather crops; <i>pania aus</i> is being transplanted; rice is selling at 10 to 16 seers per rupee.
Noakhully	0.55	Weather daily getting warmer; slight rain fell on the 8th and 10th; the cold-weather crops are progressing favourably; public health is good.
Chittagong Hill Tracts.	<i>Nil</i>	Weather seasonable, cloudy on the 11th; joom-cutting still continues; tobacco leaves are being gathered in small quantities; the lands are being ploughed for <i>aus</i> crop.
Hill Tipperah	2.17	Weather stormy on the 6th, 8th, and 11th; a good deal of rain has fallen; there was hail also on the 8th March; damage has been caused by hail to the mango blossoms; prices have slightly fallen.
Backergunge	1.93	There has been some rain, but not nearly sufficient to permit the beginning of ploughing; food still continues dear, from Rs. 3 to Rs. 3.8 per maund; there has been, and there still is, a serious outbreak of small-pox in the sub-division of Perazapore.
Furzedpore	0.02	Weather generally cloudy, with a breeze from the south; the prospects of the crops have been benefited by the rain which fell during the week in the Madarapore sub-division, and by the previous rain in the head-quarters sub-division; a storm is reported to have occurred at Goalundo on the evening of the 12th instant; there was no rain at Goalundo itself, but rain and hail are believed to have fallen in the neighbourhood; the storm caused some damage to boats on the river, but particulars have not been received; sporadic cases of cholera and some cases of small-pox have been reported, but there is no serious outbreak of sickness.
Madarapore	2.76.	
Dacca	0.03	Weather seasonable and getting warm; state and prospects of the crops are favourable; the recent rain has done much good in every way.
Mymensingh	0.24	Weather stormy and showery; ploughing is in progress.
Tipperah	Rain fell on the 6th, 7th, and 8th in the south, and on the 9th and 10th in the centre and west of the district.	There was a heavy thunder-storm on the night of the 9th; <i>boro</i> rice and other crops are thriving; <i>khesari</i> and <i>kalai</i> are being reaped; chillies are being gathered; <i>aus dhán</i> is being transplanted; sugarcane is nearly all cut; rice is being exported to the south and to Náráyananj; the average price of the staple is about Rs. 2-14.
24-Pergunnahs	0.81	Squally weather, with a little rain; the late showers have done good, but rain is still much wanted; some cholera continues; cattle disease is reported from all the thanas of Satkhira.
Jessore	1.43, Jhenidah 8.02, Magoorah 2.00, Bagirhat 1.65.	Weather seasonable; state and prospects of the crops are favourable; the recent rain that fell has done good; sowings of paddy have commenced.
Nudda	0.10	Occasional fogs in the morning; a little rain fell in most parts of the district; there is scarcely anything on the ground now; the rain has been of much service in facilitating cultivation; the fogs have injured the mango blossoms.
Moorsshedabad	0.25	Weather seasonable; the <i>rabi</i> crops are being reaped with every prospect of a fair outturn; cholera still prevails locally in a sporadic form.
Pabna	Slight rain in most parts of the district at the commencement of the week.	Rain too slight to do benefit to the crops; the sky appears now and then cloudy; no change to report in the state and prospects of the crops, but rain is wanted.
Rajshahye	0.001	The heat is daily increasing; the nights are still cool; there have been mists nearly every morning; a very slight fall of rain on the night of the 15th; the cutting of the <i>rabi</i> crops, and the sowings of sesamum and early rice, are going on; a shower of rain would do much good; the price of rice is high; a few cases of cholera occurred in the vicinity of Naubáta.
Bogra	0.74	There was a shower of rain on the night of the 15th, and more is anticipated; the sowing of early rice and jute has commenced in some places; linseed and ganja are being gathered; the latter crop is not very good; some cases of cholera have been reported from Panchabibi station.
Dinapore	0.89	Weather cool; strong east wind blowing; the prospects of the spring crops are good; general health of the district has improved.
Rungpore	0.40	Some slight rain and high easterly winds; state and prospects of the crops continue to be favourable; the tobacco outturn this year is expected to be an average one; cholera still exists in some parts of Okepore and Bhowaniganj thanas; fever is at its minimum.
Cooch Behar	<i>Nil</i>	East winds prevailing; weather cool; the prospects of <i>chaena</i> and <i>kson</i> continue satisfactory; tobacco in places has suffered from the high winds; public health is generally good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—continued.		
Jalpaiguri ...	0·90	The weather has been windy and stormy; the present fall of snow on the Bhootan hills seems to have been unusually heavy; there is nothing fresh to report about the crops; the price of rice is rapidly rising all over the district, owing to the increased demand for export.
Darjeeling ...	1·33	Several showers of rain with some hail and a good deal of high wind; the recent rain will be favourable to the approaching rice sowings; there are no crops of importance on the ground now.
Midnapore ...		Weather hot and seasonable; nothing new to report on the state and prospects of the crops.
Howrah ...	0·16	Weather seasonable, with occasional storms in the evening; the slight rain has been beneficial to the few crops on the ground; it seems to have been heavier in Moheshrekha than at head-quarters, and it will facilitate cultivation.
Hooghly ...	0·89	Weather very warm; the land is being ploughed for indigo; sugarcane is being planted; a few cases of cholera and small-pox have been reported from the Hooghly and Chinsurah Municipality; cattle disease has broken out in one village in thana Pundooah.
Burdwan ...	0·92	Pressing of sugarcane is going on; wheat and barley are doing well; cholera and small-pox are prevalent in Cutwa, Raneeunge and Bood-Bood sub-divisions; fever prevails in Jehanabad sub-division; cholera still lingers in Calna sub-division.
Bankura ...	0·46	Weather clear and hot in the early part of the week; a very lowering sky on the 14th, ended on the 15th in thunder showers; no change in the state and prospects of the crops since last week; some cases of cholera, small-pox and measles, and cattle disease are reported.
Beerbhoom ...	0·10	Heavy storms in the north of the district on the 15th; all is well with such crops as are still on the ground.
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	Nil	Weather warmer, but seasonable; gram and wheat have been fair; <i>moowa</i> in the Godda sub-division has been destroyed by hail; small-pox and cholera are still about.
Bhagalpur ...	0·17	Weather hot, with easterly winds; nights are cool; a shower in the afternoon of the 16th; the harvesting of the <i>rabi</i> crops has commenced; prices are unchanged; health is generally good.
Monghyr ...	0·05	Weather warm, with east winds and rain threatening; the <i>rabi</i> crops are being harvested; the opium is suffering from blight, and its outturn is much reduced.
Purneah ...	0·46	Temperature windy; winds generally easterly; the outturn of the <i>rabi</i> harvest is generally good, and the prospects continue good where the harvest is in progress; rain is required for the <i>bhadoi</i> sowings.
Maldah ...	Nil	Weather fair; the <i>rabi</i> harvest is progressing; in most places the crop seems an excellent one, but along the banks of the Ganges it is not so good; the price of rice is very high for the time of year owing to the demand for export; cholera is prevalent in Manick-chuck and Nawabganj, and cases have also been reported from old Maldah and Gajole.
Durbhunga ...	Nil	Strong east wind prevailing; the weather thus far is unfavourable for indigo, though it is favourable for the <i>rabi</i> harvest which is satisfactorily progressing; there is promise of an excellent mango season.
Mosufferpore ...	Nil	Weather getting warm; west wind prevailing; the <i>rabi</i> crops are being reaped; poppy and tobacco have been much injured by caterpillars in Hajeeapore sub-division.
Saran ...	Sprinkling rain on the morning of the 16th.	Weather cold in the mornings and evenings; seasonably warm at midday; cloudy with high east wind since 14th; the cold-weather crops are still being harvested, and a fair outturn is expected, save in the <i>rakar</i> , which has suffered somewhat from frost; injury has been done to the mango trees by the east wind; poppyheads are still being tapped; prices are stationary; public health is good.
Chumpana ...	0·08	Weather nice and cool; sky overcast, and there was a slight shower of rain on the morning of the 16th; nothing new to report regarding the prospects of the <i>rabi</i> and opium crops; the <i>rabi</i> has commenced to be harvested, and the lancetting of opium is nearly over; grain market is steady.
Patna ...	Nil	Nothing new to report about the state and prospects of the crops.
Gya ...	Slight rain	Weather warm; maximum thermometer in the shade 101·2°; the <i>rabi</i> harvest is going on; injury by insects is still reported; prices show no upward tendency at present.
Shahabad ...	Slight rain	Weather cloudy, with strong east wind; the <i>rabi</i> crops are being harvested; they have, however, been greatly damaged by insects; peas and gram have been cut; prices are still high; public health is good.
Hazribagh ...	Nil	Weather seasonable; no change to report about the crops; prices of food-grains continue to rise.
Lohardugga ...	1·03	There have been three storms of wind from the westward, the last one accompanied with hail and rain; the <i>rabi</i> crops are being harvested; some of them are better than others; the outturn is about 8 annas; <i>moowa</i> promised well till the hail of the 15th; it is not known whether the storm was general; considerable emigration to the Tributary Mehals in the south of the district is going on; prices have not risen since last report.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—concluded.		
Maubhoom ...	0·06	Weather stormy; bad reports of the condition of the people have been received from the west of the district; the prospects of the <i>mukwa</i> crop have been reported favourable, but heavy storms of wind and rain have very lately occurred, the reports of the effects of which are awaited.
Singhbhoom	Nil	Weather seasonable; a severe storm on the evening of the 14th at Chybnasa, but no damage has been done; nothing to report about the crops; the district is healthy.
Balasore	1·20	Weather foggy in the morning, hot and dry in the day; the few crops on the ground are in fair condition; sporadic deaths from cholera occur.
Cuttack	·23	Weather warm and windy; there was rain in several parts of the district, which has benefited the <i>dalsa</i> and cotton crops; ploughing for next year's crop is going on in those parts.
Pooree	A few drops Khoordah 0·01.	Weather warm for the season; <i>dalsa</i> rice and <i>moong</i> are being reaped; common rice is selling at a rupee for 11½ to 15½ seers; export of rice to the Madras Presidency continues; the selling price of rice in the salt tracts is a rupee for 9½ Calcutta seers; public health is good.
<i>General Remarks.</i> —There have been rain and storms in several districts during the week; the rain has done good to the few crops that are still on the ground, and has been of service generally; the <i>rabi</i> harvest is going on, and the outturn is generally spoken of as fair, save in parts of the Patna division, where the crop has been damaged by insects, some damage has been done to opium in Behar by blight and insects, and to mango glo-soms in places by frost and hail; <i>mukwa</i> in Godda sub-division has been destroyed by hail; prices are generally high, and are still rising in some districts owing to exportation; the people are said to be badly off in the west of Maubhoom; cholera and small-pox are reported from many places, and cattle disease from Bankoora, Hooghly and the 24 Pergunnahs.		
N. W. P. and Oudh—		
(Mar. 20th)		
Benares (Mar. 19th)	A very slight shower of rain on night of 16th instant.	Prospects continue favourable; reaping in progress.
Allahabad (" ")	1 on night of 16th instant.	Thunder-storm accompanied with rain; no damage, except to mango crops; weather now clear; harvest being gathered in.
Jhansi (" 20th)	...	Weather continues fine; reaping in progress.
Agra (" 19th)	1 to 35 in two parganas.	Prospects good.
Bareilly (" 20th)	...	Some damage from hail on 16th instant; weather fine.
Meerut (" ")	·2	Thunder-storm; heavy hail in places; weather now fine, and prospects good; prices higher than last week.
Lucknow (" ")	·2	Wheat crop good, though light in the ear; gram much damaged by frost; linseed almost wholly destroyed by blight.
Partabgarh (" 16th)	Nil	Prospects good.
Sitapur (" 21st)	...	Harvesting going on; prices falling slightly.
Fyzabad (" 20th)	·2	Reaping going on; new grains coming into markets; cattle disease reported from some parts.
<i>General Remarks.</i> —Rain has fallen in most districts, and hail is reported from Bareilly; fine weather, which is much needed, has again set in, and the harvest is progressing favourably.		
Punjab—(Mar. 19th)—		
Delhi ...	·1	Prices of grain falling; agricultural prospects good.
Hissar ...	Nil	Weather cloudy; crops doing well in Hissar and Rohtak, but suffering from blight in some parts of Sirsa district; fodder scarcity still continues; health generally good, but small-pox prevails in some parts of the division.
Umballa ...	·4	} Crops and health in both districts good.
Jullundur ...	·1	
Amritsar ...	·3	Crops flourishing; health good; slight fall in price of wheat.
Lahore ...	Slight rain	State of crops and general health good.
Rawalpindi ...	Ditto	Agricultural prospects and public health good.
Mooltan ...	Nil	Crops and health good; prices of grain falling.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	Nil	Health good; state of crops favourable.
Peshawar ...	Nil	Harvest prospects fair; wheat during week has gone from 17 to 15 seers per rupee.
<i>General Remarks.</i> —Agricultural prospects throughout the province still favourable.		
Central Provinces—		
(Mar. 20th).		
Upper Godávary (Mar. 16th)	...	Hot; outturn of <i>rabi</i> below average, gram and pulses partial but fair; small-pox continues; prices rising.
Sambalpur ...	·11	Cloudy; ploughing continues.
Bilaspur ...	...	Cloudy; <i>rabi</i> out; wheat and gram slightly injured; fever continues; prices rising.
* Raipur ...	...	Cloudy and close; <i>rabi</i> cut; cattle disease continues; prices high.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provs.—contd.		
Bálgahát ...	...	Hot; <i>rabi</i> threshing continues; measles, small-pox, and cattle disease prevalent; prices stationary.
Chhindwára ...	...	Cloudy and close; <i>rabi</i> threshing continues; fever prevalent; prices high.
Chánda (Mar. 17th)	02	Outturn of <i>rabi</i> below average; health good; prices rising.
Betúl (" 18th)	11	Days hot, nights cool; wheat almost a failure; other <i>rabi</i> crops much below average; fever continues; few cases of cholera; prices stationary.
Bhandára (" 19th)	9	<i>Rabi</i> threshing continues; fever and small-pox prevalent; prices rising.
Nágpur (" 20th)	...	Clear and cloudy alternately; threshing of <i>rabi</i> continues; small-pox prevalent; prices risen.
Wardha ...	...	<i>Rabi</i> threshing; small-pox continues; prices high.
Nimár ...	...	Very warm; outturn of <i>rabi</i> very poor; small-pox continues.
Hoshangabad ...	...	Warm; small-pox continues; prices rising.
Narsinghpur ...	...	Outturn of wheat 4 annas below average; other <i>rabi</i> crops suffered much; health good; prices still rising.
Jubbulpore ...	...	Cloudy and hot; <i>rabi</i> harvest continues; health good; prices very high.
Saugor ...	Slight rain	Wheat excellent in high land; seriously damaged on low lands by blight.
Seoni ...	...	<i>Rabi</i> harvest continues; outturn very poor; prices very high.
Damoh ...	...	<i>Rabi</i> harvest progressing; prices high; trade brisk.
Mandla ...	...	Days hot, nights cold; prospects favourable; health good; prices stationary.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> — <i>Rabi</i> threshing continues; general prospects unchanged; prices high and still rising.
British Burma—		
(March 20th.)		
Arrakan Division ...	...	Public health good; one case of cholera in Akyab town.
<i>Pegu Division—</i>		
Rangoon ...	...	Public health good; health of cattle fair; price of rice in the husk in district Rs. 105 to Rs. 110 per 100 baskets.
Thonkwa ...	...	Health generally good.
Bassein ...	...	Nine deaths from cholera in town and suburbs.
Henzada ...	...	Public health good.
Prome ...	...	One death from cholera in Mahathamam, otherwise healthy.
Thayetmyo ...	...	Public health good.
Tenasserim Division ...	...	Small pox still prevalent in Moulmein and Amherst districts, otherwise public health fair.
Assam—		
Gauhati (March 20th)	2-22	Frequent storms of rain and wind from north-west; sowing of <i>am</i> commenced.
Sylhet (" ")	0-94	Prospects of <i>boro</i> crops good; sowings of <i>aman</i> and <i>aus</i> crops progressing; price of rice rising.
Mysore and Coorg—		
Bangalore (March 20th)	1-40 in Mysore on night of 19th inst.	Wet crops generally good; one or two showers have fallen in Mysore; prices nearly stationary; for week ending 9th, on civil relief works 9,734; on Professional Department works 45,160; and gratuitously relieved 3,532.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Amráoti (March 20th)		<i>Rabi</i> crops have been gathered.
Central India—		
(Mar. 20th.)		
Indore ...	} Nil	Weather cooler; water scarce; prospects unchanged.
Gwalior ...		
Sutna ...		
Rathum ...		
Neemuch ...	06	
Rajputana—		
Jaypore (Mar. 20th)	A few drops	Prospects favourable; health good.
Harowice ...		
and Tonk (" 18th)	Nil	Health and prospects good; weather warm; cattle dying.
Ajmer (" 20th)	Nil	Crops ripening; small-pox prevalent.
Ujwár (" ")	06	Weather cloudy.
Marwar (" 21st)	...	Weather seasonable.

ERRATUM.—On page 415 of the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* of the 16th instant, opposite Mysore and Coorg, for "on Professional Department works, 1,984" read "41,984."

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 13. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1878.

{ Register
No. 23.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.—Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, Leave of Absence, General Orders, Rules and Regulations.

PART II.—Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, Administrator General, Paper Currency Dept., Presidency Pay Master, Money Order Department, Mint Master, Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, Supdt. of Government Printing, and other Government Officers; Postal, Telegraph, and Commissariat Notices.

PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and Corporations.

PART IV.—Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General:—

The Central Provinces Additional Rates Act, 1878.

The Indian Arms Act, 1878.

PART V.—Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.—(Nothing for publication.)

SUPPLEMENT No. 13.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

PRIVATE SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTICE.

Calcutta, the 9th March 1878.

All covers intended personally for His Excellency the Vice-roy and Governor General and party,* during His Excellency's tour, should be addressed "Governor General's Camp," without the addition of any Post Town.

Her Excellency the Lady Lytton.
The Hon'ble Stuart Buxley, C.S.I.,
Personal Assistant (Famine) to His
Excellency the Governor General,
and Officiating Private Secretary.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. Villiers,
Military Secretary.

Mrs. Barnett.

Lord W. Berkeford, A.-D.-C.

Mr. H. Rose, A.-D.-C.

lency the Vice-roy and Governor General and party,* during His Excellency's tour, should be addressed "Governor General's Camp," without

the addition of any Post Town.

All other communications connected with business of a routine nature should be sent, as usual, to the several Head-Quarters Departments.

S. C. BAYLEY,
for Private Secy. to the Viceroy.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—PUBLIC.

Fort William, the 29th March 1878.

No. 707.—The following rules for the submission, receipt and transmission of memorials and other papers of the same class, addressed to Her Majesty the Queen,

N. B.—These rules do not in any way affect or supersede orders issued on the same subject by the military authorities for the guidance of the Army.

Empress of India, or to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India, by private persons or by officers of all civil departments, are published for general information; and the rules published under Home Department Notifications No. 3742, dated 21st August 1867, and No. 1461, dated 31st July 1877, are cancelled:

I.—No memorial will be received or attended to unless forwarded as hereinafter prescribed.

II.—Every memorial should be accompanied by a letter requesting its transmission to the authority to which it is addressed.

III.—Every memorial addressed to Her Majesty or to the Secretary of State for India should be forwarded through the Local Government under which the writer is residing or is employed.

IV.—Memorials to Her Majesty or to the Secretary of State from persons in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies should be forwarded direct by the Local Government, with a full statement of facts and an expression of opinion, except in the case of memorials which relate to any rule or standing order of the Government of India, or which, if granted, would cause expenditure, for which the Imperial and not the Local Government would be primarily responsible, or which relate to any legislative proceeding of the Governor General in Council. Such memorials should be forwarded with a covering letter containing a full statement of facts and an expression of opinion to the Government of India in the Department having cognizance of the subject-matter of such memorial, by which Department the memorials will be transmitted to the Secretary of State.

V.—Memorials to Her Majesty or to the

* Appeals by private persons from the orders of Lieutenant-Governors lie, in the first instance, to the Governor General in Council. An appeal to the Secretary of State will lie only in the event of an appeal to the Governor General in Council having been rejected.

Secretary of State from persons in Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, or the Punjab, should be forwarded by the Local Government, with a full statement of facts and an expression of opinion, to the Government of India in the proper Department for transmission to the authority addressed.*

VI.—Memorials to Her Majesty or to the Secretary of State from

† In these minor Administrations, also, appeals by individuals from the orders of the Chief Commissioners, &c., lie, in the first instance, to the Governor General in Council and thereafter to the Secretary of State.

persons in the minor Administrations—the Central Provinces, British Burma, Berar, Mysore, Coorg and Assam—should be forwarded with a full statement of facts and an expression of opinion by the Chief Commissioner, or other officer charged with the administration of the Province, to the Government of India in the proper Department for transmission to the authority addressed.†

VII.—No limit is fixed, to the time within

‡ When a judicial decision of the nature referred to has been communicated to the party or parties concerned before the 31st July 1877, he or they may appeal from such decision within 18 months from that date.

which an appeal from an order of the Governments in India must be preferred to the Home Department, except in the case of appeals from a judicial decision in which the Judge is a political officer, and in which the appeal ordinarily lies to Government in the Political Department. Such appeals‡ must be preferred within a period of twelve months from the date of communication to the persons concerned of the order to which objection is taken.

VIII.—Memorials may be transmitted either in manuscript or in print, but must, with all accompanying documents, be properly authenticated by the signature of the memorialist on each sheet.

IX.—Memorials, together with their accompanying documents, should be in English. If the accompanying documents must necessarily be forwarded in the vernacular, an English translation should be appended, which should be attested by the signature of the memorialist.

N.B.—It will be well for the transmitting office to examine such translations, and if they are found to be incorrect or faulty, to notice the fact in sending on the memorial.

X.—It is not necessary that memorials should be forwarded in duplicate or triplicate. The originals will invariably be transmitted to England, a copy being made and retained by the Government of India, if necessary, for record.

XI.—As a general rule, the transmission to England of a memorial duly forwarded through the proper channel will not be delayed by the transmitting Government in India beyond a month after the receipt of such memorial.

XII.—Governments and Administrations in India are vested with discretionary power to withhold the transmission of memorials addressed to

Her Majesty or to the Secretary of State in the following cases:

- 1.—When a memorial is illegible or unintelligible.
- 2.—When a memorial contains disrespectful or improper language.
- 3.—When a second memorial is presented after a decision has already been given by the authority to which it is addressed, and when no new facts or circumstances are adduced which afford grounds for a reconsideration of the case. A memorial addressed to Her Majesty by a person whose appeal to the Secretary of State has already been rejected, shall be held to be a second memorial to the same authority and shall not be transmissible.
- 4.—When a memorial is a mere application for pecuniary assistance by a person manifestly possessing no claim.
- 5.—When a memorial is an application for employment under one of the Governments in India from a person not belonging to the covenanted service.
- 6.—When a memorial is a mere appeal from a judicial decision.
- 7.—When a memorial is addressed by an officer still in the public service and has reference to his prospective claim to pension.

XIII.—The Government of India may withhold the transmission of a memorial addressed to Her Majesty or to the Secretary of State, unless the memorialist has previously memorialised the Government of India and the Local Government concerned on the same subject.

XIV.—A list of memorials withheld under the discretionary power conferred by Rule XII. will be forwarded quarterly to the Government of India in the case of memorials withheld by Local Governments under the same discretionary power, and by the Government of India in the Department concerned to the Secretary of State.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 26th March 1878.

No. 336.—APPOINTMENTS.—Lieutenant H. St. P. Maxwell, Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Grade in Assam, to be Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Grade, with effect from the 3rd ultimo:

Mr. B. G. Geidt, C.S., Supernumerary Assistant Commissioner, to be Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Grade, *vice* Lieutenant Maxwell.

No. 338.—APPOINTMENTS.—Mr. R. Lea, Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 4th Grade in Assam, to be Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Grade, with effect from the 20th December 1877, the date on which the latter appointment was sanctioned:

Bābu Sarat Chandra Banerji, M.A., B.L., Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 5th Grade, to be Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 4th Grade, *vice* Mr. Lea:

Babu Ram Gopal Khan, B.L., Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 6th Grade, to be Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 5th Grade, *vice* Babu Sarat Chandra Banerji.

The 27th March 1878.

No. 342.—Messrs. H. B. M. Eyre and C. Wintle, Officiating Assistant Superintendents of Police, are posted to Tura, Garo Hills, and to Sylhet, respectively, in Assam.

The 29th March 1878.

No. 348.—APPOINTMENT.—Mr. H. G. Batten, Extra Assistant Commissioner of Alpnora in the North-Western Provinces, to be Supernumerary Assistant Commissioner in British Burma.

The 29th March 1878.

No. 354.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to permit the Hon'ble Sir Edward Clive Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the 11th February 1878.

EXAMINATIONS.

The 27th March 1878.

No. 22.—Mr. H. L. St. Barbe, C.S., Assistant Resident at Mandalay, has passed the prescribed examination in the Shan language.

EDUCATION.

The 27th March 1878.

No. 80.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the under-mentioned gentlemen to be Fellows of the University of Calcutta:—

The Honourable H. S. Cunningham, Barrister-at-Law.

The Honourable H. T. Prinsep, C.S.

The Honourable G. H. P. Evans, Barrister-at-Law.

C. E. Bernard, Esq., C.S., C.S.I.

The Honourable Mohini Mohun Roy.

Colonel F. S. Stanton, R.E.

D. M. Barbour, Esq., C.S.

C. J. Lyall, Esq., B.A., C.S.

W. T. Blanford, Esq., F.R.S., F.G.S.

W. C. Bonnerjee, Barrister-at-Law.

Dr. Sourindro Mohun Tagore.

The Reverend J. Robertson.

A. Pedler, Esq.

A. E. Gough, Esq., B.A.

ECCLIASTICAL.

The 27th March 1878.

No. 131.—The Reverend James Williamson M.A., Officiating Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland, on the Bengal Establishment, has obtained twenty months' furlough to Europe, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it, together with the usual subsidiary leave not exceeding ten days.

No. 132.—APPOINTMENT.—The Reverend G. G. Gillan, M.A., Chaplain of the Church of Scotland, on the Bengal Establishment, to officiate as Senior Chaplain during the absence on furlough of the Reverend James Williamson, M.A., or until further orders.

J. O'KINEALY.

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.—METEOROLOGY.

Calcutta, the 26th March 1878.

No. 5C.—Mr. H. F. Blanford, Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India, is granted furlough to Europe for nine months, under Section 12 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st proximo or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it, together with fourteen days' subsidiary leave.

No. 6C.—Mr. J. Eliot, M.A., of the Bengal Educational Department, is appointed to officiate as Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India during the absence of Mr. Blanford or until further orders.

G. H. M. BATTEN,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—JUDICIAL.

Fort William, the 25th March 1878.

No. 27J.—The following extract from *The London Gazette* of the 12th February 1878 is published for general information:—

At the Court at *Osborne House, Isle of Wight*, the 4th day of *February* 1878.

PRESENT,

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty.

Lord President.

Lord Privy Seal.

Sir Michael Edward Hicks-Beach, Bart.

Sir Thomas Myddelton-Biddulph.

Whereas by Section 18 of "The Extradition Act, 1870," it is among other things enacted, That if by any law made after the passing of the said Act by the Legislature of any British Possession, provision is made for carrying into effect within such Possession the surrender of Fugitive Criminals who are in, or suspected of being in, such British Possession, Her Majesty may, by the Order in Council applying the said Act in the case of any Foreign State, or by any subsequent Order either—

Suspend the operation within any such British Possession of the said Act, or of any part thereof, so far as it relates to such Foreign State, and so long as such law continues in force there and no longer;—

Or direct that such law or ordinance or any part

session, with or without modifications and alterations, as if it were part of the Act:—

And whereas by an Ordinance enacted by the Legislature of Ceylon, the short title of which is, "The Extradition Ordinance, 1877," it is provided that "all powers vested in and acts authorized or required to be done by a Police Magistrate or any Justice of the Peace in relation to the surrender of fugitive Criminals in the United Kingdom under 'The Extradition Acts, 1870 and 1873,' are thereby vested in and may in the Colony be exercised and done by any Police Magistrate in relation to the surrender of Fugitive Criminals under the said Acts."

And whereas it is further provided by the said Ordinance that the said Ordinance shall not come into operation until Her Majesty shall by Order in Council direct that the said Ordinance shall have effect within the Colony as if it were part of "The Extradition Act, 1870," but that the said Ordinance shall thereafter come into operation as soon as such Order in Council shall have been publicly made known in the Colony.

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, in pursuance of "The Extradition Act, 1870," and in exercise of the power in that behalf in the said Act contained, doth by this present Order, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Privy Council, direct that the said Ordinance shall have effect in the Colony of Ceylon, without modification or alteration, as if it were part of "The Extradition Act, 1870."

And the Right Honourable Sir Michael Edward Hicks-Beach, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, is to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

C. L. PEEL.

POLITICAL.

The 25th March 1878.

No. 720P.—With reference to Notification No. 2838P., dated 6th December 1877, the recognition by the Government of India of the appointment of Mr. G. Ruckert as Consular Agent for France at Akyab has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

The 26th March 1878.

No. 723P.—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. S. E. Voigt as Acting Consul for the Austro-Hungarian Empire at Calcutta.

GENERAL.

The 25th March 1878.

No. 889G.—Kazi Syud Ahmed, Attaché, Foreign Department, is granted privilege leave for five weeks, with effect from the 25th March 1878.

No. 891G.—Surgeon-Major W. Keir, Her Majesty's 39th Regiment, is appointed to the medical charge of the Bundelcund Political Agency, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the afternoon of the 7th February 1878, *vice* Surgeon F. H. Pedroza.

The 26th March 1878.

No. 897G.—Captain C. Ransford, of the Bhopal Battalion, held charge of the Sehore Treasury,

in addition to his own duties, from the forenoon of 24th December 1877 to the forenoon of 6th February 1878, during the absence on duty of the Political Agent, Bhopal.

The 29th March 1878.

No. 927G.—Major A. G. Mayne, Political Assistant, 1st Class, and Cantonment Magistrate, Secunderabad, resumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 11th March 1878, from which date the services of Major C. Hayter are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

C. U. AITCHISON,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

Port William, the 27th March 1878.

No. 2076.—The following officers are appointed to officiate, until further orders, in the offices named below:—

Mr. J. E. Cooke, Assistant Comptroller General, Babu Syamacharan De, Assistant to the Comptroller General.

Mr. A. Anthony, Deputy Accountant General, Bombay.

Mr. T. W. Biss, Deputy Accountant General, N. W. Provinces.

Mr. F. de H. Larpent, Deputy Accountant General, Punjab.

Mr. W. H. Dobbie, Assistant Accountant General, Madras.

Mr. C. J. Rivett-Carnac, Assistant to the Accountant General, N. W. Provinces.

Mr. A. H. Anthony, Assistant to the Comptroller General.

No. 2077.—Mr. R. E. Hamilton is appointed to be Assistant Accountant General, Bombay.

Mr. H. G. H. Keene is appointed to be Assistant to the Comptroller General, substantive *pro-tempore*.

Mr. C. E. Crawley is appointed to be Assistant to the Accountant General, Bombay.

Mr. H. J. Brereton is appointed to be Assistant to the Deputy Accountant General, British Burmah, substantive *pro-tempore*.

The 29th March 1878.

No. 2100.—Mr. C. R. Kiefnander, Officiating Deputy Accountant General, Bengal, to officiate temporarily as Accountant General, Bengal, from the date on which he may receive charge from Mr. Barbour, until further orders.

No. 2138.—*Bills drawn upon India by the Secretary of State, 1877-78.*

	Rs.	Average rate.	Loss compared with outturn at an exchange of 2s. the rupee
		<i>s. d.</i>	
In the month of March	1,723,259	2,00,00,000	1 8-69 27,67,410
Estimated for the whole year (<i>Regular Estimate</i>)	10,432,000	12,04,29,000	1 8-79 1,01,00,000
During the whole year	10,432,440	12,04,17,939	1 8-79 1,00,98,539

The 29th March 1878.

No. 2142.—The Governor General in Council directs the publication of the following Addenda and Corrigenda to the Codes of the Financial Department:—

CIVIL PENSION CODE.

SECTION 48 (PAGE 23).

Insert the following as Note (2) under this Section:—

[NOTE 2.—If an order dismissing an officer is reversed by the Local Government on revision or appeal, it is within the competency of the Local Government to rule that, as regards service qualifying for pension and leave, such dismissal is in effect suspension immediately followed by re-instatement.]

SUPPLEMENT A.

Insert the following as Section 4A on page 101:—

SECTION 4A.—An officer who resigns the service, will by such resignation vacate any office under the Government which he may then be holding. But this rule does not apply to the offices of Viceroy and Governor General of India, Governor of Madras, Governor of Bombay, and Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General.

CIVIL LEAVE CODE.

SECTION 7 (PAGE 119).

Insert the following as a foot-note to the word "discharged":—

"See note (2) under Section 48, Civil Pension Code."

SECTION 38 (PAGE 143).

Add the following as Rule 1 (b1) under this Section:—

(b1). Leave to an officer of a High Court appointed by the Court is granted by the Chief Justice, subject, in every case, to the

report of the Accountant General, that the officer is entitled to the leave.

Insert the following as a foot-note to Rule 1 (b1):—
"Applies to leave granted under Supplement F."

ACTING ALLOWANCE CODE.

SECTION 11 (PAGE 227).

For the foot-note to "Military Rules," substitute the following:—

The Military Rules referred to are as follows:—

(1) For an officer officiating for an absentee under the Rules of 1868.

An officiating officer will draw half the staff salary of the appointment and half the staff salary of his substantive appointment (civil or military) if he have one: provided that the whole staff salary thus drawn shall not be less than Rs. 100 a month, unless the full staff salary of the post in which he is officiating is less than that sum. If the full staff salary is available, he may draw the whole of it, but in such case, he can draw no portion of the staff salary of his substantive appointment.

(2) For an officer officiating for an absentee under the Rules of 1854.

An officiating officer will draw half the staff salary of the appointment for the first six months. After acting for six months (or earlier if it is available), he will become entitled to the full staff salary. But in such case, he can draw no portion of the staff salary of his substantive appointment.

SEPARATE REVENUE—STAMPS.

The 29th March 1878.

No. 2147.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 16 of the General Stamp Act 18 of 1869, the Governor General in Council is pleased to remit the whole of the duties payable under the said Act, on Security Bonds (*Hazir Zamine*) executed to secure the personal attendance of Comsatiks and other native employees of the Opium Department.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 27th March 1878.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 281.—In continuation of G. G. O. No. 252, dated the 16th March 1878, the under-mentioned officers are permitted to retire from the service from the dates specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 43 of the 16th January 1878:—

No.	RANK AND NAMES.	Corps.	Ordinary pension.	Annuity.	Capitalized value of annuity.	Date of retirement.	Where to be paid.
10	Lieutenant-Colonel William Henry White.	Madras Staff Corps.	£ 292 s. 0 d.	£ ... s. d.	£ 3,446 s. 0 d.	24th March 1878.	England.
11	Lieutenant-Colonel William Henry Joseph Lance.	Bengal Staff Corps.	£ 292 s. 0 d.	£ ... s. d.	£ 2,682 s. 0 d.	27th March 1878.	Ditto.

The 23rd March 1878.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 282.—STAFF CORPS—

The under-mentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant Vernon Ansdell Schaleh, 85th Foot, Officiating Wing Officer, 45th (Rattray's Sikhs) Regiment of Native Infantry,—4th August 1876.

Lieutenant William Gordon Yate, 68th Foot, Officiating Wing Officer, 25th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry,—1st February 1877.

Lieutenant Oswald Claude Radford, 1st Battalion, 25th Foot, Officiating Wing Officer, 3rd Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force,—9th February 1877.

No. 283.—The under-mentioned officer, having completed twelve years' service, including four years in the Staff Corps, is promoted to the rank of Captain, from the date specified, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenant George Lloyd Reilly Richardson, Bengal Staff Corps,—23rd March 1878.

No. 284.—BREVET—

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Melvill, Bengal Cavalry, is promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet, from the 2nd October 1877, under the operation of the Royal Warrant of the 28th January 1878, clause f (1), paragraph 3, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 285.—MILITARY SECRETARIAT—

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify that the following arrangements for the conduct of business in the Military Department will have effect during the absence this season of His Excellency and the Council from the Presidency:—

Captain A. C. W. Crookshank, 2nd Assistant Secretary, and Officiating Deputy Secretary, will officiate as Secretary to the Government of India, in the Military Department, at the Presidency.

Captain T. Deane, 3rd Assistant Secretary and Officiating 1st Assistant Secretary, will officiate as Deputy Secretary.

Reports and correspondence on the subjects hereafter specified should be addressed by all Governments and Departments to the Officiating Secretary at Calcutta, viz:—

1. *Furlough and Leave*, including all questions relating to the furlough regulations, and all applications for furlough, reports of departure on furlough and of return to duty with certificates of permission to return, &c., &c.
2. *Promotion and Retirement*, including application to retire from the service with or without pension; promotion rolls of native officers; application or correspondence connected with statements of service.
3. *Estates* of deceased officers and soldiers.

4. *Medals*, including recommendation for the Orders of Merit and British India, and application to replace decorations lost or stolen.

5. *Army List*.

6. *Clothing*.

7. *Books and Maps*.

8. *Volunteers*.

9. *Marine*.

10. *Reports and Returns*, including all ordinary and periodical returns sent for information of Government, except such as the Secretary to Government with the Governor General may specially desire to be sent to Simla.

No. 286.—BRIGADE—

Captain A. D. Anderson, Royal Artillery, to be Brigade-Major to the Inspector-General of Artillery for India, *vice* Major P. FitzG. Gallwey, who vacates on promotion.

No. 287.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

The following paragraphs of a Military letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 45, dated the 21st February 1878, are published for general information:—

PARA. 1.—The under-mentioned candidates having completed the course of instruction at the Army Medical School and having been reported qualified have been appointed Surgeons on the Bengal Establishment, their commissions as such bearing date the 1st October 1877:—

Samuel John Thompson.
Robert Neil Campbell.
Edward Salisbury Brander.
Fakir Chundra Chatterjie.
George Augustus Emerson.

2. They will be allowed to count as service for full pay pension the period of their residence at Netley from the 1st October 1877 to the 4th February 1878, inclusive.

No. 288.—ARMY REMOUNT DEPARTMENT—

Major A. W. Capel, late 5th European Light Cavalry, to officiate as junior Assistant Superintendent, Reserve Remount Depôts, with effect from the date on which he may take up the duties of the office, *vice* Captain L. F. Jamieson, promoted.

No. 289.—ORDNANCE MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS—

Major P. FitzG. Gallwey, Royal Artillery, to officiate as Superintendent, Foundry and Shell Factory at Cossipore, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel T. Nicholl.

No. 290.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

3rd Sikh Infantry

Sub-Lieutenant W. Cook, Officiating Wing Officer, 3rd Punjab Infantry, on probation, to be Officiating Wing Officer, on probation.

5th Punjab Infantry.

Lieutenant C. W. Young, 81st Foot, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be Officiating Wing Officer, on probation, *vice* Lieutenant G. Gaisford, on furlough.

Amardas Begam Deen, to be Subadar; vice Lehna Singh, deceased; Havildar-Major Futton, to be Subadar, vice Emam Deen, promoted,—
15th January 1878.

~~Wilder-Magee~~ Buttun Sing, to be Jemadar
(Superintendy),—20th October 1877.

Luchmun Sing, to be Jemadar, *vice*
Sardun Singh, deceased,—9th December 1877.

Major P. Corbet, to officiate as Commandant,
vice Lieutenant-Colonel D. W. Campbell,
proceeding on leave.

Hon'ble A. Eden, C.S.L, C.I.E, Lieut-
Governor of Bengal.

Joseph J. Burn, to officiate as Commandant,
vice Major F. Collingridge, on leave to
Europe.

293.—The services of the under-mentioned
Medical Subordinates are dispensed

3rd Class Hospital Assistant Abdool Jubbur,
admitted by G. G. O. No. 1087 of 1875,
from the 10th July 1877.

Medical Pupil Syed Woolfut Hossain, No 1134,
admitted by G. G. O. No. 841 of 1876.

th reference to G. G. O. No. 190 of 1877, it
tified that charcoal will be issued in the fol-
g proportion to Regiments of British Cavalry
e purpose, and from the source specified —

For Regiment per month.	
<p>Grates and Tery Store Brooms. 24, Indian, Rm.</p>	<p>Rs. 25 or 2,000 lbs.</p> <p>To be obtained locally through Communications Department for three months only during the rains. Grates with tri- pods to be obtained from the Communications Depart- ment. In the Bombay pre- sidency both charcoal and grates to be obtained from the Barrack Department.</p>

This order is applicable to the three provisions

2005.—With reference to G. & O.'s Nos. 751
60 and 752 of 1873, it is hereby notified
that the Michigan's grammar will be adopted,
as of Mr. Gladstone's grammar, as the text-
book in Michigan for young officers on desire to pass
the Michigan State Michigan.

No. 204.—The water-transported officers are granted furlough to Europe, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Retired Colonel) Richard Jenkins, Cavalry, Commandant, 1st Bengal Cavalry,—private affairs, for two years, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

Surgeon-Major James Edward Tierney Atchison, M.D., Medical Officer, 20th, (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry,--private affairs, for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1964.

Surgeon Daniel O'Connell Raye, M.D., 1st Resident Surgeon, Presidency General Hospital,—for seven months, eight days on ~~medical~~ ^{general} affairs, under Rules IX and XV, and the remaining period on medical certificate, under Rule XIV, Clause 2, of the Regulations of 1868.

Surgeon John MacGregor, Superintendent, Central and District Jails, Benares,—private affairs, for eight months, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1864.

Captain John Edward Campbell, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Conservator of Forests, 3rd grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh,—private affairs, for seven months, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant Charles Claude Clinton Barlow, Royal Engineers, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, Public Works Department,—private affairs, for eighteen months, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1908.

Sub-Conductor Henry Martin, Army Commissariat Department,—medical certificate, for one year, under the Regulations of 1875 (see ruling, rule 6, G. G. O No. 1110 of 1874).

No. 297.—Colonel W. S. Oliphant, Royal Engineers, has been permitted by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India to reside in England under the terms of paragraphs 29 and 59 of G. G. O. No. 832 of 1861 on the expiration of his furlough on the 1st March 1873.

No. 298.—Major F. V. Eves, *Régiment Artillery*, Commissary of Ordnance, 1st class, is allowed leave of absence for six months in India, from such date as he may avail himself of it, on medical certificate, under Rule XXV. of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 299.—Major F. Collingridge, Commandant, Bahar Mounted Rifle Corps, is allowed leave of absence to proceed to England for nine months on private affairs, from 15th March 1878.

No. 500.—Deputy Commissary and Honorary Captain Robert Kelly, Army Commissariat Department, is allowed leave of absence for six months in India, on medical certificate, under Rule XXV of the Regulations of 1903.

No. 331.—Sub-Lieutenant J. M. McHenry, California Volunteer Rifle Corps, is granted leave of absence to proceed to England for duty on an urgent private affair, from the 1st of April to 1st May.

PENSIONS.

No. 302.—Second Class Hospital Assistant Suddee Misser is granted a pension of Rs. 13-5-4 per mensem, from the date of his discharge, payable in the North-Western Provinces Circle.

TRANSFER OF OFFICERS.

No. 303.—G. G. O. No. 982 of 1877, placing the services of Lieutenant-Colonel W. Hichens, R.E., at the disposal of the Public Works Department, is cancelled.

No. 304.—The services of Surgeon-Major G. V. Currie, Medical Officer, 10th Bengal Lancers, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

No. 305.—The services of Surgeon G. Bomford are, on his being relieved of his duties in Madras, placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

No. 306.—The services of Surgeon J. Moran, M.D., Officiating Medical Officer, 37th (The Meerut) Regiment of Native Infantry, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Home Department.

No. 307.—The services of Surgeon C. W. S. Deakin, Officiating Medical Officer, 34th (The

Futtehghurh) Regiment of Native Infantry, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

No. 308.—The services of Surgeon J. E. C. Ferris are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

No. 309.—The services of Surgeon A. Tomes, Officiating Medical Officer, 35th (The Mynpoorie) Regiment of Native Infantry, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

No. 310.—The services of Surgeon N. J. Halpin are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

No. 311.—The services of Surgeon W. H. Cadge are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

No. 312.—The services of Captain D. J. Stewart, General List, Infantry, Wing Officer, 3rd Regiment of Native Infantry, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

H. K. BURNE, Colonel,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 29th March 1878.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that report of the death of the under-mentioned Commissioned Officer, on the date specified, was received in the Military Department from the 26th January to 29th March 1878 :—

Corps.	Rank and Name	Date of Death.	Place of Death.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
Unattached List	Captain J. Bray	17th March 1878	... Kasauli.		

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates from the 23rd to 29th March 1878.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of Death.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
INDIAN MILITARY SERVICE.					Rs. A. P.		
Hugh Bladen Swiney (a) ...	Captain ...	Genl. List, Infy.	20th Nov. 1877	Intestate	1,763 15 1		
Bellby Porteus Hodgson (b) ...	Captain ...	Bengal Staff Corps.	28th Oct. 1877	No Will found	1,346 12 9		

(a).—*Next-of-kin*—Brothers—Harry Swiney, Esq., Captain George Swiney, 2, Vicarage Road, Southborough, Tunbridge, Wells.
Administrator General, Bengal, administering.

(b).—Widow—Mrs. Elsie Hodgson; Brother—Captain Charles Newbit Hodgson, Station Staff Officer, Ferozepore.

H. K. BURNE, Colonel,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Port William, the 29th March 1878.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 12.—The following appointments are made in Her Majesty's Indian Marine:—

Mr. T. G. R. Finny is transferred from the Indian Government Steamer *Semiramis* to the Indian Government Steamer *Czarewitch* as 2nd grade officer in lieu of 3rd grade officer.

Mr. George Alexander Doria Haviland, to be a 3rd grade officer, on probation, and posted to the Indian Government Steamer *Tenasserim*.

Mr. Stephen Lushington Carr, to be a 3rd grade officer, on probation, and posted to the Indian Government Steamer *Semiramis* for general duty.

Mr. Boyle Purdon Creagh, to be a 2nd grade officer, on probation, and posted to the Indian Government Steamer *Semiramis* for general duty.

Mr. E. H. Bayley, to be a 4th grade officer, on probation, and posted to the Indian Government Steamer *Czarewitch*.

H. K. BURNE, Colonel,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Port William, the 25th March 1878.

No. 130.—*Erratum.*—In Public Works Department Notification No. 125, dated 22nd March 1878, for Mr. "W. Hamilton," temporarily promoted from 3rd to 2nd Grade Sub-Engineer, *vice* Mr. Browning, read Mr. "W. Hutton."

The 26th March 1878.

No. 131.—Lieutenant D. A. Scott, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary rank, Officiating Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Gov-

The 29th March 1878.

No. 139.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following promotions in the Engineer Establishment attached to the Railway Branch of the Public Works Department, with effect from the dates specified:—

ernment of India for Guaranteed Railways, is confirmed in his appointment as Deputy Consulting Engineer.

No. 132.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 235, dated 18th May 1877, Colonel F. W. Peilo, R.E., Director of State Railways, on return from furlough assumed charge of the Western System from Mr. A. Grant on the forenoon of the 20th March 1878.

No. 133.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 28 of the 17th January 1878, the services of Lieutenant H. G. Kunhardt, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, are retransferred to the North-Eastern System of State Railways.

The 27th March 1878.

No. 134.—Mr. T. R. Roberts, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is retransferred from Madras Famine Relief Works to Bengal Irrigation Branch.

The 28th March 1878.

No. 135.—Mr. W. D'C. Need, Accountant, 3rd Grade, and Mr. T. A. Hickie, Accountant, 3rd Grade (temporary rank), are temporarily transferred from Madras Famine Relief Works Accounts to Mysore.

No. 136.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 95, dated 28th February 1878, Captain W. A. J. Wallace, R.E., Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, will rejoin his appointment under the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta.

No. 137.—Mr. W. Ball, Assistant Examiner, 3rd Grade, temporary rank, attached to the Office of the Examiner of Telegraph Accounts, is granted one month's leave on medical certificate, in extension of the leave granted to him in Public Works Department Notification No. 100, dated 2nd March 1878.

No. 138.—The Government of India has no further need of the services of Mr. S. W. Grant, Supervisor, 1st Grade, Military Works Branch.

Names.	Present Grade.	Grade to which promoted.	With effect from	Nature of promotion.	
Molesworth, H. B.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd.	Assistant Engineer, 1st.	1877. May 5	Temporary	<i>Vice</i> Mr. Parker, on furlough.
Gahan, H. H.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	" 9	Ditto ...	<i>Vice</i> Mr. Leamond, confirmed.
Harvey, W.	Executive Engineer, 4th.	Executive Engineer, 3rd.	" 31	Ditto ...	<i>Vice</i> Mr. Ball, promoted to Superintending Engineer.
Shadbolt, E. I.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd.	Assistant Engineer, 1st.	" 31	Ditto.	
Finney, S.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	" 31	Ditto ...	<i>Vice</i> Mr. Martin, promoted to Superintending Engineer.
Hebbert, F. B.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	" 31	Ditto ...	<i>Vice</i> Mr. Geoghegan, promoted to Superintending Engineer.

Names.	Present Grade.	Grade to which promoted.	With effect from	Nature of promotion.
Tanquer, T. L.	Assistant Engineer, 1st.	Executive Engineer, 4th.	July 11 1877.	Temporary
Salmond, J. M.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd.	Assistant Engineer, 1st.	" 11	Ditto.
Reynolds, G. B.	Ditto	Ditto	" 11	Ditto
Stone, E. H.	Assistant Engineer, 1st.	Executive Engineer, 4th.	" 25	Ditto
Michell, T.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd.	Assistant Engineer, 1st.	" 25	Ditto.
Cowper, G.	Ditto	Ditto	" 31	Ditto
Bull, C. A.	Executive Engineer, 3rd.	Executive Engineer, 2nd.	September 1	Ditto
Stent, W. K.	Assistant Engineer, 1st.	Ditto, 4th	" 1	Ditto.
Paterson, V. B.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd.	Assistant Engineer, 1st.	" 1	Ditto.
Connor, Lieut. A. S. W.	Assistant Engineer, 1st.	Executive Engineer, 4th.	October 6	Ditto
Cowper, G.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd.	Assistant Engineer, 1st.	" 6	Ditto.
Stone, E. H.	Assistant Engineer, 1st.	Executive Engineer, 4th.	December 6	Ditto
Michell, T.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd.	Assistant Engineer, 1st.	" 6	Ditto.
Swappe, C.	Temporary Executive Engineer, 3rd.	Executive Engineer, 3rd.	" 19	Permanent
Froude, R. H.	Temporary Executive Engineer, 4th.	Ditto, 4th	" 19	Ditto.
McCudden, E. J.	Temporary Assistant Engineer, 1st.	Assistant Engineer, 1st.	" 19	Ditto.
Connor, Lieut. A. S. W.	Assistant Engineer, 1st.	Executive Engineer, 4th.	" 19	Temporary
Cowper, G.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd.	Assistant Engineer, 1st.	" 19	Ditto.

Consequent on the return of Captain Bond, R. E., Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, from furlough on 17th September 1877, the following officers reverted to their substantive grades:—

Mr. W. K. Stent, to Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

" V. B. Paterson, to " 2nd "

Consequent on the return of Lieut. Connor, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, from furlough on 17th September 1877, Mr. G. Cowper reverted to his substantive rank of Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

Consequent on the return of Captain Shepherd, Temporary Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, from furlough on 17th October 1877, the following officers reverted to their substantive grades:—

Mr. C. A. Bull, to Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.

Lieut. A. S. W. Connor, to Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

Mr. G. Cowper, to " 2nd "

Consequent on the return of Mr. Parker, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, from furlough on 1st November 1877, the following officers reverted to their substantive grades:—

Mr. H. C. Graham, to Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.

Captain H. W. Clarke, R. E., to Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.

Mr. E. H. Stone, to Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

Mr. T. Michell, " 2nd "

No. 140.—Mr. C. Sexton, Temporary Overseer, 1st Grade, on the Western System of State Railways, is permanently appointed to the Public Works Department, with effect from the date of his original appointment in February 1876.

No. 141.—Corporal C. Williams, Overseer, 1st Grade, Western System of State Railways, is remanded to Military duty.

No. 142.—ERRATUM.—In Public Works Department Notification No. 95, dated 28th February 1878, for "17th February 1878," read "1st February 1878."

No. 143.—Mr. H. C. Barnes, Temporary Assistant Examiner, 2nd Grade, North-Western Pro-

vinces and Oudh, is transferred to the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department.

No. 144.—Mr. C. D. Hawes is re-appointed to the Department as Accountant, 3rd Grade, and posted to the Office of Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Bombay.

No. 145.—Mr. J. F. Crisp, Accountant, 3rd Grade, is transferred from the Office of Examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Bombay, to the Office of Accountant General, Public Works Department.

W. A. CROMMELIN, Major-Genl., R.E.,
Secy. to the Govt of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1878.

{ Register
No. 33.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 22nd March 1878.

From the 20th April, till further notice, Parts I, IV, and V of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report, will be published at Simla. After the 13th April, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at that station.

Parts II and III, and the Supplement will continue to be published in Calcutta.

NOTIFICATION.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Home Department.

By a recent order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid in *advance*.

Rs. A. P.

Subscription for <i>Gazette</i> and Supplement per annum	15	0	0
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Postage on single copies varies according to weight.

E. J. DEAN,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 25th March 1878.

No. 12.—In consequence of the retirement from the Department of Mr. J. O'Toole, Assistant Surveyor, 2nd Grade, the following permanent promotions are made in the Junior, or Subordinate Branch, with effect from the 25th February 1878:—

Mr. C. P. Torrens, Assistant Surveyor, 3rd Grade, Officiating in the 2nd Grade, is confirmed in that grade.

Mr. A. Kitchen, Assistant Surveyor, 4th Grade, Officiating in the 3rd Grade, is confirmed in that grade.

No. 13.—Mr. P. C. H. Smart is appointed a Probationary Assistant Surveyor, 4th Grade, *vice* Mr. A. Kitchen, promoted, with effect from the date on which he may join his appointment.

No. 14.—Mr. H. W. D. Ewing is appointed a Probationary Assistant Surveyor, 4th Grade, temporarily, *vice* Mr. P. White, officiating in the 3rd Grade, with effect from the date on which he may join his appointment.

J. T. WALKER, Colonel, R.E.,

Surveyor General of India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR
CENTRAL INDIA, P. W. D.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Indore, the 12th March 1878.

No. 73.—Mr. R. E. Nelson, temporary Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, availed himself of the twenty days' privilege leave granted in Noti-

fication No. 67 from the forenoon of the 6th February 1878, and returned to duty on the forenoon of the 22nd idem. The unexpired portion (four days) of his leave has been cancelled.

No. 74.—Baboo Khetternath Chatterjee, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, has been granted twenty-five days' privilege leave, of which he availed himself from the morning of the 18th ultimo and returned to duty on the forenoon of the 9th instant. The unexpired portion (six days) of his leave has been cancelled.

No. 75.—Baboo Gayan Chunder Roy, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, held charge of the Office of the Executive Engineer, Southern Road Division, from the forenoon of the 18th ultimo to the morning of the 9th instant, during the absence of Baboo Khetternath on privilege leave.

No. 76.—Mr. Luximon Vishnooli Mehdlay, Overseer, 3rd Grade, returned on the afternoon of the 24th ultimo from the two months and twenty-two days' privilege leave granted in Notification No. 61, dated 8th December last.

By Order,

A. CADELL, *Colonel, R.E.,*

Secy. to Agent, Govt. Genl.,

for Central India.

HYDERABAD RESIDENCY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Hyderabad Residency, the 16th March 1878.

No. 160.—The following change is made in the Berar Commission consequent on the return of Mr. Tajudin Husein, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, from the privilege leave granted in Notification in Residency Orders No. 102, dated 10th November 1877:—

Captain R. S. Thompson, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, to revert to his substantive position in the 3rd Class.

No. 162.—Mr. H. A. Nicholetts, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, was granted privilege leave for eight days from the afternoon of 22nd to the afternoon of 30th September 1877.

The 20th March 1878.

No. 163.—Mr. P. Chamarette, Civil Surgeon, Wun District, has been granted privilege leave for fifteen days, with effect from the 5th instant, or from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Hospital Assistant Enoch Shadrach will assume medical charge of the Civil Station during Mr. Chamarette's absence on leave.

The 21st March 1878.

No. 164.—Mr. J. H. Burns, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, has been granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 15th April 1878, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

By Order,

A. J. DUNLOP,

Offg. Secy. to Resident for Berar.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT— Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 19th March 1878.

No. 36.—Major C. N. Judge, R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, on return from furlough is posted to the Rawalpindi Command, Military Works.

The 21st March 1878.

No. 37.—The following transfers of Accountants in the Military Works Branch are ordered:—

From	To
Kutaloo R. Naidoo, Accountant, 4th Grade.	Darjeeling Division, Central Office.
Mr. M. J. Mulrooney, Accountant, 3rd Grade.	Central Office, Sialkote Division.
Lala Rugonath Sahai, Accountant, 4th Grade.	Sialkote Division, Morar Division.
Pundit Thakoor Dass, Accountant, 4th Grade.	Morar Division, Central Office.
Mr. W. Hart, Accountant, 4th Grade.	Peshawar Water Works Division, Ditto.
Mr. J. Brabson, Probationary Accountant, 4th Grade.	Central Office, Peshawar Water Works Division.
Mr. G. A. C. Laval, Accountant, 2nd Grade.	Peshawar Division, Central Office.
Mr. E. Lumsden, Accountant, 4th Grade.	Central Office, Peshawar Division.

The 22nd March 1878.

No. 38.—With reference to Inspector General's Notification, No. 16 of 5th February 1878, Lieutenant-General Sir Alex. Taylor, R.E., K.C.B. returned from privilege leave and resumed charge of the Office of Deputy Inspector General of Military Works, from Colonel L. Russell, R.E., on the afternoon of 20th March 1878.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Colonel, R.E.,*

Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

Lahore Command.

Lahore, the 21st March 1878.

No. 10.—Major T. C. Manderson, R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Dalhousie Division Military Works, is granted three months' privilege leave from 1st April 1878 or from any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

D. WARD, *Major, R.E.,*

*Supdg. Engr., Lahore Command,
Military Works*

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY.

Statement of the amount of Cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India.

* The 28th March 1878 ... Rs. 1,74,89,078-14-3

W. WATERFIELD,

Treasurer to the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA, }
29th March 1878. }

No. 2451.—Account of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India for the past four months of the year 1877-78.

N. R.—Amounts are converted into sterling @ Rs. 16 to the pound sterling.

REVENUE AND RECEIPTS.	COMPARISON OF TWO YEARS.			EXPENDITURE.	COMPARISON OF TWO YEARS.		
	Estimates, 1877-78.	April to July 1878.	Increase.		Estimates, 1877-78.	April to July 1878.	Increase.
I.—Land Revenue	20,000,000	7,012,931	0,558,103	1.—Interest on Debt	3,100,000	883,019	£
II.—Tributes	687,000	223,711	221,171	2.—Dividend on Service Funds	350,000	57,272	46,615
III.—Forest	579,200	140,113	55,167	3.—Bonds and Drawbacks	3,000,000	98,954	905
IV.—Excise	2,561,700	860,418	891,865	4.—Land Revenue	2,342,240	810,146	21,882
V.—Assessed Taxes	2,146,000	749,113	733,295	5.—Forest	115,700	127,593	47,958
VI.—Customs	6,343,000	2,000,337	3,330,732	6.—Excise	107,100	31,236	5,064
VII.—Salt	8,610,000	2,835,870	3,316,742	7.—Post Office	1,033,000	63,446	2,719
VIII.—Opium	2,896,000	1,067,745	1,142,951	8.—Sale	518,700	151,520	3,453
IX.—Stamps	175,000	103,811	151,768	9.—Opium	2,300,000	1,827,577	104,765
X.—Mint	825,000	268,052	273,260	10.—Stamps	72,300	25,811	1,883
XI.—Post Office	3,000,000	9,051	13,949	11.—Mint	84,000	31,258	1,884
XII.—Telegraph*	8,027,000	2,541,005	2,028,811	12.—Post Office	796,200	212,408	47,320
XIII.—Law and Justice	700,000	14,369	25,303	13.—Telegraph*	301,100	62,412	35,017
XIV.—Police	201,000	42,836	57,321	14.—Administration	1,198,000	81,217	9,919
XV.—Marine	101,000	35,251	38,590	15.—Minor Departments	278,200	684,251	47,310
XVI.—Education	502,500	240,044	210,705	16.—Law and Justice	2,005,000	1,081,530	59,130
XVII.—Interest	505,000	11,304	36,442	17.—Police	389,000	108,322	9,069
XVIII.—Superannuation	387,000	137,458	202,632	18.—Marine	740,700	211,378	11,259
XIX.—Gain by Exchange	267,300	103,524	65,154	19.—Education	598,000	51,807	2,511
XX.—Miscellaneous	40,306,300	16,040,050	16,732,438	20.—Ecclesiastical	235,500	183,580	9,616
TOTAL	815,000	234,101	255,811	21.—Medical	100,000	100,000	5,321
Military Receipts	181,400	22,302	38,234	22.—Stationary	326,500	100,000	20,736
Public Works Ordinary	851,000	117,171	132,362	23.—Political	1,652,000	45,013	308
State Railways	674,800	117,171	2,121	24.—Allowances	576,700	215,840	6,854
Provincial Contributions	415,100	2,593,667	3,720,900	25.—Civil Furlough	1,000,000	71,737	29,861
Traffic Receipts of the Guaranteed Railways, less Gain by Exchange	5,552,400	19,143,201	20,929,637	26.—Superannuation	103,000	71,626	201,406
Adjusting Receipts from Provincial Governments (Provincial Deficits)	33,800	...	...	27.—Loss by Exchange	1,425,000	8,910,257	139,521
TOTAL	60,560,400	19,143,201	20,929,637	28.—Famine Relief	26,016,000	3,723,703	234,730
England, including Army and Public Works	184,700	69,614	116,093	Military Charges	12,070,000	893,443	82,490
GRAND TOTAL	60,745,100	19,212,816	21,045,700	Public Works Ordinary	3,870,300	976,149	50,635
				ditto ditto Extraordinary	2,803,500	1,001,926	11,654
				Land and Supervision	78,000	19,563	27,169
				Interest in India, less Loss by Exchange	21,200	9,558	22,116
				State Railways	483,000	1,117	450,845
				Working Expenses of the Guaranteed Railways and Surplus Profits, less Loss by Exchange	4,836,200	980,258	821,822
				Adjusting Payments to Provincial Governments (Provincial Surpluses)	102,000	...	298,037
				TOTAL	50,381,000	15,571,925	5,511,903
				England, including Army, Public Works Ordinary and Extraordinary, and Guaranteed Interest	14,623,200	5,243,296	1,120,429
				GRAND TOTAL	65,004,200	20,818,221	...

COMPTROLLER GENL.'S OFFICE;

W. WATERFIELD,

* Telegraph Accounts received up to May.

W. C. A. Y.

N. B.—Amounts are converted into sterling @ Rs. 10 to the pound sterling.

REVENUE AND RECEIPTS.	Estimates, 1877-78.	COMPARISON OF TWO YEARS.		EXPENDITURE.	Estimates, 1877-78.	COMPARISON OF TWO YEARS.		APRIL TO AUG. 1878.	APRIL TO AUG. 1877.	COMPARISON OF TWO YEARS.	
		Increase.	Decrease.			Increase.	Decrease.			Increase.	Decrease.
I.—Land Revenue	20,940,800	7,523,802	7,046,194	1.—Interest on Debt	3,160,000	1,302,381	1,147,207	£	£	£	£
II.—Tributes	697,900	287,972	261,811	2.—Ditto on Service Funds	359,600	120,156	62,355	156,174	156,174	156,174	156,174
III.—Forest	579,200	179,517	130,249	3.—Refunds and Drawbacks	308,000	120,836	120,846	67,801	67,801	67,801	67,801
IV.—Excise	2,561,700	1,050,550	1,042,233	4.—Land Revenue	2,502,200	998,713	1,020,303	21,590	21,590	21,590	21,590
V.—Assessed Taxes	223	223	223	5.—Forest	160,286	102,912	38,587	67,374	67,374	67,374	67,374
VI.—Customs	2,486,900	922,393	962,004	6.—Excise	107,100	41,492	82,379	2,906	2,906	2,906	2,906
VII.—Salt	6,343,000	2,478,868	2,822,275	7.—Customs	193,300	80,001	189,115	2,708	2,708	2,708	2,708
VIII.—Opium	8,610,000	3,674,153	3,838,006	8.—Salt	518,700	191,821	83,979	165,576	165,576	165,576	165,576
IX.—Stamps	2,896,400	1,306,798	1,397,225	9.—Opium	2,360,000	2,088,151	1,922,576	1,610	1,610	1,610	1,610
X.—Mint	175,000	123,620	190,413	10.—Stamps	72,300	32,044	33,654	2,280	2,280	2,280	2,280
XI.—Post Office	825,900	267,096	351,966	11.—Mint	86,000	33,147	40,427	62,078	62,078	62,078	62,078
XII.—Telegraph	349,400	66,703	31,333	12.—Post Office	796,300	263,766	325,644	67,586	67,586	67,586	67,586
XIII.—Law and Justice	842,700	321,176	325,100	13.—Telegraph	394,100	128,196	60,610	12,286	12,286	12,286	12,286
XIV.—Police	70,000	18,113	33,281	14.—Administration	1,198,900	494,909	482,703	8,072	8,072	8,072	8,072
XV.—Marine	201,900	71,215	76,950	15.—Minor Department	278,200	103,840	111,912	63,747	63,747	63,747	63,747
XVI.—Education	101,900	43,731	48,281	16.—Law and Justice	3,289,300	1,337,831	1,401,578	76,956	76,956	76,956	76,956
XVII.—Interest	502,500	274,708	271,555	17.—Police	2,098,000	844,794	921,750	14,523	14,523	14,523	14,523
XVIII.—Superannuation	505,900	62,518	56,637	18.—Marine	399,900	150,400	150,373	2,572	2,572	2,572	2,572
XIX.—Gain by Exchange	387,900	154,692	247,533	19.—Education	740,700	301,875	297,352	4,421	4,421	4,421	4,421
XX.—Miscellaneous	267,300	122,249	89,389	20.—Ecclesiastical	165,200	66,666	64,094	14,584	14,584	14,584	14,584
TOTAL	49,306,300	18,949,067	19,222,917	21.—Medical	598,000	237,260	211,614	15,710	15,710	15,710	15,710
				22.—Stationary	235,500	94,923	103,618	10,796	10,796	10,796	10,796
				23.—Political	320,500	124,561	140,271	8,140	8,140	8,140	8,140
				24.—Allowances	1,652,400	511,211	522,007	45,245	45,245	45,245	45,245
				25.—Civil Furlough	100	2	412	254,195	254,195	254,195	254,195
				26.—Superannuation	576,700	258,804	266,944	186,320	186,320	186,320	186,320
				27.—Loss by Exchange	1,600,000	1,001,259	814,939	193,967	193,967	193,967	193,967
				28.—Miscellaneous	163,400	84,723	193,967	254,195	254,195	254,195	254,195
				Famine Relief	1,435,000	...	254,195	...	...	...	...
				Military Charges	26,016,900	11,168,967	11,041,374	127,593	127,593	127,593	127,593
				Public Works Ordinary	12,070,000	4,640,274	4,925,198	284,924	284,924	284,924	284,924
				Ditto ditto Extraordinary	2,876,300	1,306,191	1,191,784	114,407	114,407	114,407	114,407
				Land and Supervision	2,893,600	1,221,472	1,340,036	118,563	118,563	118,563	118,563
				Interest in India less Loss by Exchange	78,000	11,589	24,945	13,356	13,356	13,356	13,356
				State Railways	24,200	22,727	9,558	13,169	13,169	13,169	13,169
				Working Expenses of the Guaranteed Railways and Surplus Profits less Loss by Exchange	483,000	124,483	180,179	25,690	25,690	25,690	25,690
				Adjusting Payments to Provincial Governments (Provincial Surplus)	4,836,200	1,322,730	2,095,132	772,402	772,402	772,402	772,402
				TOTAL	102,900	...	...	...	...	...	...
				England, including Army and Public Works Ordinary and Extraordinary, and Guaranteed Interest	50,381,000	19,818,439	20,778,205	959,768	959,768	959,768	959,768
				GRAND TOTAL	14,623,200	6,076,109	6,308,585	227,476	227,476	227,476	227,476
					65,004,200	25,894,548	27,061,790	1,487,242	1,487,242	1,487,242	1,487,242

No. 2453.—Account of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India for the first six months of the year 1877-78, as compared with the corresponding period of 1876-77.

N. B.—Amounts are converted into sterling (Rs. 10 to the pound sterling).

REVENUE AND RECEIPTS.	Estimates, 1877-78.	April to Sept. 1876.	April to Sept. 1877.	Estimates, 1877-78.	April to Sept. 1876.	April to Sept. 1877.	COMPARISON OF TWO YEARS.	
							Increase.	Decrease.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
I.—Land Revenue	20,940,800	8,307,151	7,983,794	...	1,501,453	1,431,770	...	69,683
II.—Tributes	...	321,909	321,775	...	330,000	330,721	...	31,651
III.—Forest	697,900	298,601	144,013	...	390,000	130,536	...	4,778
IV.—Excise	579,200	1,243,151	1,236,049	...	2,502,200	1,121,674	...	22,101
V.—Assessed Taxes	2,361,700	233	35	...	416,700	119,011	...	70,010
VI.—Customs	2,456,000	1,073,053	1,133,053	...	107,100	50,062	...	4,723
VII.—Salt	6,113,000	2,860,115	3,119,533	...	193,300	98,242	...	1,902
VIII.—Opium	8,610,000	4,494,057	1,066,566	...	51,700	245,462	...	5,025
IX.—Stamps	2,886,000	1,498,254	1,630,740	...	2,369,000	2,123,795	...	136,771
X.—Mint	175,000	138,474	197,303	...	72,300	37,570	...	1,896
XI.—Post Office	525,000	312,653	421,851	...	80,000	45,615	...	2,796
XII.—Telegraph*	300,000	73,215	80,119	...	70,300	313,842	...	78,271
XIII.—Law and Justice	812,700	387,161	390,232	...	301,300	131,540	...	11,507
XIV.—Police	70,000	23,455	30,113	...	1,198,000	603,129	...	21,076
XV.—Marine	201,300	70,617	51,026	...	278,200	125,774	...	10,661
XVI.—Education	104,300	51,195	55,367	...	3,280,300	1,610,776	...	89,872
XVII.—Interest	502,500	300,527	291,125	...	2,095,000	1,024,184	...	78,414
XVIII.—Superannuation	505,000	78,558	74,569	...	399,900	181,176	...	602
XIX.—Gain by Exchange	387,500	172,045	280,782	...	165,200	309,823	...	27,560
XX.—Miscellaneous	267,300	112,205	110,163	...	588,000	287,601	...	1,338
TOTAL	40,306,300	21,775,371	22,056,571	...	326,500	119,344	...	3,907
Military Receipts	845,000	363,352	392,736	...	336,500	123,251	...	24,553
P. W. Ordinary	181,000	37,481	73,087	...	1,632,400	593,766	...	824
Irrigation Receipts	551,000	244,216	255,424	...	576,700	322,076	...	480
State Railways	674,800	162,307	192,626	...	1,400,000	915,845	...	25,881
Provincial Contributions	416,100	15,486	1,741	...	163,600	115,970	...	216,823
Traffic Receipts of the Guaranteed Railways, less Gain by Exchange	8,552,400	3,570,577	5,030,573	...	1,425,000	372,300	...	...
Adjusting Receipts from Provincial Govts. (Provincial Deficits)	33,900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	40,560,400	26,160,018	28,033,162	...	26,016,900	13,383,713	...	148,927
England, including Army and Public Works	184,700	100,417	153,574	...	12,070,000	5,565,252	...	312,483
GRAND TOTAL	60,745,100	26,258,435	28,186,736	...	3,876,300	1,735,038	...	224,117
				...	2,893,500	1,470,048	...	76,597
				...	78,000	17,281	...	12,080
				...	24,200	22,727	...	13,169
				...	483,000	145,255	...	33,929
				...	4,836,200	1,597,433	...	887,877
				...	102,900	...	...	...
				...	50,381,000	23,788,150	...	1,231,307
				...	14,623,200	6,728,521	...	171,038
				...	65,004,200	30,516,671	...	1,408,345

HOLKAR AND NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mhow, the 20th March 1878.

No. 3.—Mr. W. R. Hassey, Accountant, 4th Grade, attached to the Store-keeper's Office, Holkar and Neemuch State Railways, is granted three days' privilege leave in extension of that granted him in this Office Notification No. 2, dated 28th February 1878.

W. S. S. BISSET,

Manager, Holkar and Neemuch State Railways.

Neemuch, the 21st March 1878.

No. 13.—Babu Jogendra Lall Chatterjee, Overseer, 3rd Grade, returned to duty on the forenoon of 3rd March 1878, from the two months' privilege leave granted him in Notification No. 87, dated 12th December 1877.

No. 14.—Mr. W. Cousin, Supervisor, 1st Grade, was relieved of his duties in the Barnagar Division on 5th March 1878, to join the Jowrah Division, to which he is transferred.

No. 15.—Mr. G. J. S. Madge, Accountant, temporary 3rd Grade, attached to the Central Office of Accounts, Holkar and Neemuch State Railways, was granted privilege leave for thirteen days, from 21st January to 2nd February 1878, both days inclusive.

No. 16.—Babu Chandan Gopal, Overseer, 3rd Grade, attached to Jowrah Division, was granted forty-two days' leave on medical certificate, from 5th January to 15th February 1878, both days inclusive.

CHARLES CHEYNE,

Engineer-in-Chief.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 13th March 1878.

No. 43.—Mr. P. P. Dease, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Sehwan Division, is granted three months' leave to study the native languages and two months' privilege leave from 1st April 1878 or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

The 18th March 1878.

No. 44.—With reference to Director of State Railways', Western System, Notification No. 13, dated 8th February 1878, Mr. J. F. Fernandez, Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, was relieved of his duties on this line on the afternoon of 13th February 1878.

No. 45.—With reference to Director of State Railways', Western System, Notification No. 14 of 8th February 1878, Baboo Siva Dutta Pande, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, was relieved of his duties on this line on the afternoon of 8th February 1878.

No. 46.—With reference to Director of State Railways', Western System, Notification No. 12, dated 8th February 1878, Mr. E. F. Jacob, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, was relieved of his duties on this line on the forenoon of 11th March 1878.

No. 47.—Mr. G. H. R. Deverell, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Lower Scinde District to the Office of the Engineer-in-Chief.

No. 48.—Mr. J. Ellis, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Upper Scinde District to the Sutlej Bridge Division.

M. RAYNE,

Engineer-in-Chief.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Rawalpindi, the 25th March 1878.

No. 19.—With reference to Director of State Railways', Western System, Notification No. 18, dated 26th February 1878, Mr. W. Hunt, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade (temporary rank), reported his arrival at Rawalpindi on the forenoon of the 19th March 1878, and is attached to the Office of the Engineer-in-Chief until further orders.

J. BONUS, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*

Engineer-in-Chief.

RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Agra, the 25th March 1878.

No. 12.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notifications Nos. 116 and 117, dated 15th instant, Pandit Prem Nath, Assistant Examiner, 1st Grade (temporary rank), joined the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, Rajputana State Railway, on the forenoon of the 15th idem.

No. 13.—With reference to the Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 87, dated the 25th February 1878, Mr. R. B. Duncan made over, and Mr. R. G. Macdonald received charge of the Office of Examiner of Accounts, Rajputana State Railway, on the afternoon of the 22nd March 1878.

FRED. FIREBRACE,

Manager.

SINDIA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, the 21st March 1878.

No. 4.—Sergeant P. Collins, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, attached to the 1st Division of this Railway, returned to duty on the forenoon of the 19th instant, from the privilege leave granted to him in this Office Notification No. 2 of 9th ultimo.

HORACE BELL;

Engineer-in-Chief.

WESTERN RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Ajmere, the 25th March 1878.

No. 1095.—With reference to Director of State Railways', Central System, Notification No. 5,

dated 28th January 1878, Mr. F. S. Homfray, Storekeeper, 2nd Grade, joined the Ahmedabad Section of this Railway on the forenoon of the 11th February 1878.

No. 1096.—With reference to Director of State Railways', Central System, Notification No. 63, dated 4th April 1877, Lieutenant F. T. Maxwell, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, was relieved of his duties on this Railway on the afternoon of the 22nd February 1878.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED ON		BALANCE OF BUYER		
		General Treasury.	Currency Department.	Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1878.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Mar. 18	Holiday.					
19	4,007	4,39,065		73,931	69,75,211	49,03,568
20	6,38,671	2,12,551		6,57,370	69,01,707	45,76,130
21	5,645	2,44,307		6,93,015	69,78,298	43,75,712
22	10,605	68,324		6,98,113	70,27,918	41,45,101
23	...	2,2,897	5,792	6,98,113	69,18,152	40,66,456

JAMES COLLET,
Engineer-in-Chief.

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 25th March 1878.

J. F. TENNANT,
Offg. Mint Master

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The under-mentioned Students have passed the Medical Examinations :—

SECOND L. M. S. EXAMINATION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Asder Ali Khan	...	Medical College.
Bandyopadhyay, Avinashchandra 1st	...	Ditto.
„ Bancesvar	...	Ditto.
„ Brajendranath	...	Ditto.
„ Suryyanath	...	Ditto.
Bhattacharyya, Taradas	...	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Adharnath	...	Ditto.
„ Jagannath	...	Ditto.
„ Paresnath	...	Ditto.
10 Das, Apurvakrishna	...	Ditto.
„ Hiralal	...	Ditto.
„ Mahendranath	...	Ditto.
DasGupta, Gurucharan	...	Ditto.
Datta, Manmathanath	...	Ditto.
„ Saradaprasad	...	Ditto.
Davidson, W. H.	...	Ditto.
Fuzler Rahman	...	Ditto.
Gangopadhyay, Mahendranath	...	Ditto.
Ghosh, Kasinath	...	Ditto.
20 „ Umeschandra 1st	...	Ditto.
Kali, Chandrasekhar	...	Ditto.
Lahiri, Durgadas	...	Ditto.
Majumdar, Bratapachandra	...	Ditto.
Mallik, Nagendrakumar	...	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Nripendrachandra	...	Ditto.
„ Nan, Hiralal	...	Ditto.
Palit, Khirodechandra	...	Ditto.
Ray, Gangadhar	...	Ditto.
„ Jagatchandran	...	Ditto.
30 „ Manmathanath	...	Ditto.
„ Rajkumar	...	Ditto.
Sen, Haricharan	...	Ditto.
33 „ Syamacharap	...	Ditto.

FIRST M. B. EXAMINATION.

• First Division.

In Order of Merit.

1 Basu, Biharikrishna	...	Medical College.
2 Ray, Sivaprasad	...	Ditto.
3 Mukhopadhyay, Sasibhushan 1st	...	Ditto.
4 Acharyya, Kedaresvar	...	Ditto.
5 Mallik, Prasad	...	Ditto.
6 Mitra, Binodvihari	...	Ditto.
7 Chandra, Dinanath	...	Ditto.

SECOND DIVISION.
In Alphabetical Order.

	Adhya, Binodvihari	...	Medical College.
	Bandyopadhyay, Haricharan	...	Ditto.
	Chakravarti, Haribhushan	...	Ditto.
	Chattopadhyay, Haradhan	...	Ditto.
	Ghosh, Purnachandra	...	Ditto.
	Mukhopadhyay, Amritlal	...	Ditto.
	" Nrityacharan	...	Ditto.
	Pal, Janakinath	...	Ditto.
	Panioty, J. E.	...	Ditto.
10	Ray, Matilal	...	Ditto.

FIRST L. M. S. EXAMINATION.
In Alphabetical Order.

	Bagchi, Bijaygovinda	...	Medical College.
	Bál, Turanath	...	Ditto.
	Bandyopadhyay, Kalikrishna	...	Ditto.
	" Kalinath	...	Ditto.
	" Kalipada	...	Ditto.
	" Umeschandra	...	Ditto.
	Basu, Bibhudasanakar	...	Ditto.
	" Devendranath	...	Ditto.
	" Nagendrachandra	...	Ditto.
10	" Sikharkumar	...	Ditto.
	Bhadhuri, Gokulchandra	...	Ditto.
	Bhattacharyya, Bamandev	...	Ditto.
	Chakravarti, Krishnachandra	...	Ditto.
	" Narendranath	...	Ditto.
	Chandra, Priyalál	...	Ditto.
	Chattopadhyay, Jaykrishna	...	Ditto.
	" Kalikrishna	...	Ditto.
	" Kumalakshya	...	Ditto.
	Datta, Bankavihari	...	Ditto.
20	" Chunilal	...	Ditto.
	" Dinanath	...	Ditto.
	" Hemchandra	...	Ditto.
	" Nitaichand	...	Ditto.
	" Nripendranath	...	Ditto.
	" Priyanath	...	Ditto.
	" Upendrakrishna	...	Ditto.
	Dé, Fakirchand	...	Ditto.
	Dhar, Gokulchandra	...	Ditto.
	Ghosh, Annadaprasad	...	Ditto.
30	" Biharilál	...	Ditto.
	" Krishnadhan	...	Ditto.
	" Prasannakumar	...	Ditto.
	Ghoshal, Avinashchandra	...	Ditto.
	Gupta, Nirmalchandra	...	Ditto.
	" Tarinikumar	...	Ditto.
	Halder, Annadakanta	...	Ditto.
	Kar, Pratapchandra	...	Ditto.
	Kundu, Bhagavaticharan	...	Ditto.
	Lahiri, Prakaschandra	...	Ditto.
40	Majumdar, Girindrachandra	...	Ditto.
	" Jogeschandra	...	Ditto.
	Mallik, Sivchandra	...	Ditto.
	Mandal, Ganeschandra	...	Ditto.
	" Nilmani	...	Ditto.
	Mitra, Jogendranath	...	Ditto.
	Mukhopadhyay, Aghornath	...	Ditto.
	" Chandrakumar	...	Ditto.
	" Lalmohan	...	Ditto.
	" Sasibhushan (3rd)	...	Ditto.
50	Nandi, Devendranath	...	Ditto.
	Pál, Kedarnath	...	Ditto.
	" Navadvipachandra	...	Ditto.
	Ray, Amvikacharan	...	Ditto.
	" Atulechandra	...	Ditto.
	" Nilkanta	...	Ditto.
	Sen, Gurugovinda	...	Ditto.
	" Gurunath	...	Ditto.
	" Jadunath 2nd	...	Ditto.
	" Kalikanta	...	Ditto.
60	Sen Gupta, Eishnupada	...	Ditto.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 26th March 1878.

LIABILITIES.				ASSETS.						
Capital, paid-up	...	...	2,00,00,000	0	0	Government Securities	...	1,07,78,701	8	11
Reserve Fund	...	...	18,79,477	0	0	Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	...	40,41,310	3	8
	Rs.	A. P.				Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	...	69,01,879*	3	11
Public Deposits at Head Office	...	82,38,081	3	4	}	Bills discounted and purchased at Head Office and Branches	...	2,28,06,879	9	7
Public Deposits at Branches	...	1,16,61,988	11	5		Balances with other Banks	...	4,67,221	13	3
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	...	...	2,27,93,762	10	4	Dead Stock	...	9,96,988	11	5
Bank Post Bills, &c.	...	...	11,21,975	12	10	Stamps	...	10,663	7	11
Sundries	...	...	8,78,490	2	1	Sundries	...	2,55,706	6	6
								4,62,59,414	1	2

BANK OF BENGAL. } W. WESTLAND.
Calcutta, 28th Mar. 1878. } Offg. Chief Acctt. & Depy. Secretary.

By order of the Directors.
W. D. CRUICKSHANK.
Offg. Secy. & Treasurer.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Allahabad Circle.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
61	10	100	Lieutenant W. H. Jameson, Cawnpore.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.				
		Rs.		
121	... D 11—65265	... 10	...	Syed Mohsun Aliie, Bana, Allahabad.
122	... D 10—92284	... 5	...	Mulver Mohamed Sadraddeekhan, Indore.
123	... D 11—20500	... 10	...	Ram Sookh Bhugwan, Moradabad.

ALLAHABAD, — Paper Currency Office; 1
The 21st March 1878. 2

T. H. S. BIDDULPH,
Asstt. Acctt. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Office.

Kurrachee Circle.

No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
13-32341	5	Mr. Khanchand, Cashier, I. V. State Railway, Schwab.

КУВВАЧЕК.—Paper Currency Dept.;
The 15th March 1878.

W. A. INGLE.
Asstt. Depy. Commr. of Paper Currency.

Lahore Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.		
Register No.	No. of Notes.	Name of Claimant.
24	E 10-73565	Mrs. E. M. Wilson, Lahore

NOTE PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.				
Rs.				
30	E 8-01135	5	Syud Mohsan Ali, Tehsildar, Bara Zilla, Allahabad.	

LONDON.—Paper Currency Office; }
The 25th March 1878. }

J. W. McNAIR,
Offg. Asst. to Asst. Genl. in charge of Currency Office

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
492	... O 28—30456	1,000	... Babu Denobundhu Sen.
493	... L 84—94487	100	...
	... —94488	100	... } Babu Muti Lal Bhur.
	... —94489	100	...
494	... O 33—04003	100	... Babu Issanessur Bhattacharjee.
495	... L 94—21395	100	... Babu Krishnadhun Banerjee.
498	... O 27—61367	500	...
	... O 33—44592	100	...
	... —25483	100	...
	... —44777	100	... } Babu Debnarain Bosu.
	... —41308	100	...
	... —41307	100	...
499	... L 92—22974	50	... Babu Bholanath Das.
500	... L 81—85167	50	...
	... —42320	50	...
	... L 92—82023	50	... } Babu Baney Madhab Mannah.
	... —93047	50	...
	... —56495	50	...

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
321	... L 88—70199 }	10	... The Chief Pay Master, E. I. Railway, Calcutta.
	... —70194 }		
326	... O 3—04486 }	20	... Surdar Baig.
	... —04488 }		
327	... L 26—27228 }	5	... Babu Jogesh Chunder Sircar.
	... —27201 }		
329	... L 60—15810 }	10	... Babu Kalipodo Mukerjee.
	... —15804 }		
330	... L 95—88570 }	10	... Babu Koylas Chunder Dey.
	... L 96—97988 }		
331	... L 27—17676 }		...
	... —17675 }		... } Babu Jadu Nath Pyne
	... L 22—13718 }		...
	... —13717 }		
332	... L 78—31102 }	20	...
	... O 3—47423 }		...
	... L 33—44571 }	10	...
	... —44570 }		... } Babu Hurimohan Sircar.
	... L 21—56411 }		
	... —56404 }		
	... L 11—39212 }		
	... L 10—16899 }		
535	... L 90—24164 }	20	... } Babu Sriputty Parial.
	... L 77—77321 }	20	...
536	... L 37—73130 }	20	... Messrs. Hamilton and Co.
537	... A 80—26725 }	10	...
	... L 65—66657 }	20	... } The Treasury Officer, Bankoorah Treasury.
538	... O 28—77424 }	1,000	... Mudden Gopal.
539	... L 24—82382 }	5	... Babu Jogendra Narayan Roy.
540	... O 20—35557 }	20	... Babu Chandra Kant Chakravarti.
541	... L 94—91470 }	100	...
	... L 92—85923 }	50	... } Messrs. B. Smyth and Co.
	... L 90—58644 }	20	...
542	... L 78—25709 }	20	...
	... O 7—21910 }	10	... } Fool Chand Kayeya.
543	... L 50—05713 }	100	...
	... —05715 }	100	... } Babu Mooktaram Mozoomdar.
544	... O 20—12802 }	20	... Babu Kalidas Roy.
545	... L 88—62184 }	10	... Babu Woones Chandra Ghose.
546	... L 98—10718 }	50	... Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Co.
547	... O 10—96807 }	10	... Maulvi Abdul Mufiv.
548	... O 6—40339 }	10	... Babu Jadu Nath Sircar.
549	... O 21—67162 }	20	... Babu Russick Lal Bose.
550	... A 80—17261 }	10	... Babu Baney Lal Bose.
551	... O 11—36194 }	10	... M. Subhan Hyder.
552	... L 74—52041 }	10	... Hafez Sadduruddeen.

CALCUTTA,—Paper Currency Dept.;
The 29th March 1878.

B. A. STERNDALE,
Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Nagpur Circle.

MISMATCHED NOTE.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
1877-78.			
M13	... F 8—55938 }	20	... Merwanji Framji, Edinburgh Hotel, Grant Road, Bombay.
	... —55939 }		

NAGPUR,—Paper Currency Office;
The 21st March 1878.

C. G. VANSITTART,
Asst. to Depy. Acct. Genl., C. P., in charge of Paper Currency.

Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
150	... B 52-33588	10	... Nadacoody Amboo, of Vythery.
151	... B 29-85089	1,000	... } Silar Saib, Ungappa Naick's Street, No. 117, Moothalpett.
	... " -85834	1,000	... } Madras.
152	... B 46-06465	5	... Mr. C. Sheares, Inspector of Police, Madura Town, Madura.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
304	... B 39-21275	5	... } A. Balasoon drum Moodelliar, Clerk, Chief Engineer's Office.
	... B 40-75153	5	... } South Indian Railway, Trichinopoly.
305	... B 49-61355	10	... } A. Rajagopaul Mudliar, care of S. Dorasawmy Moodelliar,
	... B 42-94672	20	... } Clerk, Treasury, Deputy Collector's Office, Trichinopoly.
306	... B 36-05360	5	... N. Rathnasabapathy Pillay, Assistant Engineer, North Arcot District, Chittoor.
307	... B 54-38494	20	... C. S. Ramiah, Head Master, Allore, Nellore District.
308	... B 50-83180	100	... } Hamegy Thotuppa, Merchant, Chickmagalur, Shemoga District.
	... P 58-66422	100	... }
310	... R 49-03694	10	... } Govindoo Rajoo Pillay, Auditor, Commissariat Examiner's
	... " -04365	10	... } Office, Madras.
	... " -10657	10	... }
311	... B 52-39615	10	... G. Vyasa Row, Moonshi, Executive Engineer's Office, Koppa Division, Koppa.
312	... B 52-85108	10	... N. Veenayaga Moodelly, Maistry, D. P. W. Ranigunta.
77	... H 7-01815	5	... Revd. J. M. Strachan, Madras.
	... " -04817 joined	5	...

FORT ST. GEORGE.—Acctt. Genl.'s Office, }
The 18th March 1878. }

G. W. CLINE, LL.D.,
Asstt. to the Acctt. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept.

Bombay Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
1878.			
W18	... M 25-39914	...	} 100 each Jugoo Lal, Buxar.
	... " -39915	...	
	... " -92457	...	
W19	... M 23-95537	50	Fujleh Hoosain Wd. Gulam Hoosain, Nagar.
W20	... M 31-88977	10	K. T. Best, Esq., M. A., Colaba, Bombay.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
1878.			
H31	... M 15-83491	...	} 10 each E. J. Baillie, Esq., 102, Cumballa Hill, Bombay.
	... M 21-27043	...	
	... " -54585	...	
	... M 28-34923	...	
	... M 23-45000	...	
H32	... M 28-79035	10	Kesheorao Pandurang Fansalkar, Budnera.
	... M 32-02357	...	
H33	... M 26-18037	1,000	E. W. L. Morant, Esq., Asst. Suplt., Poona and Nasik Revenue Survey.
H34	... M 28-13222	10	Bhaskar Raghunath Date, Khetwady, Bombay.
H35	... M 32-04577	10	Sonbjee Hormusjee Derka, Tod Street, Fort, Bombay.
H36	... M 7-24866	5	Fallonjee Framjee, Cawasji Patel Tank Road, Bombay.
M27	... C 73-63465	10	Mr. L. Lyons, Engine Driver, Byculla.
	... C 65-15655	...	
M28	... M 21-40357	10	The Resident Engineer, G. I. P. Ry. Company, Jabalpur.
	... " -40358	...	

BAY.—Paper Currency Dept.; }
The 26th March 1878. }

W. WELLS,
Assistant Commissioner.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 28th February 1878.

Consequent on the admission of Persia into the General Postal Union, the following revised postage rates will have effect from the 1st March 1878:—

EACH LETTER.		EACH PACKET OF NEWS-PAPERS, PRINTED PAPERS, &c.	
Per 4 oz.	Registration Fee.	Per 4 oz.	Per 2 oz.
Annas.	Annas.	Annas.	Annas.
2		1	1½

The prepayment of letters is optional: the prepayment of newspapers and packets is compulsory. These rates carry correspondence to destination of any part of Persia, no additional charge being leviable on delivery. Unpaid letters received from Persia will be charged at double the rate shown above for prepayment from India, less the value of any Persian postage stamps affixed thereto.

The arrangements made for the admission into the General Postal Union of certain British possessions mentioned below having been cancelled, the previously existing rates of postage (as given in the Postal Guide of 1st September 1877), will be reverted to with effect from the 1st March

1878. These rates are given below for ready reference:—

			EACH PACKET OF NEWS- PAPERS, &c.
			EACH NEWS- PAPER.
	Per ½ oz.	Registration Fee.	Per 4 ozs.
Annas.			
AFRICA, WEST COAST (British possessions). ACCRA, GAMBIA, GOLD COAST, LAGOS and SIERRA LEONE—			
Via Benadisi through the United Kingdom ...	10	6	2½
Via Southampton through the United Kingdom ...	9	6	1½
FALKLAND ISLANDS ...	Same as above.		
HONDURAS (British)—			
Via Benadisi through the United Kingdom ...	14½	6	
Via Southampton through the United Kingdom ...	13½	6	

A. M. MONTEATH,

Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

The 8th March 1878.

GOVERNMENT SIMLA PASSENGER DAK.

Through booking from Umballa to Simla.

Arrangements have been made with effect from the 15th March for booking Express Carriage Daks from Umballa to Kalka, and Express Tonga Daks from Kalka to Simla, at the Calcutta Post Office,* under certain rules and conditions, of which a printed copy can be obtained on application to the Post Master, Calcutta. These arrangements will continue in force till the 25th April.

2. The charge for an Express Carriage Dak from Umballa to Kalka will be Rs. 20. The charge for an Express Tonga Dak from Kalka to Simla will be Rs. 20.

3. From the 1st April three ordinary vans carrying mails will also leave the Umballa Post Office—one in the morning at or about 5 A. M., and two others in the evening at or about 7 P. M. and 9-10 P. M. In each of these vans four seats will be available for passengers (if the weight of the mails admit) at a charge of Rs. 2½ per seat.

4. From the same date, viz., 1st April, two mail tongas will start from Kalka—one at about 3 A. M., and another at about 10-30 A. M. If the weight of mails admit of it, passengers can be accommodated in these tongas at Rs. 5 a seat. Seats in the Mail tongas can be booked only in the Umballa and Kalka Offices.

5. The Tonga Daks are not Government Daks, but those of a private agency called the Mountain Carrying Company, under the management of Mr. Lowrie, and under contract with the Post Office for the conveyance of mails.

TURTON SMITH,

Asst. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

The 26th January 1878.

The Passenger and Mail Cart Service between Caragola and Siligore, hitherto kept up by the Postal Department, will, in consequence of the opening of the Northern Bengal State Railway, be discontinued from the 1st February 1878.

The 2nd March 1878.

PASSENGER SERVICE.

Messrs. Bird and Company have contracted to carry the Mails between Siliguri and Darjeeling by Tonga.

Passengers are conveyed by these Tongas at the following rates:—

For one seat, a sum not exceeding 8 annas a mile.

For two seats, a sum not exceeding 12 annas a mile.

J. MACFARLAN,

Offg. Post Master General of Bengal.

PASSENGER SERVICE.

Jessore Line.

A carriage line is maintained under contract between Chagdah Station on the Eastern Bengal Railway and Jessore, a distance of 48 miles. The contractor is bound to start one carriage each way daily to meet the up and down Mail Trains, but he is at liberty to make his own charges for the conveyance of passengers.

The 29th March 1878.

Mails for Ceylon, Straits, Hong-Kong, and the United States of America, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Saturday, the 30th March 1878, at 6 P. M.

Mails for Akyab and Kyauk-Phyoo, for transmission per Steamer *Commilla*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 31st March 1878, at 6 P. M.

Mails for Rangoon and Moulmein, for transmission per Steamer *Euphrates*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 31st March 1878, at 6 P. M.

Mails for Persian Gulf, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Monday, the 1st April 1878, at 6 P. M.

Mails for Madras and Ceylon, for transmission per P. and O. Steamer *Pekin*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 3rd April 1878, at 6 P. M.

Mails for Madras, Ceylon and the Intermediate Ports, for transmission per Steamer *Africa*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 3rd April 1878, at 6 P. M.

The next Overland Mail via Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Friday, the 5th April 1878, by which Mails for Mauritius, St. Denis, Réunion, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, Cape of Good Hope, the Comoro Islands, and Madagascar can be forwarded.

2. Book-post and pattern packets must be posted on the 4th April 1878.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 6 P. M. precisely after which hour overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 6-30 P. M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, up to 7 P. M.

Mails for Madras, Ceylon, and the Intermediate Ports, Mauritius, Batavia, Singapore and China, for transmission per French Steamer *Meinam*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Monday, the 8th April 1878, at 6 P. M.

*List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta
Post Office on the 29th March 1878.*

Agent of the Tarchino Tea Plantation.
Allon Brothers.
Addington, R. W.
Agratoun, E.
Ashall, Pte. James.
Bachmeier, C.
Beoby, W. T.
Bateman, W. E.
Bridgen, Charles.
Brown, E. J.
Caldwell, J.
Carew, Mrs. M.
Chiodetti, O.
Costa, Guiseppe Sigr.
Crawford, Miss N. C.
Dewan, Duncan.
Dewing, Charles.
Detruiz, W. H.
Edwards and Sons.
Elliot, H. R.
Ellis, B.
Ellis & Co.
Farmer, Dr.
Freitsch, C.
Frankfield, T.
Fulson, Thos.
Galloway, G. A. S.
Gardner, A. R.
Goldsmid, Captain L. C.
Gonsalves, Mrs. E.
Gray, John.
Greenhill & Co.
Halguety, Esq.
Hamilton, Capt. H.
Hand, Mrs.
Henderson, Messrs.
Innes, George.
Kelley, A.
Kolo, Mr.

Lewis, Mrs. A.
Liddell, E.
Livsey, Miss E.
Maltby, Mrs. W.
Marriesson, C.
Mason, Billy.
McCabe, James & Co.
(watch-maker.)
Mills, Mrs. A., care of
Lt. Mills, 10th N. I.
Mody, M. H.
Moonshure, D.
Moppitt, Mrs.
Neame, C.
Newman, Mrs.
Noel, Edward.
Peacock, A. M.
Pelit, Monsieur Chas.
Plaseco, Mrs. Joamo.
Ponting, Mrs. Georgiana
Flora.
Porter, Miss.
Pracy, William.
Richardson, John.
Reid, F. B.
Saunders, Wm.
Sandy, C.
Scott, T. W.
Sexton, P. J.
Sherry, W. S.
Smith, Mrs. B. A.
Spawling, A.
Stanton, Mrs.
Stedman, Mrs. C.
Stevens, Col. H.
Sydenham, Chas.
Whentley, J. P. G.
Wilkinson, Miss.
Webb, J. W.
Young, W. N.

*Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept
will called for."*

Anderson, John.
Biegley, Miss M. A.
Bomford, Rbt.
Bauce, J. M.
Bell, Mrs.
Black, Alex.
Bruce, Esq.
Bodree Das.
Bull, Alex.
Busuttil, C.
Barnes, T. A.
Campbell, Allen.
Cahuae, W. F.
Carter, R.
Cashie, B. B.
Cernac, Stefano.
Collings, C. E.
Concannon, T. E. W.
Cox, Chas. S.
Crane, H. J. A.
Croghan, W. J.
D'Sulin, Madame.
Dahlke, H. F.
Davies, J. W.
Denholm, J. C.
Dickens, B.
Dino Nath Ganguli.
Doherty, Mrs. H. A.
Doherty, J.
Donovan, D.
Dywalling, F. T.
Ewbank, A.
E. M.
Fazulbhoy, Visram.
Fellowes, Mrs.
Finch, Frklt.
Foulkes, Edward.
Fraser, Thos.
Gleeson, J. G.
Gobind Ram Beckseodass.
Garrick, Miss Louisa.
Guthrie, A.
Guldweben, Goo.

Hackett, Mr.
Hamilton, William.
Hilker, R.
Huguenot, M.
Humfrey, Capt. B.
Hall, J. R. C.
Jones, Mrs. A.
Jones, Miss.
Jones, H. Lloyd.
Jordan, Mrs.
Katrigh, Capt.
Kelley, H. E.
Lane, C.
Law, Geo.
Laukan, S.
Larson, Arthur.
Leapold, T.
Littlewood, Mrs. H. R.
Lucas, Mrs.
Lynn, J. Simmons.
M. J. B.
Manverse, Capt. W. B.
Matson, E.
Meyer, Herman.
Miller, W. A.
Mirza Abdool Hoesin.
Montague, E.
Muggeridge, E. H.
Munson, Jos. S.
Namin Dutt Dubey.
Nicholson, Thos.
Norman, Horace.
Oriovita, Tasef.
O'Sullivan, J.
Ozorio.
Penrice, Capt.
Phelan, T. W.
Rae, Lt. R. J., R. N. R.
Reid, Mrs.
Reid, Mrs. A. M.
Roche, E.
Roman, Jacob.
Rustomjee Merwanjee.

Samson, Nael.
Sarkar, Tara Dass.
Steele, Koel.
Stevenson, E. C.
Stewart, Frank.
Stone, A.
Sweeting, A. C.

Tarnowski, L.
Thomson, A.
Towell, A.
Tremlet, H. S.
Valantine, C.
Webb, Captain H. E.
Williams, Fred.

Newspapers.

Adie, E. A.
Armstrong, J. P.
Arthur, Chas.
Byers, M. B.
Castello, P.
Corbett, C. J. H.
Elms, J. J.
Finch, F.

Hackett, J.
Hunter, George.
Jeffrey, William.
Knox, T. G.
Macdonald, J.
Roberts, H.
Tinsby, John.

Registered Letters.

Bull, Alex.
Corbett, C. H.

Goldenberg, T.
Paxwell, Ed.

E. C. GEORGE,
Post Master of Calcutta.

NOTICE.

ODDH FOREST DEPARTMENT.

BYRAMGHAT DEPÔT.

On the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

From this date the prices of Sál beams and scantlings supplied from this Depôt will be as follows:—

BEAMS—

21 feet length @	Rs. 2 10 0	per cubic foot.
22 " "	@ " 2 12 0	"
23 " "	@ " 2 14 0	"
24 " "	@ " 3 0 0	"

Above the lengths given two annas per foot run will be charged. Any inches over the foot will be charged as a foot.

SCANTLINGS—

from 12 to 20 feet @	Rs. 2 8 0	per cubic foot.
under 12 & over 7 " "	@ " 2 4 0	"
under 7 " "	@ " 2 0 0	"

The above prices are for ordinary building purposes.

For *planking, sleepers, &c.*, special rates will be fixed by agreement.

The Department will still take orders for build-ings all over @ Rs. 2-4-0 per cubic foot, provided the scantlings are taken in fair proportion.

SECOND AND THIRD CLASS TIMBER will be sold, and price fixed by agreement.

AUCTION SALES will be held from time to time to clear off stock.

For further particulars apply to the Officer in charge.

By order of the Conservator, Oudh Forests.

SIMPSON HILLIER,

Assistant Conservator of Forests.

The 1st June 1877.

NOTICE.

Wanted a Store-keeper for the Bareilly Division, Military Works. Must be able to keep accounts in English. Salary Rs. 20, rising to Rs. 30. Security of Rs. 400 required.

Apply to Executive Engineer, Military Works, Bareilly, enclosing certificate of character and previous employment.

NOTICE.

The Stationery Store will be closed for the Annual Stock-taking from the 1st to the 14th proximo, both days inclusive; during which period no issues can be made.

J. B. ROBERTS,
Superintendent.

GOVT. STATIONERY OFFICE, }
The 19th March 1878. }

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OF INDIA,

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INDIAN OCEAN.

Indian Ocean, Curves of equal magnetic variation for 1877. By R. C. Carrington. Price, Annas 6.

INDIA, WEST COAST.

Kurrachee to Vingorla. Compiled from the latest Government Surveys, by R. C. Carrington, 1876. Price, Re. 1.

Vingorla to Cape Comorin. Compiled from the latest Government Surveys, by R. C. Carrington, 1876. Price, Re. 1.

Bombay Harbour, showing the outer fishing-stakes, by Commander A. D. Taylor, May 1877. Price, Annas 8.

Sketch of the Entrance to Rappuri River. By Navigating Lieutenant W. P. Haynes, R.N., 1876. Price, Annas 8.

Goa and Marmagao Roadsteads. By Commander A. D. Taylor, 1877. Price, Annas 12.

Quilon Roads. Lieutenant Taylor, I.N., 1858. Price, Annas 8.

Lakadivh Group—Cherbaniani Reef, Chitlae and Kiltan Islands. Lieutenants Selby and Taylor, I.N., 1848. Price, Annas 12.

Byramgore Reef or Cherepani, and Angria Bank. Lieutenants Selby and Taylor, I.N., 1848. Price, Annas 8.

TRAVANCORE.

Kolachel Roadstead, with plan of Enciam Rocks. Surveyed by M. Chapman, I.N., 1876. Price, Re. 1-8.

INDIA, EAST COAST, BAY OF BENGAL, &c.

Cape Comorin to Coconada, including the Island of Ceylon. Compiled from the latest Government Surveys, by R. C. Carrington, 1876. Price, Re. 1.

Madras Roadstead. Surveyed by Navigating Lieutenant F. W. Jarrad, R.N., 1876. Price, Re. 1.

Approaches to Point de Galle Harbour, Ceylon. By T. H. Twynam and Commander A. D. Taylor, 1877. Price, Re. 1.

Coromandel Coast, Sheet No. 2, from Latitude 15° to 16° 30' N. Price, Re. 1.

Sheet No. 3, from Latitude 13° to 15° N. Price, Re. 1.

Sheet No. 4. Lieutenant M. A. Sweny, I.N., 1859-60. Price, Re. 1.

Orissa Coast, Narsapoor Point to Palmyras Point, adapted to the latest determinations of the G. T. S., and observations by Commander A. D. Taylor, 1877. Price, Re. 1.

Coconada to Bassein River. Compiled from the latest Government Surveys, by R. C. Carrington, 1876. Price, Re. 1.

Coringa or Coconada Bay, showing the Northern Gulavery Mouths. By Navigating Lieutenant Hammond, R.N., 1876. Price, Re. 1-8.

False Point Anchorage. By Navigating Lieutenant Hammond, R.N., 1876. Price, Re. 1.

Hooghly River.—Luff Point to Anchoring Creek, showing the James and Mary Shoals and entrance to the Hoopnarain River. By Navigating Lieutenant Coghlan, R.N. Price, Re. 1-8.

False Point to Mutlah River, showing the approaches to Sandheads. From the latest Government Surveys. Compiled by R. C. Carrington, 1877. *Price, Rs. 1.*

Bassein River to Pulo Penang, including the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Compiled from the latest Government Surveys, by R. C. Carrington, 1876 (*In course of publication.*)

Chittagong or Kornafuli River. Entrance by Lieutenant G. C. Hammond, R.N., 1876. (*In course of publication.*)

Rangoon River Approaches. Surveyed by Lieutenant F. W. Jarrad, R.N., 1876. *Price, Rs. 1-12.*

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{ Register
No. 33.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT,
1866, AND OF THE PUNJAB BANK, LIMITED.

The creditors of the above-named Company are required, on or before the 15th day of April 1878, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims and the names and addresses of their attorneys or pleaders, if any, to the Alliance Bank of Simla, Limited, Lahore, the Official Liquidator of the said Company; and if so required by notice in writing from the said Official Liquidator, are by their attorneys or pleaders to come in and prove their said debts or claims, at the Court of the Judicial Assistant, Lahore, at such time as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

The 1st day of May 1878 at 1 o'clock P.M., at Lahore, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the debts and claims.

Dated this 19th day of January 1878.

F. BULLOCK,

Judicial Assistant, Lahore.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost

Government Promissory Note No. 017264, dated 31st May 1859, for Rs. 500, at 5½ per cent. Any one finding it will be rewarded, if required,

on handing the Note over to the Manager, Purvis' Agency, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

F. A. H. ELLIOT,

Bombay Civil Service.

BARODA,

The 24th September 1877.

Lost, Stolen, or Destroyed.

The Government Promissory Note No. 005172, of the 4½ per cent. of 1872, for Rs. 1,000, originally standing in the name of Sreemutty Bhobun Mohiney Dasse, the proprietress, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for the issue of duplicate in favor of the proprietress.

JOY GOPAUL GHOSH,

at Messrs. Geo. Henderson & Co., Calcutta.

Lost or Stolen

Four per cent. Government Promissory Note No. 023500 of 1854-55, dated 31st June, for Rs. 1,000, standing in the name of the undersigned and never endorsed by him to any other person:

KALIDAS MOOKERJEE.

BHOWANIPORE,

The 29th March 1878.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1878. { Register
No. 33.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 15th March 1878, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. X OF 1878.

An Act for the levy of Additional Rates on land in the Central Provinces.

WHEREAS, in order to defray the expenditure incurred and to be incurred for the relief and prevention of famine, it is necessary to make a permanent increase to the annual revenues; and it is therefore expedient to provide, in the territories administered by the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, for the levy of additional rates on land; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. This Act may be called "The Central Provinces Additional Rates Act, 1878:"

It extends only to the territories administered by the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces; and it shall come into force on such date as the Governor General in Council by notification in the Gazette of India directs.

2. Every estate shall be liable, in addition to the rates and cesses payable under any settlement for the time being in force, to the payment of such further rate not exceeding

one per cent. on its annual value, as the Chief Commissioner, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, from time to time imposes.

"Annual value" means

(1) in cases in which the settlement of the land-revenue is liable to periodical revision, double the amount of the land-revenue for the time being assessed on the estate;

(2) in cases in which such settlement is not liable to such revision, or in which the land-revenue has been, wholly or in part, released, compounded for, redeemed or assigned, double the amount which, if the settlement were liable to such revision and an assessment at full rates were made, would be assessed as land-revenue on the estate.

3. All sums due on account of any rate imposed under this Act shall be recoverable as if they were arrears of land-revenue due in respect of the land on account of which the rate is payable.

4. The proceeds of all rates levied under this Act shall be carried to the credit of the Local Government.

5. From the sums so credited the Chief Commissioner shall from time to time appropriate such amount as the Governor General in Council may direct, for the purpose of increasing the revenues available for defraying the expenditure incurred or to be incurred for the relief and prevention of famine in the said territories; or if the Governor General in Council so directs, in any other part of British India.

The residue of the said sums after such appropriation may be applied by the Chief Commissioner, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, to such local works likely to promote the public health, comfort or convenience as the Chief Commissioner thinks fit.

6. The Chief Commissioner, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may by notification in the Local Gazette from time to time--
 Supplementary powers of Chief Commissioner.

(a) determine by what instalments and at what times any rate under this Act shall be payable, by whom it shall be assessed, collected and paid, and what portion (if any) thereof, paid by any person in respect of an estate, may be recovered by such person from any other persons having any interest in such estate;

(b) make rules consistent with this Act for the guidance of officers in matters connected with its enforcement;

(c) exempt wholly or in part any portion of the said territories from the operation of this Act, or exempt any estate from liability to pay the whole or any part of any rate under this Act, and cancel any exemption under this clause;

(d) direct fresh measurements of estates liable to pay rates under this Act, and vary the assessments accordingly.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[Third Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 15th March 1878, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XI OF 1878.

THE INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878.

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4. Interpretation-clause.

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SECTIONS.

5. Unlicensed manufacture, conversion and sale prohibited.

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THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to arms, ammunition and military stores; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

I.—Preliminary.

1. This Act may be called "The Indian Arms Act, 1878"; and it extends to the whole of British India.

But nothing herein contained shall apply to—
Savings.

(a) arms, ammunition or military stores on board any sea-going vessel and forming part of her ordinary armament or equipment, or

(b) the manufacture, conversion, sale, import, export, transport, bearing or possession of arms, ammunition or military stores by order of the Government, or by a public servant or a volunteer enrolled under the Indian Volunteers Act, 1869, in the course of his duty as such public servant or volunteer.

2. This Act shall come into force on such day as the Governor General in Council by notification in the *Gazette of India* appoints.

3. On and from that day the enactments mentioned in the first schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed to the extent specified in the third column of the said schedule. But all authorities and permissions given, licenses and exemptions granted, orders and appointments made, notifications published, and rules, conditions, and forms prescribed under any enactment hereby repealed shall be deemed to be respectively given, granted, made, published and prescribed under this Act.

And all such authorities, permissions, licenses and exemptions shall, except as otherwise provided by this Act, continue in force for the periods for which they may have been given or granted respectively, or where no such period is expressly fixed, for one year from the date on which this Act comes into force, and shall then cease to have effect.

4. In this Act unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

"Cannon" includes also all howitzers, mortars, wall pieces, mitrailleuses and other ordnance and machine-guns, all parts of the same, and all carriages, platforms and appliances for mounting, transporting and serving the same;

"Arms" includes fire-arms, bayonets, swords, daggers, spears, spear-heads and bows and arrows, also cannon and parts of arms, and machinery for manufacturing arms;

"Ammunition" includes also all articles specially designed for torpedo service and submarine mining, rockets, gun-cotton, dynamite, lithofracteur and other explosive or fulminating material, gunflints, gunwads, percussion caps, fuses, and friction tubes, all parts of ammunition and all machinery for manufacturing ammunition, but does not include lead, sulphur or saltpetre:

"Military stores" in any section of this Act as applied to any part of British India means any military stores to which the Governor General in Council may from time to time by notification in the *Gazette of India* specially extend such section in such part, and includes also all lead, sulphur, saltpetre and other material to which the Governor General in Council may from time to time so extend such section.

"License" means a license granted under this Act, and "licensed" means holding such license.

II.—Manufacture, Conversion and Sale.

5. No person shall manufacture, convert, or sell or keep, offer or expose for sale, any arms, ammunition or military stores except under a license and in the manner and to the extent permitted thereby.

Nothing herein contained shall prevent any person from selling any arms or ammunition which he lawfully possesses for his own private use to any person who is not by any enactment for the time being in force prohibited from possessing the same; but every person so selling arms or ammunition to any person other than a person entitled to possess the same by reason of an exemption under section twenty-seven of this Act shall, without unnecessary delay, give to the Magistrate of the district or to the officer in charge of the nearest police-station notice of the sale and of the purchaser's name and address.

III.—Import, Export and Transport.

6. No person shall bring or take by sea or by land into or out of British India any arms, ammunition or military stores except under a license and in the manner and to the extent permitted by such license.

Nothing in the first clause of this section extends to arms (other than cannon) or ammunition imported or exported in reasonable quantities for his own private use by any person lawfully entitled to possess such arms or ammunition; but the Collector of Customs or any other officer empowered by the Local Government in this behalf by name or in virtue of his office may at any time detain such arms or ammunition until he receives the orders of the Local Government thereon.

Explanation.—Arms, ammunition and military stores taken from one part of British India to another by sea or across intervening territory not being part of British India are taken out of and brought into British India within the meaning of this section.

7. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Sea-customs Act, 1878, no arms, ammunition or military stores shall be deposited in any warehouse licensed under section 16 of that Act without the sanction of the Local Government.

8. In lieu of the duties imposed by the Indian Tariff Act, 1875, upon the articles mentioned in the second schedule hereto annexed when imported by sea, there shall be levied and collected, in every part of British India, upon the same articles the duties specified in the same schedule:

Provided that no duty in excess of ten per cent. *ad valorem* shall be levied upon any of the said articles imported in reasonable quantity for his own private use by any person lawfully entitled to possess the same:

Provided also that when any articles which have been otherwise imported and upon which duty has been levied or is leviable under this section are purchased retail from the importer by a person lawfully entitled as aforesaid, in reasonable quantity for his own private use, the importer may apply to the Customs-collector for a refund or remission (as the case may be) of so much of the duty thereon as is in excess of ten per cent. *ad valorem*; and if such collector is satisfied as to the identity of the articles, and that such importer is in other respects entitled to such refund or remission, he shall grant the same accordingly.

9. The Governor General in Council may from time to time by notification in the *Gazette of India* direct that duties not exceeding those specified in the second schedule hereto annexed shall be levied upon any articles mentioned in that schedule and brought by land into any part of British India, and may in like manner cancel any such notification.

10. The Governor General in Council may from time to time by notification in the *Gazette of India*—
(a) regulate or prohibit the transport of any description of arms, ammunition or military stores over the whole of British India or any part thereof, either altogether or except under a license and to the extent and in the manner permitted by such license, and

(b) cancel any such notification.

Explanation.—Arms, ammunition or military stores transhipped at a port in British India are transported within the meaning of this section.

11. The Local Government with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council may, at any places along the boundary line between British India and Foreign territory and at such distance within such line as it deems expedient, establish searching posts at which all vessels, carts and baggage animals and all boxes, bales and packages in transit may be stopped and searched for arms, ammunition and military stores by any officer empowered by such Government in this behalf by name or in virtue of his office.

12. When any person is found carrying or conveying any arms, ammunition or military stores, whether covered by a license or not, in such manner or under such circumstances as to afford just grounds of suspicion that the same are being carried by him with intent to use them, or that the same may be used, for any unlawful purpose, any person may without warrant apprehend him and take such arms, ammunition or military stores from him.

Any person so apprehended and any arms, ammunition or military stores so taken by a person not being a Magistrate or Police-officer shall be delivered over as soon as possible to a Police-officer.

All persons apprehended by, or delivered to, a Police-officer and all arms and ammunition seized by or delivered to any such officer under this section shall be taken without unnecessary delay, before a Magistrate.

IV.—Going armed and possessing Arms, &c.

13. No person shall go armed with any arms except under a license and to the extent and in the manner permitted thereby.

Any person so going armed without a license or in contravention of its provisions may be disciplined by any Magistrate, Police-officer or other person empowered by the Local Government in this behalf by name or by virtue of his office.

14. No person shall have in his possession or under his control any cannon or fire-arms, or any ammunition or military stores except under a license and in the manner and to the extent permitted thereby.

During the three months next following the date on which this Act comes into force nothing in the former part of this section shall apply to the possession by any person of any fire-arms, ammunition or military stores in any place to which section 32, clause 2, of Act No. XXXI of 1860 does not apply at such date.

Any person having within the said period of three months any fire-arms, ammunition or military stores in his possession in any such place may, and any person having at the expiry of the same period any fire-arms, ammunition or military stores in his possession in any such place without a license, shall deposit the same with the officer in charge of the nearest police-station.

If the owner of any thing deposited under this section does not within the year next following the date on which this Act comes into force, obtain a license authorizing him to possess such thing and apply for delivery of the same, such thing shall be forfeited to Her Majesty.

15. In any place to which section 32, clause 2 of Act No. XXXI of 1860, applies at the time this Act comes into force or to which the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may by notification in the local official Gazette specially extend this section, no person shall have in his possession any arms of any description except under a license and in the manner and to the extent permitted thereby.

16. Any person possessing arms, ammunition, or military stores, the possession whereof by him has, in consequence of the cancellation or expiry of a license or by the issue of a notification under section fifteen become unlawful, shall deposit the same without unnecessary delay with the officer in charge of the nearest police-station.

If the owner of any thing deposited under this section does not within three years from the date on which such thing is so deposited produce a license authorising him to possess the same and apply for delivery of the same, such thing shall be forfeited to Her Majesty.

V.—Licenses.

17. The Governor General in Council may from time to time, by notification

Power to make rules as to licenses.

in the *Gazette of India*, make rules to determine the officers

by whom, the form, in which, and the terms and conditions on and subject to which, any license shall be granted; and may by such rules among other matters—

(a) fix the period for which such license shall continue in force;

(b) fix a fee payable by stamp or otherwise in respect of any such license granted in a place to which section 32, clause 2, of Act No. XXXI of 1860 applies at the time this Act comes into force, or in respect of any such license other than a license for possession granted in any other place;

(c) direct that the holder of any such license other than a license for possession shall keep a record or account in such form as the Local Government may prescribe of anything done under such license, and exhibit such record or account when called upon by an officer of Government to do so;

(d) empower any officer of Government to enter and inspect any premises in which arms, ammunition or military stores are manufactured or kept by any person holding a license of the description referred to in section five or section six;

(e) direct that any such person shall exhibit the entire stock of arms, ammunition and military stores in his possession or under his control to any officer of Government so empowered, and

(f) require the person holding any license or acting under any license to produce the same, and to produce or account for the arms, ammunition or military stores covered by the same when called upon by an officer of Government so to do.

Cancelling and suspension of license.

18. Any license may be cancelled or suspended—

(a) by the officer by whom the same was granted, or by any authority to which he may be subordinate, or by any Magistrate of a district or commissioner of police in a presidency town, within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the holder of such license may be, when, for reasons to be recorded in writing, such officer, authority, Magistrate or commissioner deems it necessary for the security of the public peace to cancel or suspend such license; or

(b) by any Judge or Magistrate before whom the holder of such license is convicted of an offence against this Act, or against the rules made under this Act; and

the Local Government may at its discretion by a notification in the local official Gazette cancel or suspend all or any licenses throughout the whole or any portion of the territories under its administration.

VI.—Penalties.

For breach of sections 5, 6, 10, 13 to 17.

19. Whoever commits any of the following offences (namely)—

(a) manufactures, converts or sells, or keeps, offers or exposes for sale any arms, ammunition

or military stores in contravention of the provisions of section five;

(b) fails to give notice as required by the same section;

(c) imports or exports any arms, ammunition or military stores in contravention of the provisions of section six;

(d) transports any arms, ammunition or military stores in contravention of a regulation or prohibition issued under section ten;

(e) goes armed in contravention of the provisions of section thirteen;

(f) has in his possession or under his control any arms, ammunition or military stores in contravention of the provisions of section fourteen or section fifteen;

(g) intentionally makes any false entry in a record or account which by a rule made under section seventeen, clause (c), he is required to keep;

(h) intentionally fails to exhibit anything which by a rule made under section seventeen, clause (c), he is required to exhibit; or

(i) fails to deposit arms, ammunition or military stores, as required by section fourteen or section sixteen;

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.

20. Whoever does any act mentioned in clause

For secret breaches of sections 5, 6, 10, 14 and 15.

(a), (c), (d) or (f) of section nineteen, in such manner as to indicate an intention that such act may not be known to any public servant as defined in the Indian Penal Code, or to any person employed upon a Railway or to the servant of any public carrier,

and whoever, on any search being made under section twenty-five, conceals or attempts to conceal any arms, ammunition or military stores,

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years, or with fine, or with both.

21. Whoever, in violation of a condition sub-

ject to which a license has been granted, does or omits to do any act shall, when

the doing or omitting to do such act is not punishable under section nineteen or section twenty, be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

22. Whoever knowingly purchases any arms,

ammunition or military stores from any person not licensed or authorized under

the proviso to section five to sell the same; or delivers any arms, ammunition or military stores

into the possession of any person without previously ascertaining that such person is legally authorized to possess the same,

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

23. Any person violating any rule made under this Act, and for the violation of which no penalty is provided by this Act, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with both.

Penalty for breach of rule.

24. When any person is convicted of an offence punishable under this Act committed by him in respect of any arms, ammunition or military stores, it shall be in the discretion of the convicting Court or Magistrate further to direct that the whole or any portion of such arms, ammunition or military stores, and any vessel, cart or baggage animal used to convey the same, and any box, package or bale in which the same may have been concealed, together with the other contents of such box, package or bale, shall be confiscated.

Power to confiscate

VII.—Miscellaneous.

25. Whenever any Magistrate has reason to believe that any person residing within the local limits of his jurisdiction has in his possession any arms, ammunition or military stores for any unlawful purpose,

Search and seizure by Magistrate.

or that such person cannot be left in the possession of any such arms, ammunition or military stores without danger to the public peace,

such Magistrate, having first recorded the grounds of his belief, may cause a search to be made of the house or premises occupied by such person, or in which such Magistrate has reason to believe such arms, ammunition or military stores are or is to be found, and may seize and detain the same, although covered by a license, in safe custody for such time as he thinks necessary.

The search in such case shall be conducted by, or in the presence of, a Magistrate, or by or in the presence of some officer, specially empowered in this behalf by name or in virtue of his office by the Local Government.

26. The Local Government may at any time order or cause to be seized any arms, ammunition or military stores in the possession of any person, notwithstanding that such person is licensed to possess the same, and may detain the same for such time as it thinks necessary for the public safety.

Seizure and detention by Local Government.

27. The Governor General in Council may from time to time by notification published in the *Gazette of India*—

Power to exempt.

(a) exempt any person by name or in virtue of his office or any class of persons or exclude any description of arms or ammunition or withdraw any part of British India, from the operation of any prohibition or direction contained in this Act; and

(b) cancel any such notification and again subject the persons or things or the part of British India comprised therein to the operation of such prohibition or direction.

28. Every person aware of the commission of any offence punishable under this Act, shall in the absence of reasonable excuse, the burden of proving which shall lie upon such

Information to be given regarding offences.

person, give information of the same to the nearest Police-officer or Magistrate, and

every person employed upon any railway or by any public carrier shall, in the absence of reasonable excuse, the burden of proving which shall lie upon such person, give information to the nearest Police-officer regarding any box, package or bale in transit which he may have reason to suspect contains arms, ammunition or military stores in respect of which an offence against this Act has been or is being committed.

29. Where an offence punishable under section nineteen, clause (f), has been committed within three months from the date on which this Act comes into force in any province, district or place to which section 32, clause 2 of Act XXXI of 1860 applies at such date or where such an offence has been committed in any part of British India not being such a district, province or place, no proceedings shall be instituted against any person in respect of such offence without the previous sanction of the Magistrate of the district or in a presidency town of the commissioner of police.

30. Where a search is to be made under the Code of Criminal Procedure or the Presidency Magistrates Act, 1877, in the course of any proceedings instituted in respect of an offence punishable under section nineteen, clause (f), such search shall, notwithstanding anything contained in the said Code or Act, be made in the presence of some officer specially appointed by name or in virtue of his office by the Local Government in this behalf, and not otherwise.

31. Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to prevent any person from being prosecuted under any other law for any act or omission which constitutes an offence against this Act or the rules made under it, or from being liable under such other law to any higher punishment or penalty than that provided by this Act: Provided that no person shall be punished twice for the same offence.

Operation of other laws not barred.

32. The Local Government may from time to time by notification in the local official Gazette direct a census to be taken of all fire-arms in any local area, and empower any person by name or in virtue of his office to take such census.

On the issue of any such notification, all persons possessing any such arms in such area shall furnish to the person so empowered such information as he may require in reference thereto, and shall produce such arms to him if he so requires.

Any person refusing or neglecting to produce any such arms when so required, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with both.

33. No proceeding other than a suit shall be commenced against any person for any thing done in pursuance of this Act, without having given him at least one month's previous notice in writing of the intended proceeding and of the cause thereof, nor after the expiration of three months from the accrual of such cause.

Notice and limitation of proceedings.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

Number and year.	Title.	Extent of repeal.	Number and year.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
XVIII of 1841	An Act for consolidating and amending the enactments concerning the exportation of Military Stores.	So much as has not been repealed.	IX of 1874	The Arakan Hills District Laws Regulation, 1874.	So much of the schedule as relates to Act XVIII of 1841.
XXX of 1854	An Act to provide for the levy of Duties of Customs in the Arracan, Pegu, Martaban and Tenasserim Provinces.	In the preamble the words "and that the exportation of munitions of war from any of these Provinces into foreign States should be prohibited." Section 11.	XV of 1874	An Act for declaring the local extent of certain Enactments, and for other purposes.	So much of the first schedule as relates to Act XVIII of 1841.
XXXI of 1860	An Act relating to the manufacture, importation and sale of Arms and Ammunition, and for regulating the right to keep and use the same, and to give power of disarming in certain cases.	So much as has not been repealed.	THE SECOND SCHEDULE. <i>(See Section 8.)</i>		
VI of 1866	An Act to continue Act No. XXXI of 1860 (relating to the manufacture, importation and sale of Arms and Ammunition, and for regulating the right to keep and use the same, and to give power of disarming in certain cases), and for other purposes.	The whole.			
III of 1873	The Santhal Parganas Settlement Regulation.	So much of the schedule as relates to Act XXXI of 1860 and Act VI of 1866.			

Rs. As.

- (1) Fire-arms other than pistols, for each ... 50
- (2) Barrels for the same, whether single or double, for each ... 30
- (3) Pistols for each ... 15
- (4) Barrels for the same, whether single or double, for each ... 10
- (5) Springs used for fire-arms, for each ... 8
- (6) Gun-stocks, sights, blocks and rollers, for each ...
- (7) Revolver-breeches, for each cartridge which they will carry ...
- (8) Extractors, nippers, heel-plates, pins, screws, tangs, bolts, thumb-pieces, triggers, trigger-guards, hammers, pistons, plates, and all other parts of a fire-arm not herein otherwise provided for, and all tools used for cleaning or putting together or loading the same, for each ... 1 8
- (9) Machines for making or loading or closing cartridges, for each ... 10
- (10) Machines for capping cartridges, for each ... 2 8

Exception.—Articles falling under the 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th or 10th head of this schedule when they appertain to a fire-arm falling under the 1st or 3rd head and are fitted into the same case with such fire-arm.

D. FITZPATRICK,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.



SUPPLEMENT TO The Gazette of India.

No. 13.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1878.

{ Register
No. 33.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, and which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Wednesday, the 6th March, 1878.

PRESENT :

- His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G.M.S.I., *presiding.*
- The Hon'ble Sir E. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I.
- The Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I.
- Colonel the Hon'ble Sir Andrew Clarke, B.E., K.C.M.G., C.B.
- The Hon'ble Sir J. Strachey, K.C.S.I.
- Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble Sir E. B. Johnson, K.C.B.
- The Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, C.S.I.
- The Hon'ble B. W. Colvin.
- The Hon'ble Mahārājā Jotindra Mohan Tagore.
- The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I.
- The Hon'ble T. H. Thornton, D.C.L., C.S.I.
- The Hon'ble G. C. Paul.
- The Hon'ble E. C. Morgan.
- The Hon'ble F. R. Cockerell.

ARMS BILL.

The Hon'ble Sir EDWARD BAYLEY presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores. He said that as the Bill was one of considerable interest to the public, and as many objections had been made to it in the shape in which it originally stood, by persons of all classes, it might perhaps be advisable to give some sketch of the alterations which the Select Committee had introduced in the Bill with the view of meeting such of those objections as seemed to them valid.

One part of section 5 of the Bill as introduced required all persons, other than licensed vendors, selling arms or ammunition, to give notice in all to the officer in charge of the nearest Police-station. In the new Bill, this

notice was now dispensed with where the purchaser was a person exempted under section 27, and it was further provided that notice, where still necessary, should be given to the Magistrate of the district instead of at the Police-station, which, especially in the case of transactions in which Europeans were concerned, might sometimes be more convenient to the parties. As he should have occasion to point out, another provision had been introduced, which, with practically very much less inconvenience and irritation to private parties, secured the objects which it was intended to secure by these provisions of section 5, and they might therefore safely be omitted.

In respect to the duties imposed under section 7 of the Bill, very much comment had been elicited alike from the public Press, the Local Governments, and private persons. The objection commonly taken had been that these would press unfairly upon those who were loyal and well-disposed, and who were desirous to obtain arms, whether for sporting or other legitimate purposes, especially in those districts bordering upon forests or other places infested with wild beasts, and where fire-arms were required as a means of protection for themselves or against the destruction of their crops. Those objections were doubtless well founded, and to meet them the Committee had provided, that when persons exempted or excused themselves imported any fire-arms or purchased them from the importers, they would be entitled to a drawback upon the duty specified in the schedule, which would bring it down to the level of the duty at present in force, and also would not exceed in any one case ten per cent. *ad valorem*. As a matter of fact, this alteration would produce a slight reduction in the duty now payable upon the higher classes of fire-arms. There was also a provision which was not entirely new, though new to this Bill. It was a section which was inserted with the object partly of drawing attention to the provisions of the Customs Act, and partly with the object of applying them in a slightly modified form to the importation of arms. That was to say, it permitted the conversion of the private shops or offices of an importing firm into bonding warehouses, in which they might store the arms imported, and pay duty upon them only as they were withdrawn for sale. This amendment was introduced to meet an objection which had been made—a legitimate one—by a large firm, that they would otherwise have to pay down on importation a large amount of duty, and, perhaps, it would be a long time before they got any return. This provision would meet that objection.

With regard also to the schedule of dutiable articles, some minor articles had, on reconsideration, been struck out of it, and with regard to all other articles which were the appendages of fire-arms, it was provided that, when they were imported and fitted in the same case as the fire-arms, they would be exempt from the payment of duty.

The next alteration to which SIR EDWARD BAYLEY would refer, was that, while the draft Bill provided for importation by sea, it overlooked the possibility of importation by land. There were several foreign sea-ports on the coast, and this fact made it necessary to introduce provision for importation by land also, and therefore the clause which applied to importation by sea was made to apply also to importation by land.

There was another clause which was new, and which was the only point in which he thought the Select Committee had increased the rigidity of the Bill; but it had been inserted on the special recommendation of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb. The new clause empowered the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, to appoint searching-places at certain points within our frontier, whenever there was a belief that arms or ammunition were likely to be exported over the frontier.

In section 11 of the Bill there was also a very material alteration. As introduced, the Bill prohibited the possession of arms of any description without a license. In that form it would have been an unnecessarily sweeping measure, and in fact, the form which the original Bill assumed in this respect was due perhaps to an oversight. Under the old law a difference was made, as he had explained before, between certain proclaimed and unproclaimed districts, and that difference was practically swept away by the draft Bill. The Committee had thought it right to restore that distinction so far, that in a district proclaimed the possession of *all* arms would need to be licensed, but in a dis-

strict which was not proclaimed, licenses would only be required for the possession of fire-arms.

There was another difficulty in regard to the disposal of arms which were deposited under sections 11 and 14,—that was to say, arms which came properly into the possession of people, but in which the legal possession of them had ceased and which therefore came under the custody of the Police. It had been provided that they should remain for a year liable to be claimed by the owner in one case, and in another case, which was a more difficult one, for three years. If at the end of that time they were not claimed and legally dealt with, they would be forfeited.

There was another question which was a matter of greater difficulty, and the Committee were unanimous in opinion regarding it. It referred to the levy of fees for licenses to possess, but not for licenses to manufacture or import or transport. On the whole, considering the many difficulties which existed, it was considered advisable that the former class of licenses should be freed from taxation. It was a matter of some difficulty, because it somewhat affected the resources of the Local Governments, which had hitherto derived some revenue from this source. But he thought the arguments which convinced the Committee ought to prevail; the question, however, was one which was open to discussion hereafter.

There was another section also of some degree of stringency which was taken from the Code of Criminal Procedure. Section 28 required information to be given by any person who had a knowledge of any offence committed against the provisions of the proposed Act. A clause to that effect existed in the Criminal Procedure Code, in regard to many offences of a nature parallel to those punishable under this Act, and all that had been done was practically to apply that section to the present law.

Then in section 32 came another new provision, which was intended to take the place of that in section 5 of the draft Bill, which required notices to be given at the Police-office by persons selling arms. The real object of this provision was to enable the Government to know where arms were held, and to detect whether they had been legally imported or otherwise. All that was intended was that persons who possessed arms should be held liable to fill up returns when required to do so. The Committee did not think that that was an unnecessary interference with private convenience; it was a form of enquiry which would give very little trouble, would not be frequently resorted to, and which might be of great use.

Beyond these, there were some minor alterations in the details of the Bill. But they were almost all purely matters of drafting, intended to bring the provisions of the Code into harmony with other enactments, and to make its meaning clear.

Under these circumstances, as almost all the changes which had been made, although of some importance, were in the interests of the public and in the direction of relaxing the stringency of the Bill, the Committee did not consider that it need be republished as altered by them.

INDIAN FOREST BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE moved that the Reports of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to the management and preservation of Government forests, to the transit of forest-produce, and to the duty leviable on timber be taken into consideration. He said: "On introducing this Bill above a year ago, I explained the necessity for a new law, but some further exposition may not be out of place. Act VII of 1865, which is the present law, is framed upon the basis that the Government may make into a 'Government forest' any jungly land it pleases, provided that its selection does not abridge or affect any existing rights of individuals or communities. Consequently, if in any instance it was found necessary for Forest purposes to acquire any private land or rights, the Government was left to do so by means of the ordinary law for the acquisition of land for public purposes. Act VII of 1865 was almost immediately found to be more or less unsuitable for the purposes in view, and the Governments of Madras and Bombay have, in consequence,

never availed themselves of the power of extending it to their territories, which it conferred upon them.

"In October, 1868, the draft of a new Act, and a memorandum explaining very clearly the defects of the present one, were laid before the Government of India by Mr. Brandis. I am well aware that Mr. Brandis has a reputation quite independent of any praise of mine, but I feel constrained not to allow this occasion to pass without recording, that to his vast knowledge of forest matters, to his sound discretion and his unfailing energy, British India is chiefly indebted for the very great progress in forest conservation which has been made in all the Provinces more directly under the Government of India during the fourteen years for which he has held the office of Inspector-General of Forests. I will now briefly describe the chief deficiencies of Act VII of 1865. It drew no distinction between the forests which required to be closely reserved, even at the cost of more or less interference with private rights, and those which merely needed general control to prevent improvident working. It also provided no procedure for inquiring into and settling the rights which it so vaguely saved, and gave no powers for regulating the exercise of such rights without appropriating them. It obliged you, in short, either to take entirely, or to let alone entirely. On control over private forests in the general interest of the community, it was absolutely silent. For duties on timber, even those actually levied, it gave no authority. Protection for Government forests so interlaced with private ones as to be in chronic danger of plunder, there was none. In various minor points also it was deficient.

"The draft and memorandum by Mr. Brandis, to which I have alluded, set rolling the stone of discussion which is in motion up to the present day. Since then we have had drafts and counter-drafts, reports and memoranda innumerable; we have had two forest conferences, at one of which were present representatives of the Forest Department from all parts of India, and the proceedings of both of which have been printed; and, finally, we have the present Bill, which has been under active consideration for nearly two years, and has been twice reported on, in its successive stages, by all the Local Governments and their more experienced officers. Meanwhile, during these ten years, the Provinces have been getting on as best they could, some under the existing Act, others under no Act at all. In some parts the people have been suffering through encroachment by Forest Officers on their ill-defined rights, in others the community at large have been suffering by progressive denudation of forest-lands. In some Provinces where the Act is in force, there is a singular confusion of rules, imperfect rules, Regulations, and no rules, of which I gave the Panjáb as an illustration on the last occasion when I had the honour of addressing the Council on this Bill. And all the while we have been struggling on as best we could to meet the real wants and necessities of the case. We have been demarcating reserves, constituting district forests and endeavouring to protect them, enquiring into rights, and recording, buying up, continuing or commuting them. In fact, we have got an existing state of things totally at variance with the existing law.

"The case for legislation, therefore, whether for the Provinces with a bad law, or the Provinces with no law, is, I submit, complete. Whatever may be the faults of the present measure, it cannot be said that we have been proceeding otherwise than cautiously and gradually. If, after spending ten years in finding out what we want, we proceed to supply it, we cannot be accused of hasty legislation. In proof that we were well supplying it I quoted, when presenting our last report, the terms of approval with which Bill No. I had been received by all the Local Governments except Madras. I am glad to say that this approval has been generally repeated in the case of Bill No. II. I may quote a few instances. Of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Chief Commissioner of Oudh, we hear that the Bill 'seems to His Honour to be very complete.' The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, while 'generally accepting the provisions of the Bill,' makes a few minor suggestions. From Bombay we learn that 'the Indian Forest Bill as it now stands seems to this Government a very good one, and the Report of the Select Committee covers all that is necessary.' The Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces 'cordially approves of the Bill, as

calculated to meet a long-felt want: he will be very glad when it becomes law and he is able to apply it to these Provinces.' But the Local Governments generally have done more than approve. Nine out of eleven of them have expressed their desire that the first section of the Bill should be altered, so that the Act might apply directly to their Provinces, and the trouble and delay of separate extensions might be thus avoided. The two dissentients were Ajmer and Madras. The Chief Commissioner of Ajmer pointed out, and with reason, that as there were as yet scarcely any standing forests in Ajmer, and they were only attempting to grow them, the simple Regulation passed three years ago under 33 Viet., cap. 3, would answer all purposes for some years to come. The Madras Government objected to the revised Bill on much the same grounds as those on which they objected to the original one. They considered it unsuited to the circumstances of Southern India, and preferred legislating locally—which it is of course open to them to do. In consequence of these representations, the Bill is now, by section 1, made directly applicable to Bombay, Lower Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, the Panjab (except the Hazára district), Oudh, the Central Provinces and Assam. The same course has not been followed, the Council will observe, in the case of Coorg and British Burma, though the Chief Commissioners of both desired it. Coorg, it was thought, ought to have the same law as Madras, whatever that might be, and for British Burma the Executive Department of the Government of India considered it best to leave the extension to be made hereafter by a separate notification. Ajmer, Coorg, British Burma and Madras will therefore remain, as in the Bill when introduced, in this position, that the Local Government possesses the initiative and may apply the Act or not, as it thinks proper, subject, in the former case only, to the sanction of the Governor General in Council. I may remark, with special reference to Madras, that this position is practically identical with that which it now holds with regard to Act VII of 1865. I would here only add that I trust that sanction to apply the Act to British Burma will be at once applied for. It has been ascertained by exhaustive analysis that there is not a single local peculiarity which the Bill does not sufficiently provide for. The Chief Commissioner has asked for the direct application of the Act, and formally reported that he considers any separate Act for British Burma quite unnecessary, while officers well acquainted with Burma, in whose opinion I place the utmost confidence, assure me that its effect will be most beneficial, and that it will much accelerate the progress of demarcation and conservancy.

"Having thus explained the scope and application of the Bill, I will mention a few material changes last made in it by the Select Committee. First, in order to prevent any inconvenience arising from the direct application to certain Provinces, we have added a clause to section 1, validating all existing rules so far as they are not inconsistent with the Act. At the same time, the majority of such rules are in one way or another incomplete, incongruous, superfluous, or *ultra vires*. I trust that the Local Governments will lose no time in exercising the power the Act will afford, of replacing them by clear and full rules in correct relation to the several chapters. Again, we have made a slight alteration in the terms of the restriction in section 4, as to who may be appointed Forest-settlement Officer, in order to meet a technical clashing with the definition of 'Forest Officer' in section 2. But we still fully mean to indicate the desire of the Legislature that the post of Forest-settlement Officer should never, except possibly under some very extraordinary circumstances, be held by a member of the Forest Department.

"A third important change is in section 22 of Bill No. II, which has been recast and appears as section 34 of Bill No. III. The intention of section 22 of course was, that forests which are now so closely reserved as to be subject to restrictions practically, if not precisely, such as a forest might be which was reserved for the first time by enquiry under the new Act, should be constituted reserves under the latter. And provision against any injustice in individual cases was made by the second clause of the section, allowing enquiry into undjudicated claims. It has, however, been pointed out that this intention is not expressed with sufficient clearness, and that as the term 'reserved' has hitherto been very loosely used, and applied to forests with very varying degrees of

increased cost, without adequate return, increased apathy, increased ignorance among the people on the very points on which increased energy and the extensive knowledge only to be acquired by experience, is essential.' The holders of such opinions would retain, indeed, any reserves which Government actually possesses, but would not extend them. It would suffice, they think, that every means should be taken to enhance and secure to zamindárs the full benefit of all their forest-produce and of their planted lands. To induce them to conserve that which has only a future value, their tenure should be assured rather than made more doubtful; they should be encouraged to utilise their tracts of waste as a sure property. * * * Village-communities should, in the same way, be encouraged to preserve and improve their own customary forests or jungles by reaping to their village benefits therefrom.' In short, if you want the forests preserved, only let the people alone, and they will do it. With any such theory I fundamentally join issue. From all that I have read and heard; from all that I have seen during a not inconsiderable experience of forest-administration, I believe such a theory to be a delusion, and a most mischievous one. Whatever you do, do as leniently as possible; do equitably, and only as far as is well shewn to be necessary in each case, but act you must, if you are to save what is left of the once vast forests of India, to check deterioration of climate, and to diminish risks of famine. Under any system of *laissez faire* you are only fiddling, while Rome, or your forest, is burning. The effects of such a system under Native Governments, and during the earlier years of our own rule, are written in broad letters upon a thousand hills, and nowhere are they written more plainly, if we may trust that evidence of one of our most distinguished administrators which I read to the Council when presenting Bill No. 11, than upon the uplands of Southern India. Surely it behoves us, in this our day, to do what we can to prevent additions to the melancholy record. The final issue, then, is simple. If the Council prefer the principle of the Bill to any such theory, then I submit that the details are well calculated to carry out that principle. The Bill is, doubtless, not perfect; but I am not aware that absolute perfection is expected in this or any other branch of legislation. The Bill has been long and carefully considered; it is as good as it is likely to be with our present knowledge and experience, and as such I offer it for the acceptance of the Council."

The Hon'ble SIR J. STRACHEY said:—"My LORD, I agree so completely with all that my hon'ble friend Mr. Hope has said in regard to the principles on which this Bill is framed, and I think the Bill generally so good, that I do not wish to discuss it at any length.

"There is one point only on which, for special reasons, I wish to make a few remarks.

"Special reference was made by Mr. Hope to the changes which have been made in what is now section 34 of the Bill, and he stated that it affected in particular certain forests in Kumáon in the North-Western Provinces. Having been myself in past times interested, in various official capacities, in the forest-tract in question, I wish to say a few words on the same subject, with the view of giving further emphasis to my hon'ble friend's explanation.

"Although my hon'ble friend may very possibly, with his greater knowledge of this Bill, have been right in his belief that the section as it formerly stood would not have had any mischievous effects if it had been passed into law, I was one of those who looked upon that section with extreme distrust. It declared that every forest constituted a reserved forest previous to the date on which the Act came into force should be deemed to have been constituted a reserved forest under this Act.

"If the term 'reserved forest' had signified up to the present time a reserved forest in the same sense in which that term is used in the Bill, such a provision would have been quite reasonable. The term 'reserved forest' has, however, up to the present time had no definite meaning at all. In some parts of the country it has signified a close forest strictly preserved as the property of Government, and in which no private rights exist. In other cases the term has been applied to forests which hardly deserve the name, where the rights of the Government are comparatively unimportant, and where the people have from

time immemorial been in the enjoyment of large and admitted rights. Under such circumstances, it seems to me that it was impossible to declare with propriety that there should be applied to all forests hitherto called reserved forests the very serious conditions which are applicable to reserved forests constituted under this Act. The future position of a forest, and the nature of the rights to be exercised in it by the Government and by private individuals or communities, might have depended on the accident of the name by which the forest had been designated at a time when that name had no definite signification. It is true that there was a proviso to the section as it stood, which was intended to protect existing private rights, and my hon'ble friend may be correct in his belief that all necessary protection would thus have been afforded. I cannot say that this is my own opinion.

"In spite of this proviso, I fear that we should have found that serious injustice might have followed. However this may be, I think it highly desirable to remove all doubts, and I think this will be done in a satisfactory way by the section as now amended. The responsibility will then be placed on the Local Governments of determining, after careful consideration of each particular case, what forests are actually in the position of reserved or protected forests in the meaning of those terms as they are used in the Act. With the provisos by which the new section is guarded, it will be made clear that it is not the intention of the Legislature to make by this section any change in the respective positions held by the State or by individuals in any forest, but that all existing rights shall remain unaltered.

"I am, with my hon'ble friend, sure that this section will be applied by the Local Government in a manner which will lead to no injustice.

"I feel, however, that great care will be necessary, and there are special reasons in Northern India, of which alone I have any personal knowledge, which render such care peculiarly important.

"In Northern India the position held by the Forest Department is less satisfactory than that which it holds in the Bombay Presidency, with which my hon'ble friend who has charge of this Bill is so well acquainted. Instead of being, as I think it ought always to be, intimately connected with the regular administration of the country, the Forest Department is in a great measure a thing apart. The District Revenue Authorities who know the people best—who are, I may say, the natural guardians of the people's rights, and who possess at the same time an influence which gives them the best possible means of protecting the interests of the Government—have practically little or no voice in the management of the Forest Department.

"The Forest Officer ought, in my opinion, to be an expert, performing his duties under the control of the Revenue Authorities of the district. He ought not to exercise, independently of such control, powers which may, sometimes seriously affect private rights and interests, the protection of which may be more important than the protection of the forests themselves. In my opinion—and I speak as an ex-Lieutenant Governor who has had some experience of the matter—the present state of things is not in this respect satisfactory, and its existence will render it necessary to exercise peculiar care in the application of this section.

"These, of course, are questions with which the Executive Government, and not this Council, has to deal; but I think it right to notice them prominently, because the failure or success of this important measure will depend on the manner in which practical effect is given to its provisions. No man can recognize more fully than I do the extreme value of the work which the Forest Department has been performing under its admirable chief, Mr. Brandis, regarding whom I need only say that I heartily concur in every word that Mr. Hope has said in his praise.

"It is precisely because I feel so strongly the value of the Forest Department that I desire to see the system under which it works made to fit as completely as possible into the ordinary administration of the country. I will only add further that I am satisfied that this Bill is a very good one. I believe it will supply a want which has been very seriously felt, and that it will not only give increased protection to a most valuable source of the national wealth, but that it will also afford better protection to the rights of private individuals and communities. I think that the thanks of Government and the public are

due to my 'hon'ble friend Mr. Hope for the care and ability which he has devoted to this Bill."

The Hon'ble SIR ANDREW CLARKE said that he came to the Council that morning prepared to support this Bill. But after the remarks which had fallen from his hon'ble colleague Sir John Strachey, he must say that he did not feel himself in a position to give his silent adhesion to it. It appeared to him that the Council were asked to pass an instrument which was to be put into the hands of the Government and to be worked by an agency in which the Government itself had no confidence, and he therefore felt himself constrained to oppose the passing of a measure which involved so serious a risk. He must say, also, that in some of the earlier remarks which had been made by the hon'ble mover of the Bill, there appeared to be more of excuse offered for the Bill than of justification of the measure. From those remarks he inferred that the Bill involved the extinction of a large number of private rights, and the observations which had been made by Sir John Strachey seemed to confirm that view. SIR ANDREW CLARKE therefore thought it desirable, after what had passed, that the Bill should be referred back to the Select Committee, and that his hon'ble colleague Sir John Strachey should be added to the Committee, in order that there might be introduced into the Bill such measures as were found necessary to provide against the dangers to which the working of the Bill seemed likely to lead; and he also thought that measures of executive reform should also be considered by the Government in reference to the Forest Department. As he had said before, he had been taken by surprise, and after what had fallen from his hon'ble colleague, unless some satisfactory explanation could be given (which he had no doubt could be done), he certainly could not silently give his adherence to the passing of this Bill.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said his hon'ble colleague Sir Andrew Clarke appeared to him to have very considerably misunderstood the observations both of his hon'ble friend Mr. Hope and of his hon'ble colleague who had last spoken. But he wished to point out that Sir Andrew Clarke had placed the Council in this embarrassment—that he had made observations which had no reference to the motion which was now before the Council, and was not included in the motion itself.

The Hon'ble SIR ANDREW CLARKE observed that he was asked to pass a measure in reference to the practical working of which a member of this Council of great experience had expressed serious misgivings, and being thus taken by surprise, he felt himself bound to say that he was not prepared to allow the Bill to pass into law with a silent vote.

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN STRACHEY said:—"My Lord, I ask Your Excellency's permission to say a very few words in explanation, in reply to the remarks which have fallen from my hon'ble friend Sir A. Clarke.

"I fear that I must have expressed my opinions very badly, for my hon'ble friend has entirely misunderstood what I intended to say. I have thrown no reflections whatever on the Forest Department; on the other hand, I have expressed my sense of its extreme value. Nor have I said a word to show that I think that this Bill when passed into law will lead to the infringement of private rights. On the other hand, I have said that I believe it will give better protection to those rights than that which now exists. It will certainly take away no protection that the law now affords. There is nothing in anything which I have said which can justify the opinion that the Bill ought not to be

The Hon'ble SIR ANDREW CLARKE remarked that his hon'ble friend had misunderstood him. The difficulty that he felt, after having heard his hon'ble friend's observations, was as to the agency by which the measure must be worked: he did not see how the Bill was going to be worked in a satisfactory manner by an agency such as that to which his hon'ble friend alluded.

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER ARBUTHNOT said he wished to say a few words upon the discussion which had just taken place. He gathered from the tenour of the remarks made by Sir John Strachey that his comments referred

exclusively to circumstances which he considered to be unsatisfactory in regard to the relations between the special Forest Department and the ordinary administrative authorities of the districts in the part of India in which he had served. Sir John Strachey remarked that in the Presidency of Bombay the case was different; that there, the officers of the Forest Department were more closely in connection with, and Sir ALEXANDER ARBUTHNOT might add that they were, as he understood the matter, employed more in subordination to, the Revenue Collectors in charge of the Bombay Districts. It so happened that just before he left the Madras Presidency, one of the last acts of the Government there was to recommend, and if he remembered rightly to order, that a similar system (and he was not sure that they did not go a step further than the Bombay Government had gone) should be adopted in the Madras Presidency. On that occasion the designation of the head of the Forest Department was changed from that of Conservator of Forests to Inspector of Forests, and the district Forest Officers were made practically, and also by designation—he forgot the exact nomenclature—Forest Assistants to the Collectors of districts. A few years ago (the exact date he could not now call to mind) that system was altered: it did not find favour with the Government of India, as then composed, nor was it approved by the Home Authorities; and accordingly the head of the Forest Department in Madras had been again given the designation of Conservator, and he feared that to some extent the separation which formerly existed between the Forest Department and the Collectors of districts had been revived. He entirely adhered to the views he had held as a member of the Council in Madras, and he concurred in the observations which had been made by Sir John Strachey, as to the expediency of bringing the two authorities into very close connection, and practically of placing the officers of the Forest Department in subordination to Collectors of districts. He had not had the same advantages that Sir John Strachey had had, of practically observing the working of the Forest Department in Northern India, but a great deal of correspondence with reference to the management of the Forests in that part of India, which was one of the Departments under his charge, had come before him. He had had many opportunities of discussing such questions with the Inspector General of Forests under the Government of India, and his impression had been that of late years the object of the head of the Forest Department and of the Local Governments had been to bring the Conservators of Forests much more closely than they used to be, under the orders and under the influence of the local authorities. He thought that, as the late head of a Local Government, Sir John Strachey would confirm him in the statement he was about to make, that in the North-Western Provinces and in the Panjab and in this Province of Bengal, the Conservator of Forests was completely under the orders of the head of the Local Government, though possibly his subordinates were not so much under the orders and influence of local district officers as they might be. It was a question of very great importance. He thought it was very desirable that it should be fully discussed and fully considered, and he was not sorry that his hon'ble friend Sir Andrew Clarke had raised the discussion; for the question was one which certainly ought to receive the careful attention and consideration of the Executive Government. The question, however, was not free from difficulties. As he had just said, it was the unanimous opinion of Lord Napier's Government, that such a policy as that which Sir John Strachey advocated, should be adopted in Madras. But since Lord Napier left Madras, the Madras Government had in some measure retrograded from the policy to which he had alluded, and he had no doubt from what he had seen in the correspondence that various practical difficulties had been experienced. As to the principle of the matter, he entirely agreed with his hon'ble friend Sir John Strachey, and, as he had said before, he thought that every effort should be made to carry out that principle with as little delay as possible. But it did not seem to him that such delay as there might be in assimilating the management of forests in other parts of India to the system which obtained in Bombay, and which he believed was in many respects a better system than that

which existed in the other Presidencies, need deter the Council from proceeding with the passing of the Bill.

As his Hon'ble friend Mr. Hope had explained, and explained very clearly, and as SIR ALEXANDER ARBUTHNOT thought was clear from a perusal of the somewhat voluminous papers which had been received from various Local Governments, this Bill did not impose any restrictions on private rights and privileges which were not absolutely essential to efficient conservancy. As, moreover, Sir John Strachey had pointed out, and as Mr. Hope had also remarked, in some respects the Bill gave greater security to the exercise of those rights and of those privileges than was contained in the existing law. For these reasons he thought that it would be a mistake, after the length of time which had been occupied in the discussion and in the consideration of this very important question, that the Council should now pause and hold their hands on the eve of passing the Bill. It was a Bill of very great importance; it was a measure which, as Sir John Strachey had said, not only in the North-West, but in Bombay and in every province of India, would require very careful watching on the part of the Executive Government. That was a remark which might be made with reference to almost every legislative enactment of any importance passed by the Council; but because it was necessary that the Executive Government should carefully watch and pay close attention to the execution of measures which were resolved upon by the Legislature after full discussion and very deliberate and careful consideration, he did not think that was a reason for postponing legislation *sine die*. Mr. Hope had pointed out that the Bill had been accepted by every local administration in British India except two: one was a very unimportant small province, the small British district of Ajmer, which was in a very exceptional position, surrounded by Native territory; the other was the very much more important Presidency of Madras. It so happened that the Presidency of Madras was the Presidency in which forest-administration was commenced before it was commenced in any other part of India; and it was a Presidency in which, as the Council were aware, a system of tenures prevailed which brought the local officers into very close contact with the people. It was a Presidency in which the feelings and sentiments of the local authorities, from the lowest executive authorities to the highest, had led them to view with perhaps undue suspicion any measures which might in any respect or any degree tend to trench upon the privileges or prejudices of the people. Now, he was one of those who thought—and he had been bred, he might say, in the same school as that to which he had been referring—that very great attention and very great respect should be paid to sentiments and feelings of that description. He believed it was a very good thing in all their legislative measures, that those sentiments should be brought prominently before them, and that they should be compelled to consider, and to pause in the consideration of, their measures with the view of seeing whether in any way they were unduly restricting what had been admitted, even erroneously, to be the rights and privileges of the people, and unduly conflicting with their long-cherished prejudices. But if they were uniformly to yield to those feelings and sentiments, when, after the fullest consideration, they had determined to adopt a certain course of procedure on behalf of the general interests of the community; if by reason of a change of circumstances, the march of civilization, changes in the climate, and many other reasons which he might specify, they found that it was for the general good of the community that so-called rights and privileges should be in some measure curtailed, unless they were prepared to abandon all administrative progress; that, even for the material good of the country, for the mitigation of suffering, for the purpose of preventing the desolation of famines, for the purpose of maintaining the fuel-supply from the destruction in which it might otherwise be involved by the extension of Railways and other causes, then he thought it would not be the part of wisdom—in fact, in his opinion it would be the part of folly—to be deterred from doing that which they considered to be expedient, and that which, after full and careful consideration, they deemed to be right. As regarded the Madras Presidency, this question

of Forest legislation had received a great deal of consideration, not only from the Government of India, but from the Secretary of State. In a despatch which the latter authority wrote in 1871—nearly six and a half years ago—he SIR ALEXANDER ARBUTHNOT) found it stated that—

“Of late years sound principles of conservancy had not made the progress which they should have done from the earlier start which they had here (in Madras) over the rest of India.”

And in the same paper the Secretary of State went on to say—

“But the chief remedy for all these difficulties in the way of sound conservancy will probably be found in the demarcation of forests, and the introduction of an Act conferring the necessary legislative powers.”

For some time past, the Madras Government had had under consideration the necessity for local legislation in this matter; and SIR ALEXANDER ARBUTHNOT was aware that they had a Bill before them which had not yet been introduced, but which had been framed by a Committee appointed for the purpose some two or three years ago, and which would possibly eventually become law. Mr. Hope had pointed out that the Bill before the Council had not been made directly applicable to the Presidency of Madras. Under the circumstances, SIR ALEXANDER ARBUTHNOT thought that, in making that recommendation, the Select Committee had exercised a wise discretion, and he would only add that, as the Bill stood, it *could not* be made applicable to that Presidency without the consent of the Local Government. What he had just said with reference to the Presidency of Madras, and the position in which the question of Forest legislation for that Presidency stood, was perhaps a digression. Returning to the point at which the discussion had commenced, he would again observe that however desirable it might be to improve the agency and the system of Forest-administration, that was, in his opinion, not a valid reason for postponing the passing of this Bill.

He had only one further remark to make, and this was with reference to some of the observations which fell from his hon'ble friend Mr. Hope regarding British Burma at the beginning of his speech. He gathered from what had fallen from Mr. Hope, and he was aware from what had passed in Committee, that this was the view taken by his hon'ble friend, that inasmuch as the Chief Commissioner had assented to the Bill being directly applied to British Burma, it was to be regretted that it had not been so applied. He might be permitted to explain that, as representing the Department of the Executive Government which dealt with Forests, he (SIR ALEXANDER ARBUTHNOT) had opposed the Bill being made directly applicable to Burma, in consequence of doubts very recently expressed by the Inspector-General of Forests, Mr. Brandis, as to the expediency of that measure. Mr. Brandis's views on such a question were entitled to the greatest consideration. He had been the first Conservator of Forests in Burma, and was probably better acquainted with forest-conservancy in Burma than any other person. Mr. Brandis had recently expressed doubts as to whether the Bill was suited to the peculiar circumstances of Burma, and had urged that the question of Forest legislation for that Province should receive further consideration. Under these circumstances, it appeared to SIR ALEXANDER ARBUTHNOT,—and he thought that would be the view of the Council,—that the safest and wisest course was to abandon the idea of directly applying the Bill to Burma, and to leave it to the Executive Government, in communication with the Chief Commissioner and Inspector-General of Forests, to decide that question afterwards.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT said: “Before putting the motion which I now hold in my hand, I should like to say a few words. I desire to state, on my own behalf, that I appreciate most fully the importance attached by my hon'ble colleagues Sir John Strachey and Sir Alexander Arbuthnot, to the principle of bringing the various conservancy officers in the different localities in which they are employed, more directly under the control of the local officers. I fully share the opinion expressed by my hon'ble friend Sir Alexander Arbuthnot, in the course of what, I must say, appear to me his very statesmanlike remarks on this Bill, that it was not undesirable that that question should have been alluded to in the course of our discussions to-day.

It appears to me, however, self-evident, that this is a question which concerns the consideration of the Executive Government, rather than of this Council, whose functions are purely legislative. The further discussion of the matter in this Council can lead to no practical result; and besides it must be borne in mind that the Government, which, perhaps of all others, is most interested in the practical application of the principle referred to by my hon'ble friend Sir John Strachey; namely, the Government of the North-Western Provinces, is one of the Governments which have not only approved of this Bill, but have applied for its direct and immediate application. I think therefore we should not be justified in wasting the result of ten years' deliberate preparation for legislation, simply because such legislation is not unconnected with questions which demand the consideration of the Executive Government."

The Hon'ble Mr. Horn said in reply, that he had but little to add upon the discussion which had taken place. His hon'ble friend Sir A. Clarke had observed that some of his remarks were an excuse for, rather than a justification of, infringement of private rights. But he had certainly not meant to offer anything which could be deemed merely an excuse, and he was not aware of any expressions having fallen from him which were capable of such an interpretation. With regard to the observations of his hon'ble friend Sir John Strachey, they related to the Executive Forest-machinery, which was a subject not dealt with in the Bill, and they appeared to have been merely intended as suggestive to the Executive Department of the Government. Whether the Forest-officers in the one part of India to which alone the Hon'ble Member's remarks had reference were or were not open to the strictures passed upon them, it was not for him to say, as he had no experience of that part. But he ventured to suggest that they were, not only individually as honest and conscientious as officers in any other branch of the public service, and that possibly any unsatisfactory action on their part was in no small degree attributable to the imperfection and obscurity of the law or rules under which they had worked. Now that there was a clear law and a clear policy, he hoped that they would be able to perform their duties with less risk of error or misconception.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Horn also moved that the Bill as amended be passed.
The Motion was put and agreed to.

SEA CUSTOMS BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Horn also moved that the Reports of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the laws relating to the administration of the Department of Sea Customs in India be taken into consideration. He said—

"When introducing this Bill some sixteen months ago, I explained the necessity for the measure, mentioned a few of the principal changes made, and expressed the desire of Government to facilitate trade and adapt the law to the present circumstances of the country, to the utmost extent consistent with the safety of the revenue and the necessity for registration of trade statistics. Since then, Committees constituted by the Local Governments at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, and partly composed of gentlemen of the mercantile community, as also the various Customs authorities, have reported on Bill No. I. Bill No. II was next issued and fully reported on officially. The Chambers of Commerce of Madras and Bombay also favoured us with communications, the latter with a long and important paper containing many very valuable suggestions. In November, 1877, I visited Bombay in order to confer with the Chamber of Commerce there, who were so good as to hold a special meeting for the purpose. Finally, the Select Committee have carefully considered the whole, with the valuable assistance of my hon'ble friend Mr. Morgan. The result is Bill No. III, now before the Council. As the Bill is so voluminous, I will do no more in explanation than to notice, under a few general heads, the provisions which differ from the present law in matters affecting more or less materially the interest of commerce.

"In the first place, section 12 constitutes a new class of sub-ports, to consist of places where a small trade has sprung up not sufficient to render a full

Customs establishment remunerative. These ports will be allowed to trade with certain Customs ports near them, to which they are affiliated. The occasion has arisen in Burma, but I hope that the power may be used for the development of local trade in other parts of India. Again, in section 18, we have provided, at the instance of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, against the importation of articles bearing any names, brands or marks, being, or purporting to be, brands and marks of manufacturers resident in the United Kingdom or British India, and not made by such manufacturers.

“Under the head of what may be termed reductions of duties or burdens of one sort or another of direct pecuniary effect, I may enumerate the following. By section 34 the limit of damage for which remission of duty can be obtained for tarified goods, has been lowered from one-fifth to one-tenth. By section 39 the period during which owners will be liable to claims by Government for duties short-levied or erroneously refunded, has been reduced from six to three months, concurrently with similar reduction of the liability of Government.

By section 42 drawback is now allowed upon provisions and stores for use on board ships proceeding to Foreign Ports. By section 71 the two fifteen-day periods for which vessels were allowed the free services of a Customs-officer during discharge and loading respectively, have been amalgamated, so that a longer time may be occupied in either process without involving extra charge until the total of thirty days has been exceeded. In section 88, the period after which unclaimed goods may be sold by Government has been extended, from two months to four, and notice is required to be given to the owner if his address can be ascertained. Section 100 comprises leave to bottle-off wine and spirit in bond. Section 109 dispenses with a fresh bond on removal of goods from one warehouse to another. By section 132, transshipment of stores is allowed between vessels owned only in part by the same persons. In section 133, weight, measurement, quantity and number have been added to the standards according to which transshipment fees may be levied. In section 139, the additional charge on goods cleared for shipment after grant of port-clearance has been reduced from two to four per cent. Section 148 contains an important alteration permitting spirit exported under bond from one Customs-port to another to be admitted at the latter on payment of excise-duty at the ordinary rate to which spirit of the like kind and strength is there subject, instead of import-duty at Rs. four per gallon.

“For the facilitation of discharge and shipment some material modifications of the law have been made. Section 60 allows delivery of the manifest by a ship's agent before the arrival of the ship, and section 66 extends to five days the period after departure of the ship within which an export manifest may be put in. Under sections 74 and 76 the landing and shipping at particular wharves, and in the presence of officers of Customs, as also the use of boat-notes, may be dispensed with—a power which it is expected will be used materially to facilitate operations in the Port of Calcutta. Section 87 contains special provisions, framed in consequence of representations by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, in order to allow of the immediate unloading of vessels.

“By way of simplification of procedure, an agent has been allowed (section 5) to do, with the express or implied consent of the master, anything which the master is required or empowered to do under the Act. By section 29 an importer unacquainted with the nature of goods to his address is allowed to deposit them in a warehouse until he can obtain information. Section 41 allows of an account current of duties and charges being kept with any mercantile firm or public body and settled periodically, so as to save the trouble of constant separate payments. By section 55 permission to amend obvious errors is given absolutely, but the levy of any fee at all is clearly made discretionary with the Customs-collector. Section 130 provides for due notice being given of rules about transshipment, and section 201 requires that all rules shall be periodically published and sold to the public. In section 140 application for leave to re-land is dispensed with, and the period for notice of transshipment to re-lands is extended to five days.

“The privilege of transshipment under section 121 has been extended to vessels of all descriptions, and section 129 makes it clear that the transshipment fees are to cover the expense of the officers who supervise the process.

"With regard to the coasting-trade, some important alterations have been made. Vessels will not in future lose their character of coasting-vessels merely because they have touched intermediately at some Foreign Port, but will remain under restriction only so long as goods brought from that port are on board. Again, if a coasting-vessel has not touched at any Foreign Port, and has not any dutiable goods on board, she will be able to discharge forthwith, without entry of the goods or clearance for home-consumption. In other words, we shall rely for our statistics on the documents at the port of departure, and the importers will be relieved of all the trouble with the custom-house which they now undergo. By section 166 also, a cargo-book may be held to dispense with a separate manifest.

"In the chapter of penalties, we have made some improvements and relaxations, chiefly in the direction of admitting proof of non-complicity in or ignorance of misdescriptions, and the like. Nos. 20, 27, 37 and 74 of section 167 may be referred to. Complaint has been made that the penalties of the Indian Act are more severe than those of the English. There may be some truth in this in individual instances, but it would be very difficult to graduate a number of offences mostly involving no moral obliquity. The standard penalty in the English Act is £100, and this we all know to our cost to be a larger sum than Rs. 1,000, which is the Indian standard. All these penalties, however, are maxima only, not absolute. It is no doubt difficult to ensure powers being exercised judiciously in all cases by subordinate officers who may be wanting in intelligence or afraid of responsibility. The best course for any merchant who feels aggrieved is to lose no time in bringing his case before the heads of the Department, who are pretty certain to deal liberally with it.

"While thus taking credit for a large number of relaxations in favour of commerce, I must admit that in some few instances we have made the law more stringent. With regard to the sales of goods taken over by Government on account of under-valuation, we could not resist the weight of testimony that there was at times a difficulty in realizing their full value by auction. But while giving the Collector, therefore, a power of selling them otherwise in the last resort, we have obliged him to put them up to auction in wholesale lots for cash on delivery, and in any case to dispose of them without unnecessary delay.

"On the whole, I think the Select Committee may fairly claim to have acted up to the declaration of willingness to facilitate trade operations which I have already referred to. There appear to be only two ways of going any further. One of these is by reducing somewhat the demands of the Statistical Department. I am prevented by an accidental circumstance from producing for the inspection of the Council the local volume for the Madras Presidency of statistics of trade and navigation for the year 1875-76. This ponderous affair weighs some 40lbs, it measures about a cubic foot, and, though not yet published, owing to the labour of compilation and printing, it is already out of date. What, I would ask, in the name of common sense, is it possible to do with such a thing? Perhaps you might, as Sydney Smith said of a certain portly widow, walk round it before breakfast, but as to reading and using it—never. Seriously, statistics are no doubt useful things, and returns regarding all leading articles of commerce, and of the trade of important centres or ports of a certain size, are necessary. But the utility of requiring an infinity of returns on trivial matters, and piling up checks and counter-checks, especially about the petty-trade of obscure ports, seems very questionable. It would surely be sufficient to be content with a fraction of what we now collect, and to be content with reasonable instead of almost absolute accuracy—say within ten per cent. in the case of free goods, for instance, as in the London Custom-house. I am well aware that this question has already attracted attention in the department over which the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Arbuthnot presides, and that they contemplate such relaxations, and those not inconsiderable, as lie within the power of the Government of India. If my remarks should have the effect of attracting further attention to the subject and supporting still further improvements, they will not have been thrown away. The second step by which Custom-house restrictions might be further and very largely relaxed, is by alteration of our Customs-tariff. If it were possible

in lieu of the fifty or sixty main heads of the import-tariff, comprising many hundreds of subordinate items, to have duties on only six or seven important, well defined and readily distinguishable articles, the relief afforded in the matter of preventive scrutiny, check, stoppage, seizure and the like, and informalities, would be enormous. It is of course no part of my duty to indicate or suggest any policy of this sort on general grounds. What I say is said merely in connection with the subject of customs procedure now before us. The first step I have referred to at least is one readily practicable, and will, I trust, be ere long fully acted on. For the present, it would seem that the Bill effects all that legislation now can do to relax customs restrictions, and I trust that the Council may approve and pass the Bill accordingly."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. HOPE then moved that the Bill as amended be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 13th March 1878.

CALCUTTA,
The 6th March 1878.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Thursday, the 14th March, 1878.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G.M.S.I.,
presiding.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Sir E. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I.

Colonel the Hon'ble Sir Andrew Clarke, B.E., K.C.M.G., C.B.

The Hon'ble Sir J. Strachey, K.C.S.I.

Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble Sir E. B. Johnson, K.C.B.

The Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble B. W. Colvin.

The Hon'ble Mahārājā Jotindra Mohan Tagore.

The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble T. H. Thornton, D.C.L., C.S.I.

The Hon'ble G. H. P. Evans.

The Hon'ble G. C. Paul.

The Hon'ble E. C. Morgan.

The Hon'ble F. R. Cockerell.

ADDITIONAL RATES (CENTRAL PROVINCES) BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN STRACHEY presented the report of the Select Committee on the Bill for the levy of Additional Rates on Land in the Central Provinces.

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN STRACHEY also moved that the Report be taken into consideration. He said that in making this motion he had only a few observations to make on the provisions of the Bill. The measure, as the Council was well aware, was part of the new taxation scheme lately brought forward by Government to enable it to meet the expenditure which must be incurred for the relief and prevention of famines. The present Bill was not passed at the same time as the other measures, because some further

reference to the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces had been necessary, and the information which was required in order to admit of its provisions being drafted was not then complete. This information had since then been obtained, and the Bill had been drafted in accordance with it. The practice of levying cesses in addition to the land-revenue already existed in the Central Provinces, but the present cesses were collected under engagements which had been entered into by the people at the time of settlement and not under powers conferred by any law. Now that steps were being taken for meeting famine expenditure by the imposition of taxation in addition to the land-revenue, it was necessary that there should be a law to authorize its collection, and that law would be contained in this Bill if it should be approved by the Council. In drafting its provisions the recent Acts had been followed as closely as possible, and even their wording had been, for the most part, adhered to. There was one point only in which the Bill differed at all from those Acts, and that was not one of principle, but of practice only, the object of which was to regulate the manner in which effect was to be given by the Executive Authorities to the provisions of the law. The principle of the Acts already passed was that all proprietors of land should be taxed at the rate of one per cent. of the total rental of their estates. Now, in the Upper Provinces, proprietary title in land was, generally speaking, free from complications. It was, for his present purposes, a sufficiently correct description of it to say that the entire rental of every estate was divided into two equal shares, one of which belonged to the proprietor (whether a single individual or a co-proprietary body), and the other share to the State, that was to say, that each person, whether the land owned by him was much or little, received half of the rental of the land, and paid the other half to the Government. But in the Central Provinces the nature of proprietary rights in the soil was not so simple. Those Provinces lay between the zamindari tenures of Bengal on the North and the rayatwari holdings of Southern India on the other side, and the tenure of the land in them was much affected by their situation. In the districts which adjoined Bengal, the superior owner of an estate enjoyed the whole of the rent. In the Southern and Eastern parts of the Provinces a large share of the proprietary profits was retained by the tenants, and the zamindar or patel received only a part of the rental. Between the zamindar and the lowest class of tenant there were various intervening grades who participated, more or less, in the proprietary profits. Some of these different tenures occurred in almost every village; in many several, and in some villages all of them could be found. Obviously, the profits received by landlords in any part of these Provinces varied inversely to the extent of the subordinate tenures which might exist, and their liability to pay the rate now proposed should vary, in justice, according to their share of the profits. A malguzar, for instance, might very reasonably be called upon to pay the full cess in respect of tenures-at-will; but it would hardly be fair to call upon him to do so in respect of lands where perhaps twenty or thirty or more per cent. of the rental never reached him, but was intercepted by the owners of intermediate holdings. To prevent any injustice of that sort the alteration which had been mentioned was introduced into the Bill. That alteration, as compared with the Bills passed for Northern India, would be found in section 6, clause (c), and the object was to enable the Chief Commissioner, in assessing the tax, to follow the proprietary rights into the hands of all the different classes who enjoyed a share of them, and to take from each of those classes what would be a fair contribution from them according to the proportion of the rental which they enjoyed. It had been ascertained from the Chief Commissioner that there would be no practical difficulty in applying such a rule. The Select Committee had therefore no hesitation in laying upon the Local Government the duty of making these proportional assessments. The fair and reasonable nature of such a provision was so self-evident that he need not take up the time of the Council with any arguments in support of it. The Bill, he might add, had received the cordial concurrence and approval of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces. As in all its provisions, except the one which SIR J. STRACHEY had now explained, the Bill was nothing more than a simple re-enactment of the measures which had quite lately been passed,—and passed by the Council after full delibera-

tion and discussion—And as it was evidently desirable that this, the only remaining legislative measure rendered necessary by the recent extension of taxation for the purpose of meeting expenditure on famines, should also be passed without delay, he hoped the Council would accept the recommendation of the Committee and would allow the Bill this day to become law.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN STRACHEY then moved that the Bill as amended be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

ARMS BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR EDWARD BAYLEY moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores be taken into consideration. He said that, in presenting the Report of the Select Committee, he had called the attention of the Council to the very considerable alterations which had been made in the details of the Bill, and for the present he would say no more upon that subject. He wished to address himself on this occasion rather to the objections which had been taken to the principle of the Bill. They had been told that no case had been made out for the Bill; that it was apparently entirely unnecessary. One representation which they had had from the British Indian Association went so far as to say that no facts or arguments had been adduced to establish the necessity for such rigorous legislation. Well, he really did not know what evidence would satisfy every one. He thought he had been at some pains, when he moved for leave to introduce the Bill to show how urgently the necessity for some such measure had been for many successive years persistently pressed upon the Government of India by almost every Local Government and Administration. He mentioned also certain statistical facts which proved the existence of a large and increasing traffic in the very description of arms which it was most undesirable should be introduced into India; and the Council had still been told that no case had been made out. So far as he could understand, the only statement to contravene the evidence he then adduced was, first, that the importation of arms and the value of arms had been diminishing during the last five or six years, instead of increasing; and in the second place, that a great number of people had been destroyed by wild beasts. He did not in the least propose to controvert either of those statements; but he had taken pains to show, when he introduced the Bill, that he was perfectly aware of the fact that a diminution had taken place in the actual imports of arms, and he gave the reason for it, that was to say, that the Government of India had put into force certain powers which they possessed under the Customs Act of absolutely prohibiting the importation of arms of a certain description. Well, that was a very useful power, and one which the Government proposed to retain. It would supplement very effectively the provisions of the present Bill. But he also pointed out that it was one which by itself was very easily evaded, and that the Local Governments were not satisfied with it; that they asked for more power, and were not apprehensive that these additional precautions would be abused. He went further, and had told the Council that the Government of India were in possession of information which showed that the importation of arms would, if the existing law were not supplemented by a fresh and more stringent legislative enactment, very soon be very largely and injuriously increased. He thought himself that that was sufficient evidence of the necessity for the Bill, even if it had not been supplemented by the very definite expression of opinion by his hon'ble friend the Member in charge of the Military Department, whose opinion on a subject of that character should, SIR EDWARD BAYLEY thought, be received as decisive. However, if more evidence was wanted,—that is, if those who had denied the necessity for the Bill wanted more evidence—he would say that this Bill had now been published; it had been commented upon with very great care, he was gratified to say, by a large number of local officers, and he had noted something of the result. A great many, in fact a large majority, of the officers who had been consulted had not taken any notice at all of the principle of the Bill or the necessity for it. But he might say that in their remarks almost all of them had implied their ap-

proval of the Bill. But a considerable number of those officers had gone out of their way in express terms to approve of the Bill and to declare the necessity for it. He would mention some of them—

The Panjáb Government thought the provision for controlling the possession of arms a wise and salutary one.

The Commissioner of Deraját considered the Bill salutary and called for.

The Commissioner of Múltán thought the provisions of the Bill salutary and urgently called for.

The Commissioner of Julandar thought the Bill urgently needed.

General Keyes had long since pointed out the need for amending the law and approved the Bill.

The Inspector-General of Police approved of the Bill, and urged that it should be made more stringent.

In Bengal *the Commissioner of Dacca* had no doubt of the expediency, if not of the necessity, for controlling the present facility for acquiring arms.

The Commissioner of the Presidency Division called the provisions of the Bill good and suitable.

One of the most distinguished Judicial officers in Bengal, *Mr. Field*, goes out of his way to call it a wise and necessary measure.

In the Birárs, *Sir R. Meade* entirely approved of the provisions of the Bill.

The Commissioner of the Haidarábád Assigned Districts thought the Bill admirable in intention and scope, and admirably drawn.

In Bombay *the Government* approved of the Bill generally.

The Commissioner in Sindh did the same.

The Commissioner of the Central Division had for years advocated a similar Arms Act.

The Commissioner of the Northern Division thought the Bill would undoubtedly meet a great want.

In the North-Western Provinces *the Government* approved of the Bill subject to some amendments.

The Commissioner of Jhánsi called it an excellent and very necessary Bill.

In the Central Provinces *the Chief Commissioner* thought the necessity for the Bill as an imperial measure was proved.

In Madras *the Government* approved the principle of the Bill.

One Collector, *Mr. Thomas*, said he had himself recommended a Bill on the same lines.

Another, *Mr. Webster*, said the measure was imperatively required.

Well, *SIR EDWARD BAYLEY* hoped, although he could not expect to satisfy every one, that these expressions of opinion might be taken as sufficient. He could say that almost every officer who had been consulted had either, as he had said, expressly or impliedly approved both the principles of the Bill and the direction in which it went. There was actually only one exception, and all that was necessary to say of it was that the exception seemed to prove the rule. *Sir William Robinson* in Madras had no doubt taken the exact line which the British Indian Association had taken. So much for the necessity for the Bill. They had been told, it had been said in some quarters, that the Government had brought in the Bill under the influence of a scare. Well he thought he had shown, and the papers had shown to the Committee, that, so far from this being the case, for at least eight successive years the Government had been pressed to pass a Bill precisely on these lines; that they resisted doing so until the necessity for it was absolutely shown. So far from the Bill being passed under a scare, he might say, that some of the most important information showing the necessity for the Bill had only been received since it had been introduced.

He would not trouble the Council with any further general details of the Bill. There were a number of objections taken, and he was bound to say that some of them had been taken with great force, and had proved very useful to the Committee in settling the details. He might class them into three classes, first, that the Bill was too stringent, unnecessarily severe, and that a portion of it was not workable. He was bound to admit, and he had pointed out when the Bill was introduced, that there was a slight oversight in drafting; that the Bill in its original shape had certainly been made somewhat rigid by the old provi-

sion as regards the proclaimed districts having been removed. But that had been altered in Committee by the restoration of this provision. In the next place they were told that the Bill was too severe. He had pointed out how largely the Committee had modified the severity of the Bill by amendments which they had made. He had himself assented to those amendments; but he thought that if they erred in any way, they erred, perhaps, somewhat in the direction of over-relaxation. Personally, however, he was contented with the Bill as it stood, with the exception of a trifling verbal amendment which he proposed to move on the present occasion. Then, again, they were told that some of the provisions of the Bill were not clear; the objection thus taken was doubtless good, and the Committee had done their best to remedy the defect. He trusted that the Council would, on looking over the Bill in its present shape, be willing to agree, first, that a case had been made out for a Bill, and for a Bill drawn on the lines of the present measure; and, secondly, that the Bill had been shorn of most, if not all, of its objectionable features. At any rate, he must thank the Committee for the very patient attention they had given to its provisions and the trouble they had taken to make the Bill workable.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble **SIR JOHN STRACILEY**, with the permission of His Excellency the President, moved the following amendment:—

First, that in Section 17, clause (b), for the words "except a license for possession," the following be substituted, namely:—

"granted in a place to which section 32, clause 2, of Act No. XXXI of 1860 applies at the time this Act comes into force, or in respect of any such license other than a license for possession granted in any other place."

Secondly, that in section 17, clause (c), for the words "except as aforesaid," the words "other than a license for possession" be substituted.

The object of the amendment was to impose a license for possession of arms of all kinds in those parts only of the country which had been already disarmed under the provisions of Act XXXI of 1860. His motive, he must explain, in bringing forward the present amendment, was partly a financial one, although that was not his principal object. He hoped to be able to show to the Council, looking at the matter from a financial point of view, that the privilege of possessing arms in parts of the country which were already disarmed, and to which alone he now referred, was a legitimate source from which to derive revenue, and that it was a point of some importance in connection with the late measures for extending the financial powers and responsibilities of the Local Governments. He said that, as a source of Imperial revenue, the receipts from fees of this kind would, no doubt, be quite insignificant, but from a Provincial point of view they were not without importance. As an illustration of this importance, he might mention that in the North-Western Provinces, with which he was best acquainted, it was calculated that such fees levied upon a very moderate scale would yield not less than one lakh of rupees a year—a sum which would be very valuable as an addition to the Provincial finances. It would be difficult in his opinion to find any other way of raising such a sum which would be open to fewer objections. For levying such fees was taxing a luxury, and had all the merits of that kind of taxation. He knew, of course, that there were tracts of country where, from the great numbers of wild beasts or the proximity of turbulent neighbours or from other dangers, arms were a necessity—a necessity and not a luxury. Where this was the case, no one could recognise more fully than he did that we ought to do nothing whatever which could in the slightest degree interfere with the means of protection which the people really required in those tracts. But such parts of the country were exceptional; and they could be sufficiently provided for under the powers of exemption which the Bill conferred on the Government. Leaving them out of sight for the present, and speaking of the disarmed tracts to which alone his amendment would apply, he affirmed, without hesitation, that the privilege of possessing arms was a luxury. It was usually sought for, not so much on account of the protection afforded by the arms, as because they enhanced the dignity of the wearer, and conferred upon him some kind of personal distinction. He could recognise no reason for exempting persons who wished for a privilege of that sort from paying something for it. He would

go farther and say that he could hardly call to mind any more suitable and legitimate means of obtaining revenue than that of calling upon people who desired such marks of distinction to pay for them. Such a source of income fulfilled all the conditions which were required in taxation. The amount payable would be certain and easily known by every body. No one need pay it at all who found it inconvenient to do so. And those who did pay would contribute in proportion to the advantages obtained by them. Exception had, he knew, been taken to the proposal on the ground that it might offend against another fundamental rule of taxation by compelling the tax-payer to pay more than was likely to find its way to the treasury. It had been said that, to levy fees on licenses for the possession of arms might give opportunities for oppression and extortion, and might do more to enrich the underlings of the Magistrates' Courts than the public treasury. SIR JOHN STRACHEY thought that this objection would not be found good upon examination. He had already said that the operation of his proposed amendment would be confined to those districts in which the possession of arms was prohibited, and in which there was no intention of relaxing that prohibition. In such places it was impossible to dispense altogether with licenses. Section 15 of the Bill made provision for the grant of such licenses, and it was obvious that without them the Government had no means of keeping itself informed, or of controlling the number, of arms which were from time to time in the hands of the people. But if licenses were required at all, the objection to charging fees for them lost all its force; because it was not the fee charged which gave the opportunities of peculation, but the necessity of applying for and obtaining a license which had to pass through the hands of subordinate officials. But in his humble opinion, speaking of the Provinces to which alone it would apply, he believed that those anticipated dangers had really no existence whatever; certainly not more than in most other forms of taxation which might be named—in octroi-collections, in inland customs-collections, and in license-tax collections. He believed that the only effect of charging fees for the possession of arms would be to add by the amount of those fees to the cost of obtaining them. This additional cost was very far, in his opinion, from being a disadvantage; for the Council was now considering the case only of those parts of the country where it had been determined, on grounds of political expediency, that the people ought not generally to be in possession of arms, and where a cheap and abundant supply of them was on no grounds desirable.

He had dealt now with the only objection which he had heard to the proposed levy of duties on these licenses. He wished to add some very important evidence in confirmation of the arguments by which he had sought to support his amendment. In the North-Western Provinces, this special subject had undergone very long and careful consideration, and the result had been to elicit the strongest possible opinions in favour of the measure which he was advocating. So far back as 1870, Sir W. Muir, the then Lieutenant-Governor, appointed a Committee of the most experienced officers to consider the best way of adding to the revenues. That Committee made various recommendations, and, amongst them, advised the imposition of a duty on arms-licenses; and SIR J. STRACHEY would, with the permission of His Excellency, read a short passage from the Committee's report:—

"35. It is unnecessary to propose any further taxation for actual requirements. The Committee desire, however, to point out that a legitimate source of income may be found by enforcing fees on the issues of arms-licenses. Arms in this country are in the great majority of cases used as a means of increasing the dignity or supporting the rank of the Natives who wish to carry them.

* * * * *

The probable income arising from this source is conjectural only. It will probably be not less than £10,000 per annum."

Sir W. Muir entirely approved of that recommendation, and, in June, 1871, submitted a proposal to the Government of India for carrying it into effect. In the letter which he wrote to the Government of India he said—

"The Lieutenant-Governor concurs generally in the views of the Committee. The scale of fees and the suggested rules for issue of licenses appear suitable, but the Local Government might, His Honour thinks, receive power to vary these, within certain limits, from time to

time, as may be found expedient. For districts that have not been disarmed the scale is perhaps too high, and there it might be reduced one-half.

"The Lieutenant-Governor is further of opinion that in all parts of the country which have been disarmed, licenses should be required, not only to carry, but to possess, arms."

"Exemption will be readily granted in parts of the country where prevalence of wild beasts or other danger may render it expedient that arms should be possessed or used."

The proposal thus made was not carried into execution. It was brought forward originally by Sir W. Muir under the impression that it was absolutely necessary to provide further means of meeting Provincial charges. But the condition of the Provincial finances having turned out better than was expected, it was dropped. In 1876, when SIR J. STRACHEY was Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, the question was again taken up. It was discussed by a number of the most experienced officers of the Government of the North-Western Provinces, and they were unanimously of opinion that it was extremely desirable to charge license-fees for the possession of arms. He himself entirely concurred in the view thus taken, and he was in a position to say that the same opinion was held by the present Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces. Thus, in the North-Western Provinces three successive Lieutenant-Governors and, he believed, all their most experienced officers, had during the last eight years, expressed strong opinions in favour of the amendment which he was now asking the Council to adopt. He hoped that a measure which had such strong authority to support it would be approved by the Council that day.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR E. C. BAYLEY moved—

That to section 32 the following words be added, namely :—

"Any person refusing or neglecting to produce any such arms when so required, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with both."

He said the amendment was really one of a technical nature. He had mentioned, when presenting the Report of the Select Committee, that a clause had been introduced in section 32, requiring persons in possession of arms to produce them when required. But by mistake no penalty was affixed to the section by means of which it could be enforced. The amendment of which he had given notice was simply intended to correct the error.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR EDWARD BAYLEY also moved that the Bill as amended be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES asked leave to postpone the presentation of the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to define and amend the law relating to Promissory Notes, Bills of Exchange and Cheques.

Leave was granted.

PANJAB LAWS ACT, 1872, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES then presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Panjáb Laws Act, 1872.

NATIVE PRESS BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER ARBUTHNOT moved for leave to introduce a Bill for the better control of publications in Oriental languages. He said :—"My Lord, copies of the Bill which has been framed for this purpose, have been already circulated for the perusal of Hon'ble Members, together with a statement of the objects which it is intended to effect, and of the reasons which have led to its being prepared."

"For reasons which I will state presently, it will be my duty to ask the Council, in the event of my present motion being adopted, to proceed at once to the consideration of the provisions of the Bill with the view of its being passed at this day's sitting, and I will therefore endeavour to explain, as fully

and as clearly as I can, the considerations which have influenced the Government in bringing forward this measure.

"Now, my Lord, the object of the Bill which I desire to introduce, is to place the Native newspapers, or, to speak more correctly, the newspapers which are published in the vernacular languages of India, under better control, and to furnish the Government with more effective means than are provided by the existing law, of repressing seditious writings which are calculated to produce disaffection, towards the Government in the minds of the ignorant and unenlightened masses. Another object is to check a system of extortion to which some of our Native feudatories, and many of our Native employés, are exposed by the rapacity of unscrupulous Native editors.

"My Lord, this measure has not been resolved on without most careful and anxious consideration, both on the part of the present Government, and on the part of the Government of your predecessor. It has not been resolved on without much reluctance; for, directed as it is against a particular class, it involves a description of legislation which is opposed to the traditions, and is repugnant to the principles, upon which the administration of British India has been conducted during a long series of years, and which would not have been resorted to except for very cogent reasons. It is only because, in the opinion of the Government of India, the evil against which this measure is directed is one of great and increasing magnitude; because it is calculated to lower the *prestige* of the Government, and to weaken its hold on the esteem and affections of its subjects; and because the existing law does not furnish any adequate means of dealing with it, that the Government have decided to have recourse to special measures for its repression.

"My Lord, when the Press of India was liberated by the Government of Sir Charles Metcalfe from the restrictions which had previously been imposed upon it, and when it was placed in the position of freedom from State interference, which, with the exception of one brief interval of a single year, it has occupied since 1835, the Native Press was a thing of comparatively little importance. In one of the Minutes written at that time, Mr. Macaulay states that the papers printed in the languages of India were few, and exercised very little influence over the Native mind. The entire circulation of Native newspapers throughout the country did not then exceed three hundred copies. Since those days a great change has taken place. Newspapers printed in the vernacular languages are published in most of the large towns in Bengal, Bombay, the North-Western Provinces and the Panjáb, are read and studied by considerable numbers of people, and exert an influence over the popular mind which it is difficult to exaggerate.

"My Lord, it is not my wish to include the whole of the Native Press in the charge which I am about to prefer against individual members of it. I know that that Press includes many respectable papers, which are doing a useful work, and which are entitled to every encouragement that the State can afford to them. It is not against this class of newspapers that the present measure is directed. But there is a large and increasing class of Native newspapers, which would seem to exist only for the sake of spreading seditious principles, of bringing the Government and its European officers into contempt, and of exciting antagonism between the governing race and the people of the country. This description of writing is not of very recent growth; but there has been a marked increase in it of late, and especially during the last three or four years. During the past twelve months it has been worse than ever, the writers gaining in boldness as they find that their writings are allowed to pass unpunished. Their principal topics are the injustice and tyranny of the British Government, its utter want of consideration towards its Native subjects, and the insolence and pride of Englishmen in India, both official and non-official. There is no crime, however heinous, and no meanness, however vile, which, according to these writers, is not habitually practised by their English rulers. According to them, 'the Government is not a just, but a monstrous Government. As monsters are said to eat their own children, the English Government is destroying its own children, namely, its subjects.' According to them, 'avarice, frugality and cunning characterize all the acts and measures of Englishmen.' According to them, 'their rulers violate

in pleasure the laws and regulations which they have enacted.' According to these writers, 'the British Government is continually breaking its promises. A history of the non-fulfilment of promises by the British Government would be the whole history of the last hundred and fifty years.' According to these writers, 'one of the objects of the English authorities in maintaining and enhancing the salt-tax is to enable their own countrymen to import English salt into this country, and to enrich them at the cost of the Natives.' One writer ironically affirms that 'neither the laws of nature, nor the civil laws of India, provide any punishment for those Europeans who kill Natives. The laws of nature ascribe such fatal incidents to destiny, and the civil laws are helpless because Europeans are the dominant race.' Another writer asserts that 'all laws are applicable to Natives alone, and not to Europeans. Europeans are enabled to kill Natives with perfect impunity.' Another alleges that 'of those diseases which generally prove fatal, one is the European plague, which is daily spreading over the country, and for which no remedy has yet been found. We refer to the readiness of Europeans to assault, and sometimes murder, Natives.' Another writer compares the English Government in India to a beautiful, but unprincipled, woman—

"whose charms and attractions are irresistible, but who is cunning, deceitful and cruel at heart. All men are in love with her. Now she lends her graces to one lover, and now to another, and thus causes the rivals to fight together and perish. At her first advent in India she was not very attractive, as her beauty had not fully developed. But when gradually her beauty was fully developed, whoever looked at her was entrapped. Men saw with their own eyes how she had already dealt with a number of their fellows, and knew that she was selfish, and an enemy of their faith, yet they were foolish enough to court her, and dig their graves with their own hands. All the great Native Chiefs of India, including the Kings of Delhi, one after another, fell a victim to her charms, and she pitilessly robbed them of all their estates and property. She next turned her attention to the Chiefs of the middle class, and relieved them of all they had except their wearing apparel."

"The extracts which I have read, are specimens, extracted haphazard from a great number, of the manner in which the British Government and the English race are habitually aspersed and held up to the contempt and hatred of the people of India. Of late, however, a further step has been taken, and a beginning has been made, in the direction of inciting the people to upset the British Raj by depunciations, sometimes open and sometimes covert, of the alleged weakness and timidity of the English, and their inability to maintain their present position in India.

"England," it is said, "has no efficient army. Like her, Carthage, too, possessed immense wealth, but that could not save the great commercial city of ancient days from a complete downfall. While Government is always ready to make a show of its power in fighting with weaker foes, such as the King of Abyssinia, and the Gáros and the Lushais, a policy of subsidizing is always resorted to in dealing with the Amír of Kábul, and one of conciliation adopted towards the barbaric Chief of Khilát. The rule of our country has passed into the hands of foreigners, and we have lost all our independence. However, we must buoy ourselves up with hope under the pressure of the present calamity, and not despair. Seeing that such mighty Kings as Vikramaditya, Rámchandra and Ravana have passed away, the short-lived Kings of the present times have no stability."

"The *Kasht Vilási*, a newspaper published at Púna, compares the English Government in India to a cunning traveller, who, passing by the door of a hospitable and kind-hearted gentleman, asks his permission to rest at his door for a short time, and gradually contrives to oust him and usurp his house and property; but there will be no great difficulty in driving out the usurper if all men jointly make a bold effort to do so. The Natives should gird up their loins and devise measures for improving the prosperity of the country.

"I will not take up the time of the Council with further extracts. I think it will be apparent from what I have read, that the description of literature to which these articles belong, is eminently calculated to unsettle the minds of the people, and to make them disaffected towards their rulers. While I say this, I do not for a moment desire to imply that the Government distrusts the loyalty of the great body of Her Majesty's Indian subjects, or that these writings correctly represent the sentiments entertained by the people generally. Indeed, I have very little doubt that there is a good deal of mere froth and vapour in these foolish and mischievous articles; but in India, as in other countries, writing of this description finds numerous readers, and ought not to be allowed to go on unchecked.

"My Lord, it cannot be said that the state of things which has arisen has taken the Government altogether by surprise. That such a state of things would be one of the results of granting complete freedom to the Press in this country, was predicted many years ago by men whose honoured names have long been household-words in Anglo-Indian history. I doubt not that many of the Members of this Council are acquainted with the remarkable Minute which Sir Thomas Munro, one of the ablest of the many able Statesmen who have aided in consolidating British rule in India, recorded on this subject in 1822. I well remember the interest with which this Minute was re-perused at the time of the Mutiny, and how impossible it was not to be struck by the almost prophetic character of the utterances which it contained. But Sir Thomas Munro was opposed to granting freedom to any section of the Press. He regarded the unrestricted freedom of even the English Press, which in his day was indeed the only Press worth considering, as inconsistent with the maintenance of our rule. Since that time circumstances have greatly changed; and I do not believe that that far-seeing and sagacious Statesman, if he were now among us, would counsel the re-imposition of restrictions upon the English Press. However this may be, I do not rest my argument on the policy of restriction advocated by Sir Thomas Munro. I rest it upon the opinions of men who were parties to the policy of liberation which was carried out in 1835, and who, it is evident from their writings, did not overlook the possibility that such a state of things might arise, as that with which the Government of India are now called upon to deal. Both Sir Charles Metcalfe and Mr. Macaulay, the one the originator, and the other the draughtsman and the eloquent defender, of the Act of 1835, while arguing strongly in favour of a free Press, advert to the possibility of circumstances arising which might compel the Government of the day to resort again to legislation of a restrictive character. Their language is general, and it is evident that, while they contemplated the possibility, they did not attach any great importance to it; but there was one Member of that Council, one who has only lately passed away, full of years and honour, after an unusually lengthened official career, prolonged into a ripe old age, one whose name will long be remembered in this Presidency, who, while assenting to Sir Charles Metcalfe's measure as being well-suited to the circumstances of the time at which it was passed, predicted in the plainest terms the evils which have resulted from granting unrestricted freedom to the Native Press.

"My Lord, these are Mr. Prinsep's words :—

"I do not go quite so far as to say broadly, and without reserve, that I do not apprehend danger to the State from the Press of India being free. I see no immediate danger in the present state of things, nor, in the future, danger such as the existing laws would provide for better than the laws made especially for the purpose when the danger threatens. Therefore, I cordially assent to the repeal of the laws; but I think the eye of Government will require to be kept continually upon the Press, and especially upon the Native Press; for it is capable of being made an engine for destroying the respect in which the Government is held, and so undermining its power.

"At present, this Press is nothing, and the controlling or influencing it would be an easy task, were Government disposed to direct its efforts to do one or the other; but if we let it grow till the danger from it is imminent, we may then find it a giant to wrestle with."

"Again :—

"So long as discussion is carried on in English, it is no more formidable than similar discussion in England and America. The Government will have its advocates as well as its assailers; and, considering that a vast proportion of the best informed of those who mix in the controversy, will be employes of the State interested in maintaining it as an object of respect, I have little fear of the spirit that would prevail, or of the effect of having this branch of the Press entirely free. But the case is not quite the same with the Native Press. It may take a malignant turn, calculated and designed to set the whole population against us."

"My Lord, that a considerable section of the Native Press has taken a malignant turn, calculated, and in some cases designed, to set the whole population against us, would, I think, be sufficiently proved by the writings of which I have read specimens to the Council, even if it had not, as it has, become a matter of notoriety which is frequently discussed in the English newspapers, and by the more respectable Native newspapers."

"My Lord, I have said that the existing law is inadequate for the suppression of the evil which this Bill is intended to remedy. The existing law is contained in an Act of 1867, which provides for the registration of printing-presses and newspapers, and in a section of the Indian Penal Code which makes seditious words or writings punishable. Now, this section of the Penal Code really furnishes a very inadequate means of dealing with such writings as those with which this Bill is intended to deal. In the first place, the explanation which has been added to the section, renders the penalties inapplicable to any case in which there is not an obvious intention on the part of the writer to counsel resistance to, or subversion of, the lawful authority of the Government. Therefore, to much of the writing to which I have drawn the attention of the Council, this law would not apply; for there is a great deal of it, which, though very mischievous in its effects, cannot be said to come under the category of counselling resistance to lawful authority, or subversion of that authority. It will, perhaps, be said that, if so, the proper course is to amend the Penal Code, and to provide therein suitable penalties for those who, without advising rebellion, inflame the minds of the people against their rulers. I am sure that the Council will not for a moment suppose that this very natural question has not been deliberately considered by the Government; but, after the most careful reflection and consultation with our Law Officers, and with the Local Governments, the conclusion which we have arrived at is, that no such amendment as could be made in a Penal Code, which is necessarily of general application, would adequately and properly meet the peculiar requirements of the present case. The distinction made in the section to which I have referred, between writings which indicate a manifest intention on the part of the writer to instigate resistance to the authority of the Government, or subversion of that authority, and writings which, while expressing strong disapprobation of the acts, or conduct, or policy, of the Government, are not inconsistent with a disposition to render lawful obedience to the Government, is a very reasonable and proper distinction. It would, of course, be possible to introduce into the Penal Code a provision rendering penal all writings calculated to inflame the minds of the people against their rulers, irrespective of the intention of the writers; but such a provision must be of general application, and, like the rest of the Penal Code, it must be essentially punitive. The principle of the Bill which I desire to lay before the Council, is a different principle. For reasons which I will explain presently, the provisions of the Bill will apply only to one class of writers, namely, the writers in the vernacular Press, and the measure is not so much a measure of penal, as it is a measure of preventive, legislation. The machinery by which it will work, is a machinery of checks, rather than of penalties. Its object is to check mischievous writings of the nature of those to which I have alluded, not by penal sentences, but by requiring the offenders, or those in regard to whom it may be apprehended that they are likely to offend, to engage and deposit security for their good behaviour, or by merely warning them; and it is only in the event of the engagements being broken, or the warnings being disregarded, that the penalties which the Bill provides will be put in force. Another very serious practical difficulty is, that no amendment of the law which left the repression of these offences to depend upon a successful prosecution in a Criminal Court would meet the case adequately; and this remark applies, not only to that class of cases which, as I have said, is not covered by the Penal Code, but also to those cases to which the provisions of the Penal Code are expressly applicable. Even if it were perfectly certain that in every case a conviction would be obtained, the political effect of such trials would be bad. They would be certain to create a good deal of excitement, and would invest the accused with a fictitious importance in the eyes of their more ignorant countrymen, which it is desirable to avoid. What is needed, is a procedure more summary, and, as I have said, framed rather with a view to prevention, than with a view to punishment.

"My Lord, considerations of a somewhat analogous character, although not exactly similar, render it advisable in the opinion of the Government of India that, while we are enacting a law for the better control of the Native Press in the general interests of the State, we should take the opportunity

of repressing more effectively than can be done by the Indian Penal Code the crime of extortion when practised by an unscrupulous journalist. We have evidence on which we have every reason to rely, that threats of newspaper attacks are not unfrequently resorted to by unscrupulous Native editors as means of extorting money from Native Chiefs and other Natives of rank, and from high Native officials. Such persons often shrink, and not unnaturally shrink, from entering upon a criminal prosecution before the ordinary Courts. In their case, also, we need a remedy more summary, and which the injured persons will be less indisposed to resort to.

"I will now endeavour to explain, as briefly and as clearly as I can, the provisions of the measure which I propose to lay before the Council. In the first place, I may remark that the Bill is restricted in its operation to publications printed in oriental languages, or in fact mainly to publications in the vernacular languages of India. I will refer again to this point presently.

"Then the Bill is essentially an enabling Bill. Its chief provisions will take effect only in those parts of India to which they may be especially extended by the Governor General in Council, and will cease to have effect in those parts whenever the Governor General in Council so directs. For instance, it is not at all probable that the chief provisions of the Bill will, for the present at all events, be extended to the Presidency of Madras, as we know that hitherto the vernacular Press of that Presidency has been altogether inoffensive, and there are no grounds whatever for bringing it under restriction. Wherever this is the case, the position of the Native Press will practically be the same as it is at present. And not only is the Bill mainly an enabling Bill in regard to its extension to particular Provinces or parts of India, but the application of its chief provisions is permissive, and depends upon the discretion of the Executive Government; and the enforcement of the checks and penalties for which it provides, rests with the Local Government, and not with any inferior authority. In regard to the system of checks which the Bill establishes, I cannot do better than read to the Council the remarks made on this point in the Statement of Objects and Reasons:—

"*First*.—The Magistrate may, with the previous sanction of the Local Government require the printer or publisher of any such newspaper to enter into a bond binding himself not to print or publish in such newspaper anything likely to excite feelings of disaffection to the Government, or antipathy between persons of different races, castes, religions or sects, and not to use such paper for purposes of extortion. The Magistrate may further require the amount of this bond to be deposited in money or securities.

"*Secondly*.—If any newspaper (whether a bond has been taken in respect of it or not) any time contains any matter of the description just mentioned, or is used for purposes of extortion, the Local Government may warn such newspaper by a notification in the Gazette and if, in spite of such warning, the offence is repeated, the Local Government may then issue its warrant to seize the plant, &c., of such newspaper, and when any deposit has been made may declare such deposit forfeited.

"*Thirdly*.—As the provisions regarding the deposit of security and the forfeiture of the deposit would, perhaps, be found to press unduly on some of the less wealthy newspaper proprietors, clauses have been inserted enabling the publisher of a newspaper to take his paper out of the operation of this portion of the Act for such time as he pleases, by undertaking to submit his proofs to an officer appointed by the Government before publication, and to publish nothing which such officer objects to.

"Any publisher may, if he chooses, do this at the time when he is called upon to deposit security; and if he does so, no security can be demanded from him.

"Again, if he does not choose to avail himself of this provision at that stage, he may subsequently, in the event of a warning being issued against him, offer such an undertaking, and if the Magistrate accepts it, the proceedings are at an end.

"As regards books, pamphlets, &c., printed in British India, containing matter of the description above referred to or used for purposes of extortion, the Bill gives the Local Government a power to seize them and the presses at which they are printed.

"Newspapers and books published out of British India but circulated in British India remain. And in regard to them the Bill provides—

"*first*, that if they contain matter of the nature already referred to, or are used for purposes of extortion, the Local Government may seize them; and

"*secondly*, that the Governor General in Council may prohibit their importation altogether. The only other points calling for special notice are, that an appeal is given to the Governor General in Council against anything done by a Local Government or any inferior authority

that declaration of forfeiture and other proceedings under the Act are made final and conclusive, subject only to such appeal; and that penalties are provided for printing or publishing a newspaper without executing a bond or making a deposit after such bond or deposit has been required, and for breach of an undertaking to submit proofs to a Government officer.

"I have said that, in restricting the operation of this measure to the vernacular Press, and in exempting the English Press from its operation, the Government of India are taking a course which involves a departure from the policy by which it is usually guided, and indeed from the policy which has been followed in all previous legislation regarding the Press in India. The restrictions which were imposed upon the Press previous to the passing of the Act of 1835, were imposed alike upon the English Press and upon the vernacular Press. The Act, liberating the Press, which was passed in that year, was applicable alike to the vernacular and to the English Press; and when the freedom of the Press was for a time suspended during the Mutiny, the suspension was applied equally to English as to vernacular newspapers. Indeed, the first paper to which the provisions of the Act then passed were applied was the *Friend of India*, which had long been justly regarded as the leading and the most able English journal in India. When reporting the passing of the Press Law in 1857, Lord Canning's Government said that they had thought it right to make no distinction between the English and the Native Press, and that on this point they agreed with Sir Charles Metcalfe, who, in the course of the discussion of the Press question in 1835, wrote:—

"I think that in all our legislation we ought to be very careful not to make invidious distinctions between European and Native subject."

"The despatch of 1857 goes on to say:—

"We do not clearly see how any distinction of class could be really carried into effect; for the same might be true of any newspaper in the English language written, owned, and published by Natives almost exclusively for circulation among the Native reader. And although we have no fear that tierce de tierce would be done in any English newspaper, we have to guard in these times against errors in discretion and temper, as well as against intentional sedition."

"My Lord, I will not pretend to say that this part of the question is perfectly plain and simple, or that in advising the course which we have determined on after very careful consideration, we are not laying ourselves open, in some degree at all events, to the charge of class legislation, and of making what by many will be regarded as an invidious distinction. It would have been very easy, but I do not think that it would have been just, to make the application of the Bill general, and, for the sake of not laying ourselves open to the charge of creating invidious distinctions, to include the English Press in its operation. My answer is that nearly forty-three years have elapsed since the passing of Sir Charles Metcalfe's Act, and nearly twenty-one years since the passing of the Press Law of 1857; that throughout that period the English Press has been, on the whole, a loyal and, notwithstanding many imperfections, a valuable instrument and aid to the Government; while for many years past, and especially in recent years, a section of the vernacular Press has been chiefly remarkable for its disloyalty. It must, moreover, be borne in mind that the publications of the vernacular Press are circulated among a class of the population far more ignorant than those classes which are reached by the English papers, and are therefore calculated to be much more mischievous in their effects. Such publications as those to which I have alluded, appeal to the ignorant and the unenlightened. They influence and pervert the minds of the young, and go far to counteract the benefits of the education which we are endeavouring to impart to them. They constitute, in fact, a mischievous and poisonous literature, embarrassing to the administration, subversive of authority, and in every way injurious to those to whom it is addressed. In framing this measure in its present form, the Government of India has been influenced by a consideration of the facts with which it has to deal; and after carefully weighing those facts, it has come to the conclusion that it would not be right to inflict upon the most important and the most valuable section of the Press, a liability to checks and penalties which it has in no way merited. In connection with

this question, we must not forget that the circumstances of the present time are very different from the circumstances of the time when the despatch of Lord Canning's Government was written. Then, a large part of the country was in a state of rebellion, and precautions were necessary, which are not needed in quieter times. Nor should it be overlooked that, in one important respect, this measure is free from the objection to which I have been alluding. Newspapers and other publications in the English language, published by Natives, are as much exempted from the operation of the Bill as are similar publications published by Englishmen. As a rule, all publications in the English language are addressed to, and are read by, a more educated class than are the readers of vernacular publications, and consequently, even if they were obnoxious to the same objections as characterize several of the vernacular papers, they would be far less mischievous. But, as a matter of fact, there is an essential distinction between the tone and language adopted by the most hostile of the English newspapers, and that adopted by the worst section of the vernacular Press. The vast majority of papers published in English, including those published by Natives, however violently they may attack men or measures, always attack them on their individual merits, treating them as accidental blots upon our system; whereas the vernacular papers too frequently treat the persons and the things which they denounce, as the types and necessary results of a foreign rule, and assail our system as a whole.

"My Lord, I have nearly completed the task which I undertook when your Lordship desired me to lay this Bill before the Council. I feel bound to say that it is not without sincere regret that I find myself engaged in the duty of actively promoting an enactment which, in the minds of many persons, will throw grave doubts on the value of the measures which have been taken for the advancement and diffusion of education among the Natives of this country. I do not share in those doubts. My conviction is that the more steadily we persevere in our exertions for the promotion of sound education, the more surely we shall counteract evils of the nature of those against which this Bill is directed; and I trust that, both in making those exertions and in repressing those evils, the Government will receive the co-operation of the respectable and well-disposed classes of the Native community. Our earnest hope is that the mere existence of this law will in itself suffice, or will in a great measure suffice, to repress the mischief against which it is aimed, and that the actual enforcement of its provisions will be a thing of very rare occurrence. As Englishmen, brought up in a free country and accustomed to the advantages of a free Press, the Members of the Government of India have no desire to place undue restrictions on the Press of India. In resolving on this measure, they are entirely influenced by their sense of the necessities of the case, and of the responsibility which devolves upon them for the maintenance of authority and order; and I believe that the Council and the public generally will agree with me when I say, that it is better that a measure of this nature, which is essentially a measure of precaution, should be introduced at a time when the country is peaceful and undisturbed, and when the minds of men are calm, than that it should be postponed to some period of disturbance, when it would be attributed to panic, and when it might be necessary to make its provisions more stringent, and possibly more comprehensive.

"And now, my Lord, one word as to the reasons which have induced the Government to adopt the unusual, though not unprecedented, course of introducing this Bill without the customary notice, and of recommending that it should be passed through all its stages at a single sitting of the Council. We consider that to have dealt with this question in the manner in which projects of law are ordinarily dealt with, would have been inexpedient, on the ground that it might have given rise to agitation, and during the period which would have been occupied in passing the Bill, might not improbably have intensified the evils which the measure is intended to repress."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER ARBUTHNOT then introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER ARBUTHNOT having applied to His Excellency the President to suspend the Rules for the Conduct of Business,

The PRESIDENT declared the Rules suspended.

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER ARBUTHNOT then moved that the Bill be taken into consideration.

The Hon'ble MR. MORGAN said:—"My Lord, as the provisions of the Bill now before the Council have not been published, it has of course been impossible to obtain any idea of the manner in which it may be received by the non-official public, of which I am to a certain extent a representative. Anything that I may say, therefore, must be considered only as a non-official view of the Bill as far as I myself am concerned, and indeed as regards the details of the Bill, they have only been before the Members of this Council, other than the Executive, so recently, that I cannot pretend to enter into any discussion of them. As to the general principle of the Bill, however, I think, after what has fallen from the Hon'ble Mover, that necessity has been shown for legislation in the direction now proposed. Although it would be highly undesirable that any check should be placed upon fair discussion or reasonable criticism either of Government measures or the acts of individual officers, the Bill now before the Council does not, as far as I understand, propose to place any such check. The papers which will come under the operation of the Bill, as far as I can judge from such extracts as have come to my notice, do not attempt to discuss or criticise either men or measures, but are made up of monstrous statements and virulent invective; statements so monstrous that, in the mind of an educated reader, they would only raise a smile or provoke disgust. To the class, however, to whom these papers are read, the mere fact of the statements being in print conveys a belief that they are true, and it therefore appears necessary that a check should be placed upon their indiscriminate dissemination.

"Under these circumstances, I have pleasure in supporting the Bill, the general provisions of which appear suited to the object in view."

The Hon'ble MR. PAUL said:—"My Lord, as I intend to vote in favour of the measure which at the present time engages the attention of this Council, I venture to make a few remarks in reference to it, and in support of the propriety of subjecting newspapers published in the Oriental languages to summary control by competent authority. It may be readily admitted that it would be unjust to interfere with or retard social progress and mental improvement, depending in some measure on the diffusion of knowledge through the medium of vernacular newspapers, by closing or interrupting such channels of thought and instruction under legislative sanction. But a cursory study of the provisions of the Bill will show that this is not the intention of the Legislature. A broad distinction exists—and has been recognized in the Bill—between publications honestly conducted and devoted to useful and beneficial objects and those which have mischievous and misleading tendencies and abound in calumnies; and this distinction should be observed in order to correct any misconception which may arise as to any supposed intention on the part of this Legislature either to interfere with the liberty of the Press or to stifle free discussion. It will, I think, be acknowledged with equal readiness that this Government has been pre-eminently distinguished by its steady and unceasing labours in the cause of education and the enlightenment of the people, and that its administration has assured to all classes security of property and the full enjoyment of personal liberty. In the face of these exertions and benefits, it will be idle to suggest the possible existence of any unworthy motive for the introduction of the present measure, which circumstances of a deplorable nature have forced upon the Government. I may take it as axiomatic that it is necessarily incident to every permanent system of government to make provision, not only for its continuance, but for its secure continuance. As the goodwill and esteem of the people are indispensable to such continuing security, it is evident that it is proper to prohibit and restrict all malicious attempts to produce disaffection by creating and fostering ill-will and discontent on the part of the governed, and by rendering the Government itself odious to the people.

And here, my Lord, before proceeding further, I may be permitted to read, as germane to the subject, a passage from an accomplished and learned author:—

“The State and Constitution being the common inheritance, every attack made upon them, which affects their permanence and security, is in a degree an attack upon every individual, and concerns the rights of all. It is, therefore, a maxim of the law of England, flowing by natural consequence and easy deduction from the great principle of self-defence, to consider as libels and misdemeanours every species of attack by speaking or writing, the object of which is wantonly to defame, or indecorously to calumniate, that economy, order and constitution of things which make up the general system of the law and government of the country. Opinion is strength, and the good fame of government is necessary to obtain this opinion. The distance is not very great between contempt of the laws and open resistance to them. Defamation of this kind is more dangerous, inasmuch as it appeals to the passions, rather than to the reason, of the multitude; it unsettles the minds of the people, relaxes the authority of the rulers, and impairs the reverence due to the laws.”

“Many of these observations apply with redoubled force to a government which rules over an immense and mixed population composed of persons of different races and religions, of different habits and characters, whose allegiance cannot but materially depend on their general good opinion of, their good-will and respect for, that Government. The privilege of writing and publishing with freedom is doubtless inestimable. So long as that privilege is exercised honestly and fairly, with a view to benefit society, and with reference to subjects of common and public interest, it will be cherished and maintained wherever free institutions exist and flourish. But the privilege itself is subject to this limitation, that it must not invade the undoubted rights of others. In the case of private individuals and classes, their character and reputation must be respected; and in the case of a Government, its constitution must not be wantonly attacked for purposes of injury and mischief, nor its good name maliciously aspersed. The principle of protecting character is ancient, it having been declared by the laws of Solon ‘that the liberty of the citizen would be imperfect were his character unprotected.’

“Having made these general observations, I now turn to the causes which have led to the introduction of the Bill. I have in my hand translations of upwards of one hundred and fifty extracts from papers published in the vernacular languages, which I have read carefully, and that reading has satisfied me that these publications contain matter falling under the following heads:—

1. Seditious libels, malicious and calumnious attacks on the Government, accusing it of robbery, oppression and dishonesty, and imputing to it bad faith, injustice and partiality.

2. Libels on Government officers.

3. Contemptuous observations on the administration of justice, pointing to its alleged impurity and worthlessness.

4. Libels on the character of Europeans, attributing to them falsehood, deceit, cruelty, and heartlessness.

5. Libels on Christians and Christian Governments, and mischievous tendencies to excite race and religious antipathies.

6. Suggestions and insinuations which their authors believe fall short of seditious libels by reason of the absence of positive declarations.

“In addition to these general characteristics, I find that mis-statements, exaggerations, and allegorical tales, intended to sketch real incidents, but based purely on imagination, have been introduced to support or give colour to the varied (and I might almost add inexhaustible) calumnies to be met with. Other prominent features must not be lost sight of, such as bestowing praise on the late Muhammadan rule, maintaining its superiority over British rule, representing the dominant race as debased, demoralised and ignorant. I cannot resist the temptation of reading a specimen of inflated conception of Native excellence. ‘Are there not thousands of educated Natives before whose intelligence, judgment, courage, justice and moral conduct the abilities of the best civilians fall into insignificance, like the gleams of a candle before the resplendency of the Sun!’

“Having attentively considered these extracts, I am irresistibly led to the conclusion that it is intended by these publications to disseminate disaffection, to excite evil prejudices, to stir up discontent, and to produce mischief of the gravest order; in short, to render the Government, its officers, and Europeans

generally, hateful to the people. These are evil purposes, which should be repressed with a strong hand, and their contrivers restrained from all further attempts to administer their subtle poison to the lower orders of the people, to saturate their minds with evil thoughts, and to arouse their evil passions. The moral atmosphere, surcharged with threatening clouds, and tainted by these vicious productions, must be restored to its natural and normal purity.

"The evils to which I have adverted are, I fear, too wide-spread to be checked or suppressed by prosecutions under the existing law; and even if it be assumed that prosecutions would be effective in repressing them, it must be admitted that much time would be lost in applying such remedy and realizing its salutary results. As time is of the very essence of every remedy by prevention and restraint, I am entitled to assert that prosecutions for all practical purposes will be found unavailing. It follows, then, that in conformity to the principles I have enunciated, this Legislature is under the necessity of making provision for the better protection and security of Government and for the public welfare in a manner suited to the emergency, so that the remedy may be summary and its application immediate. The Bill before us contains provisions which I think are well calculated to supply the desired remedy; and I maintain that the time has fairly arrived for action—further forbearance may be fraught with danger. It may probably be alleged that the provisions of the Bill are stringent; but I consider that the means to be used for the suppression and extinction of the evil courses to which the newspapers under notice have resorted should be as powerful and as effective as if the Government were called upon to deal with a plague, a pestilence, or other grievous calamity. In the course of my professional career, I have been a zealous and unflinching advocate of the freedom of the Press; and I have the satisfaction of believing that, in according my support to the present Bill, I am, in no way, departing from a firm adherence to the true principles which regulate that freedom. To protect and encourage journalism conducted with ordinary care and for honest purposes might be deemed a privilege. To curb by reasonable and necessary means the unbridled license of obnoxious and degraded publications which seek to spread disaffection and dissatisfaction,—and which may be used by wicked and designing men to produce discontent amongst the poor and ignorant to their own detriment—and to denounce them fearlessly, should be considered by every right thinking man and by every true citizen an imperative public duty."

The Hon'ble MR. EVANS said:—"My Lord, I should always view with great jealousy any restraint upon personal liberty and freedom of speech which did not appear to be necessary for the safety or well-being of the community, but I give my unqualified assent to this Bill, stringent as its provisions are; for I think it is necessary under the existing state of things. No person can claim to have any right to follow the trade or calling of spreading disaffection or extorting money, for these are admittedly crimes. The only question is, whether it is necessary to arm the executive with special powers for the prevention of this class of crime, instead of leaving it to be punished through the agency of the ordinary Courts of Justice. The main evil to be provided against is this. An unceasing stream of false and malicious charges is being daily poured out by the vernacular Press against the English Government and the English race. The poor and ignorant millions are told that all their misfortunes are due to England and the English, who cruelly and heartlessly oppress them, and the prospect of better days is held out to them if they could only be quit of their oppressors. My Lord, the condition of the toiling masses is in every country one involving much hardship. But their lot is bearable as long as they believe the comparative hardship of it to be due to natural causes beyond their control, and to the condition of the world they live in. Hard and toilsome though their lives be, they may still be loyal as long as they believe that their governors have their interests at heart and desire to deal justly by them. But when these poor ignorant and credulous masses have it daily dinned into their ears that all the evils of life, even their very poverty, are due to the heartless rapacity and injustice of an alien race of oppressors, they cannot but come to believe the oft-told tale; for they are but children with no means of judging for themselves as regards matters outside their daily life. When once they come to believe this, their lot becomes intolerable in their own eyes. A prospect of

ease and contentment as of the Golden Age is before them, and nothing stands between them and their happy future except the hateful English race. Thus their minds are poisoned and their contentment destroyed, and they are left ready tools for plotters and conspirators. Of the power of the Indian Government to deal sternly and effectually with any attempts at rebellion I entertain no doubt and feel no fear. But I do feel that it would be a cruel policy to allow these poor and ignorant people to be goaded to rebellion, confident in our power to slay them; should they yield to the temptation. The object of the proposed Bill is to prevent the dissemination of the poison of disaffection—a subtle poison which, like the seeds of disease, floats in the air and is communicated from man to man, by placing the centres of infection under control.

“This object cannot be obtained by prosecution in the ordinary Courts. Moreover, a prosecution by its publicity disseminates the poison. If it were necessary to destroy clothes infected with the plague, no sane man would ask that they should be brought into a crowded public Court to have the question of their infectiousness tried.

“Great liberty of speech is conceded to prisoners and their advocates, and they are allowed to use any arguments which they choose in their defence; and these reports of trials are by our law specially privileged and may be printed with impunity. It is right that this should be so; but it is one of the reasons which render a public prosecution an undesirable method of dealing with these cases, for in punishing the prisoner, you disseminate the poison. When special evils like this have to be dealt with, it seems wiser to meet them by special legislation than to alter the general criminal law or procedure. I do not think this Bill can fairly be objected to as class legislation. Publications in English are not subject to its provisions. Publications in the vernacular are. The reason is that English is in India, to some extent, a learned language, and a knowledge of it represents some amount of education. When Latin was the language of the learned in England and the rest of Europe, it was thought no harm to print classical works containing the praises of the Republican form of government as the best possible, and little exception could have been taken to a learned treatise upholding that view. But had any one published a treatise in the vulgar tongue informing the masses that they would be happier if they substituted that form of government for the one they lived under, he would have been speedily laid by the heels. Publications in English do not reach that class which is ignorant and credulous enough to be injured by the sort of stuff extracts from which have been read to us to-day.

“Even had there been no special urgency, I should have been glad to see prompt measures taken to abate the evil. That there is special urgency at present from the disturbed state of the political horizon and the agitation of men’s minds by wars and rumours of wars, and from the increased activity of the sedition-mongers, no one can deny. That urgency has seemed to the Executive Government sufficient to warrant them in asking the Council to pass the Bill at once. Believing that the evil is great, and the necessity for its immediate abatement urgent, and that the remedy proposed is the right one, I have no hesitation in voting for the Bill.”

The Hon’ble MR. THORNTON said:—“Although in common with other Members of this Council I have not forgotten that I am an Englishman, and, in common with Englishmen, regard the free press of England as an inestimable benefit; and although I have given proof of the sincerity of my professions in having been instrumental, in 1865, in withdrawing the censorship which had been maintained since 1857 over the vernacular press of the Panjāb, I am not the less sensible of the necessity for the legislation we are now considering. For some time past I have become painfully conscious, as indeed almost all who have had experience in district and provincial administration must be, of the increasingly seditious tone of certain of the vernacular newspapers, and of the grave evil resulting from the dissemination of their disloyal and libellous productions among the ignorant populations of India.

“It is therefore my very decided conviction that, whatever may be the case in countries, or amongst peoples differently circumstanced, the security of this Empire demands that the Executive Government shall be vested with com-

plete power for promptly repressing and preventing the circulation of disloyal and seditious vernacular publications.

"And, my Lord, I am the more disposed to assent to the exercise of this controlling power by the Executive Governments of India in the present case because, so far as my local knowledge extends, I can confidently assert that the writers or editors of the disloyal articles of which we complain no more represent the real feelings of the people of India than Dr. Kenealy may be said to represent the true sentiments of Englishmen. My experience is to the effect that they are for the most part disappointed ex-employés of the Government, broken-down vakils, disappointed candidates for Government service, or ex-cléves of Government institutions, who, after having been educated by the State at an enormous cost, are indignant because, at the close of their academical career, they have not been presented *instantly* with a lucrative Government appointment. But, it may be argued, if such is the case, if the disloyal effusions of which complaint is made do not represent the real feelings of the people, why care about them? To these arguments the answer is, that there is such a thing as undermining a sound structure; and this process of undermining the loyalty of our ignorant and very impressionable populations has been long going on in several parts of India, and is beginning now to have effect in that very loyal part of Northern India of which I have personal knowledge.

"Then I have heard it said, why does not the Government, instead of resorting to the strong measure of introducing a Press law, endeavour to counteract the effects of seditious writings by contradicting their mis-statements, or by establishing or inspiring organs of its own to proclaim the benefits and advantages of British rule? To this it may be replied, that in newspaper warfare, unlike the situation at Plevna, the power of offence is immeasurably greater than the power of defence. Moreover, in such warfare there is no convention against the use of unfair weapons, and writers of the class we are considering do not hesitate to resort to weapons of attack which no Government, nor indeed any writer of respectability, would deign to use. Then, again, these writers derive much of their popularity and influence by adopting a ribald tone and piquancy of style which would be wholly inappropriate in any journal of the higher class; in a word, it would be as impossible to counteract the pungent sedition of some of our Native newspapers by utterances in official or non-official *Moniteurs*, as to counteract the effects of spicy paragraphs in *Vanity Fair* by dignified sentences in the *Standard* or the *Morning Post*.

"But lastly, it will doubtless be urged—supposing all this to be true, why not make use of the ordinary tribunals, and prosecute the offending papers under the existing law of treason or of libel? This question has been so fully discussed by the Hon'ble the Mover and the learned gentlemen who followed him, that I need do no more than repeat that it is obvious that by launching State prosecutions against offending editors, the Government would be giving increased publicity and importance to the very publications it is desired on public grounds to stifle and destroy. No; in the case of the rank poison with which we are dealing, as in many other cases, prevention is far, is infinitely, better than cure.

"In these circumstances I have no hesitation in according my full support to the measure before the Council, and I accord that support in the confident assurance that the powers conferred will be used with justice and moderation, that they will never be used for the repression of full and free discussion of the measures of Government or the conduct of its officials, but only of those publications which, in the language of the preamble of the Bill, 'contain matter likely to create disaffection to the Government or antipathy between persons of different castes, religious or sects in British India, or have been used as a means of intimidation and extortion.' Under ordinary circumstances I should have been disposed to complain of the shortness of the notice given to the Additional Members of Council of the intention to bring forward this important measure and the short time allowed for its consideration; but under all the circumstances of the present case, I recognise the necessity for prompt action, and the difficulty of giving longer intimation of the provisions of the Bill."

The Hon'ble MAHARAJA JOTINDRA MOHAN TAGORE said :—" My Lord, as an advocate of the liberty of the Press, and as one who would not like to see any restrictions put upon it, I cannot but express my great regret that some of the low-class vernacular papers have taken to a course which, to say the least, is extremely reprehensible. I must take this opportunity most emphatically to repudiate, on the part of the educated Natives of India, all sympathy with such writers, who, from whatever motive, attempt to excite something like a feeling of disaffection against British Rule. The educated Natives do not even know of the existence of most of these newspapers. It is, however, I believe, a known fact that much of this class of writing proceeds from folly and a spirit of braggadocio rather than anything else. Yet that some sort of check should be put upon this abuse of the liberty of the Press I cannot deny; but whether the provisions of the existing laws are not sufficient for the purpose, is what I am not in a position to judge. Those who are responsible for the good government of the country seem to think that, considering present circumstances, they are not. For this reason, without giving any opinion regarding the detailed provisions of the Bill just placed before us, I deem it my duty to give my humble support to the action of Government, the more so as it is not likely to affect the better class of our journals."

The Hon'ble MR. COLVIN said :—" My Lord, I am unwilling to prolong the proceedings of to-day's meeting unnecessarily, but I do not wish to give an altogether silent vote in favour of the measure under consideration. The Native Press has perhaps nowhere allowed itself greater license than in that part of the country in which I have been employed, and no one can hold a stronger opinion than I do in favour of the necessity of placing some restraint upon the uncontrolled liberty which it now abuses. A portion of that Press has hitherto applied its powers to little beyond inculcating hatred and distrust of the existing Government, to fostering class animosities, and to attacking (often, I fear, from no very worthy motives) public and private individuals. It is fortunate that its influence is not equal to its ill-will, as the number of people who read newspapers in the North-Western Provinces is still very small. But its power is likely to grow, and there is this peculiar evil attached to it, that instead of representing any existing public opinion, the vernacular Press, so far as it goes, tends to create one, and that, an opinion which is as hostile as can be to the Government and the ruling class in the country. The conviction that some check is required, which has been so generally expressed here to-day, is shared by many in those Provinces, and, speaking from my own personal knowledge, I am confident that the measure now proposed will be cordially and generally approved by a large majority of those who are responsible for preserving tranquillity and contentment in that part of the country. Nor do I believe that it will be disliked by any but a few needy and discontented men whose occupation will be gone when they can no longer libel and threaten with impunity."

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR said :—

" MY LORD,—The subject before the Council appears to me to be one regarding which there is very little to be said; for it is a matter regarding the merits of which I can conceive the existence of no two opinions. What there was to say has been so ably and logically said that I find myself with but little to add, like my hon'ble friend Mr. Colvin. However, I feel that I ought not to give a silent vote in respect to the passing into law of a measure such as that before the Council, and this the more from the fact that I have had occasion to bring before the Government of India instances of the licentiousness and sedition of the vernacular Press, and to urge the necessity of bringing that Press under control, and making it powerless for mischief.

" The evil has long been felt by the Government of Bengal, and I believe by nearly all the other Local Governments. My predecessor, Sir G. Campbell, very strongly stated on several occasions his conviction that measures for controlling the vernacular Press were called for.

" I can very plausibly foresee the misrepresentation and abuse to which the Government of India exposes itself by its determination to deal with this question in a bold and unflinching spirit, and I therefore desire, as a Member of this Council, to take upon myself my full share of responsibility for the measure.

"An attempt has been made by several very unscrupulous members of the Native Press to mislead the people into the belief that what Government desires to check is, not sedition, but fair criticism of public men.

"This is an assertion which I most emphatically deny and repudiate. What Government does object to is the sedition and gross disloyalty of some of the vernacular papers, and their attempts to sow the seeds of disaffection to the British rule in the minds of ignorant people.

"There have been laid before the Government extracts from the vernacular papers which establish the constant use of language of this description, and show that they habitually attack and misrepresent the Government under which they live in peace and prosperity in terms intended to weaken the authority of Government, and with a reckless disregard of truth and fact which would not be tolerated in any country in the world. The writings to which I allude have nothing to do with personal attacks. The personal abuse, the falsehoods, the scurrility and the exaggerations which are applied to individual officers may well, as heretofore, be left to the ordinary action of the law courts, or be treated with the contempt they deserve. But it has been prominently stated that even this practical irresponsibility for personal abuse is a public mischief, and is used for the purpose of extorting money or frightening timid subordinates from a proper discharge of their duties. But it is not on this ground that I desire to support this measure. What I do recognise, and long have recognised, as a fact, is, that the licentiousness of the Press has, under false ideas of freedom and independence, been allowed to reach a stage which promptly calls, in the interests of the public at large, for the interference of the Legislature.

"I entirely agree with the Hon'ble Mover of the Bill in thinking that the whole of the vernacular Press is not open to these charges. I believe with him that there are many such papers conducted by respectable men on excellent principles; but the law proposed cannot injure them. If papers do not write sedition, or endeavour to incite disaffection towards the Government, or endeavour to extort money by intimidation, their position will be no worse when this Bill has become law than it was before. If they do publish matter of this objectionable character, then it is the plain duty of Government to interfere with them in the interests of the public, and I am sure that the public will have no sympathy with them.

"I can quite understand that the Government of India has, as the Hon'ble Mover of the Bill has stated, felt some difficulty in applying a measure of this sort to a portion of the Press and exempting another portion. But the difficulty, it seems to me, is imaginary rather than real. The papers published in this country in the English language are written by a class of writers for a class of readers whose education and interests would make them naturally intolerant of sedition; they are written under a sense of responsibility and under a restraint of public opinion which do not and cannot exist in the case of the ordinary Native newspapers. It is quite easy and practicable to draw a distinction between papers published in English and papers published in the vernacular, and it is a distinction which really meets all the requirements of the case, and should not be disregarded merely because some evil-disposed persons may choose to say that Government has desired to show undue favour to papers written in the language of the ruling power.

"The Press must be treated on its own merits. Had the English Press of India been in style and tone what it was twenty years ago, I for my part should have had no hesitation in voting for its inclusion in the present Bill. But I know nothing that has improved more of late years than the tone of the Anglo-Indian Press. It no doubt attacks Government measures and Government officials, and often very undeservedly; but, as I have said before, it is not this sort of criticism to which Government objects or desires to control. On the whole, the English Press of India, whether conducted by Europeans or Natives, bears evidence of being influenced by a proper sense of responsibility and by a general desire to discuss public events in a moderate and reasonable spirit. There is no occasion to subject that Press to restraint, and therefore, naturally enough, it is exempted. It would be a sign of great weakness on the part of Government to bring it within the scope of this measure merely to meet a possible

guardianship of British supremacy in India, and we are resolved to transmit that trust unimpaired to those who follow us."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES said that it appeared from the preamble that one of the objects of this measure was to prevent the use of the so-called Native newspapers as a means of intimidation, and section 3 accordingly empowered the Magistrate to call upon the printer and publisher of any such newspaper to give a bond not to 'use or attempt to use such newspaper for the purpose of putting any person in fear or causing annoyance to him and thereby inducing him to deliver to any person any property or valuable security, or anything signed or sealed which may be converted into a valuable security, or to give any gratification to any person.'

But it had just been pointed out to him that this did not provide for what he believed was the common offence of misusing such newspapers for the purpose of intimidating public servants from discharging their public duties. The Penal Code, section 189, provided for punishing such offences when committed. The Bill should provide, as best it could, for preventing their commission without any judicial proceeding.

MR. STOKES therefore begged leave to move that the following be added to clause (b) of section 3:—

"or for the purpose of holding out any threat of injury to a public servant, or to any person in whom they or he believe or believes that public servant to be interested, and thereby inducing that public servant to do any act, or to forbear or delay to do any act, connected with the exercise of his public functions."

The Hon'ble MR. PAUL remarked that this amendment had taken him by surprise, no opportunity having been afforded for the consideration of the provision which was now proposed, and under the circumstances he was not prepared to vote on the motion one way or the other.

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR observed that he was responsible for the amendment which had been proposed. He had brought to the notice of the Hon'ble Mover of that amendment what he conceived to be an omission in the Bill. The amendment before the Council was in respect of a matter regarding which many complaints had been received, and for which no provision had been made. He considered that exactly the same difficulties which applied to prosecutions for extortion in relation to private individuals would apply to prosecutions for offences of the character to which the amendment would apply, and if it was considered desirable to restrain the vernacular Press from making scandalous aspersions on the character of private individuals with a view of extorting money, he thought it was equally desirable to protect public officers in a similar manner from intimidation and threats in respect to the performance of their public duties. It was as inexpedient to leave the matter to be dealt with in the ordinary Courts in the one case as in the other.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER ARBUTHNOT moved that the Bill as amended be passed. He said—"I am sure that Your Lordship and every Member of the Executive Government will have been gratified at the reception which the Bill has met with from the Council. There is only one point in connection with the discussion which has just taken place, regarding which I entertain any regret. I could wish that more of our Native colleagues had been present to take part in the debate; but I feel bound to say that we are greatly indebted to the one Native Member of the Council who has been able to be present, for his sensible and loyal remarks on the subject of the Bill. I feel sure that the observations which the Mahārāja Jotindra Mohan Tagore has made, will go forth to his countrymen—and especially to the educated portion of his countrymen—with considerable effect, and will exercise a most valuable influence on the discussions which we must expect to take place on this Bill. As my hon'ble friend, the Lieutenant-Governor, remarked, I have no doubt that the Government will not escape attacks on the measure to which it has felt it its duty to resort; but I do not apprehend that in those attacks there will be a single word which will induce any Member of this Council to regret the part which he has taken in voting for and supporting the measure. After the very forcible arguments which have

been advanced by my hon'ble colleague the Advocate-General; after the clear and lucid manner in which the points of the case and the arguments have been stated by my hon'ble friend Mr. Evans, and after the results of their practical experience given by Mr. Thornton, Mr. Colvin, the Lieutenant-Governor and Sir John Strachey, I think that we may allow this measure to go forth to the public with undiminished confidence, and with a sanguine hope that it will be received by the intelligent portion of the public, both in this country and in England, and also in those other parts of the world in which matters connected with India receive any sort of interest, as a measure which the Government was justified in passing, and in fact was bound to pass."

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said :—

"After the exhaustive manner in which this measure has now been discussed, the clear and temperate statement of my hon'ble colleague who introduced it, and the able speeches we have heard from those Hon'ble Members who succeeded him, I find that I have but little need to trouble the Council with any additional remarks. It would not, however, become me to obscure my responsibility for a measure of this extreme importance by giving it a silent vote; and I must, therefore, make a further claim on the attention of the Council.

"I cannot but regret the necessity which, by some irony of fate, has imposed upon me the duty of undertaking legislation for the purpose of putting restrictions on a portion of the Press of this country. By association, by temperament, by conviction, I should naturally find my place on the side of those to whom the free utterance of thought and opinion is an inherited instinct and a national birthright. I should have rejoiced had it fallen to my lot to be able to enlarge, rather than restrict, the liberty of the Press in India; for neither the existence, nor the freedom, of the Press in this country is of Native origin or growth. It is an exotic which especially claims and needs, from the hands that planted it in a foreign soil and clime, protecting shelter and fostering care. It is one of the many peculiarly British institutions which British rule has bestowed upon a population to whom it was previously unknown, in the belief that it will eventually prove beneficial to the people of India, by gradually developing in their character those qualities which have rendered it beneficial to our own countrymen. For this reason, the British rulers of India have always, and rightly, regarded with exceptional tolerance the occasional misuse of an instrument confided to unpractised hands. But all the more is it incumbent on the Government of India to take due care that the gift for which it is responsible shall not become a curse, instead of a blessing, a stone, instead of bread, to its recipients.

"Under a deep sense of this great responsibility, I say distinctly, and without hesitation, that, in my deliberate and sincere conviction, the present measure is imperatively called for by that supreme law—the safety of the State.

"We have endeavoured to base our rule in India on justice, uprightness, progressive enlightenment and good government, as these are understood in England; and it is at least a plausible postulate, which at first sight appears to be a sound one, that, so long as these are the characteristics of our rule, we need fear no disaffection on the part of the masses.

"It must, however, be remembered that the problem undertaken by the British rulers of India—(a political problem more perplexing in its conditions, and, as regards the results of its solution, more far-reaching, than any which, since the dissolution of the Pax Romana, has been undertaken by a conquering race)—is the application of the most refined principles of European government, and some of the most artificial institutions of European society, to a vast oriental population, in whose history, habits, and traditions they have had no previous existence. Such phrases as 'Religious toleration,' 'Liberty of the Press,' 'Personal freedom of the subject,' 'Social supremacy of the Law,' and others, which in England have long been the mere catch-words of ideas common to the whole race, and deeply impressed upon its character by all the events of its history, and all the most cherished recollections of its earlier life, are here, in India, to the vast mass of our Native subjects, the mysterious formulas of a foreign, and more or less uncongenial, system of administration,

which is scarcely, if at all, intelligible to the greater number of those for whose benefit it is maintained. It is a fact which, when I first came to India, was impressed on my attention by one of India's wisest and most thoughtful administrators,—it is a fact which there is no disguising, and it is also one which cannot be too constantly, or too anxiously, recognised, that by enforcing these principles, and establishing these institutions, we have placed, and must permanently maintain, ourselves at the head of a gradual, but gigantic, revolution; the greatest and most momentous social, moral and religious, as well as political, revolution which perhaps the world has ever witnessed.

point of view, in accordance with the commonly accepted rules of European reasoning, I think, we might rationally anticipate nothing but ultimate advantage to the country, as well as to its Government, from the unrestricted expression of their opinion, however severely they might criticise, from time to time, this or that particular detail in the action of this or that particular administration. But this is not the case as regards those journals which are published in the vernacular languages. Written, for the most part, by persons very imperfectly educated, and altogether inexperienced; written, moreover, down to the level of the lowest intelligence, and with an undisguised appeal to the most disloyal sentiments and mischievous passions; these journals are read only, or chiefly, by persons still more ignorant, still more uneducated, still more inexperienced, than the writers of them; persons wholly unable to judge for themselves, and entirely dependent for their interpretation of our action upon these self-constituted and incompetent teachers. Not content with misrepresenting the Government and maligning the character of the ruling race in every possible way and on every possible occasion, those mischievous scribblers have of late been preaching open sedition; and, as shewn by some of the passages which have to-day been quoted from their publications, they have begun to inculcate combination on the part of the Native subjects of the Empress of India for the avowed purpose of putting an end to the British Rāj. This is no exaggeration. I have here under my hand a mass of such poisonous matter extracted from the various organs of the vernacular Press.

After all that has been already said in description of it, I think it would be unnecessary to trouble the Council with the various illustrations which I had intended to bring under its notice. But here, for instance, is one typical specimen of the art of allegorical calumny described by my honourable and learned friend Mr. Paul:—In the Calcutta pice paper, the *Sulabha Samachar*, which has the largest circulation (about 5,000) of any vernacular paper in India, the Macgregor trial was travestied in an article on the 29th December. The prisoner is named 'Mr. Rogue' of the Factory at Kritantapur ('the city of death'); the doctor whose evidence saves him from hanging is 'Dr. Bribe'; and after the conclusion of the mock trial, the Judge, the Doctor and Mr. Rogue dine together, and afterwards go a-hunting.

The articles that are actually and obviously seditious are, of course, much fewer in number; for there still remains a lurking suspicion that the provisions of the Penal Code under this head may some time or other be put in force. Both in Bengal and in Bombay the worst inferences are generally concealed under the form of innuendoes. One Bengal paper, after saying that a 'mighty and wide-spread conflagration is often preceded by common smoke,' goes on to point out that the English, 'proud of the power of their bayonets, tread on the heads of the whole Indian population,' and that '25,000 Englishmen are ruling 250,000,000 Natives;' but the conclusion is wisely left to the reader's imagination. And again, another Bengal paper points out that the English themselves 'speak of the decline of their military power and the loss of their prestige as a nation;' and concludes that 'there is great reason to believe in the truth of the statement.' So, too, a Bombay paper, after declaring that 'England has become enervated from too much addiction to luxury, and therefore is not willing to encounter Russia in the field;' instances Alexander, Cæsar and Napoleon Buonaparte as examples that those who have attained the imperial dignity have come to a disastrous

end, and prophesies the same result of the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi. The *Kirdān*, of Bombay, after saying that 'England has been shewing a thorough effeminateness from the beginning of this war;' that a 'sharp communication from Russia was sufficient' to cool its spirit; that 'England has

gone on to say that England, yielding to the mere appearance of Russia, her inactivity makes the Natives of India very uneasy about their own safety.' And a week later the same paper declares that, as soon as victorious Russia gains a footing in India, 'the English will have no other alternative than to flee for their lives.'

"The *Arya Warta* follows the negative suggestive plan—'Don't nail his ear to the plump': it says—'If we were to write that the Englishmen in India are very few, and though Natives are not brave, but weak and unarmed, yet if they wish they can blow away the English even by their breath, and so to advise the Natives to unite and drive the English out of the country,' this advice would be 'pernicious to us' and 'treasonable.' The *Shiwaji*, a Mahratta paper, is somewhat more outspoken.

"But the most daring sedition is written in the vernacular papers of Upper India. The paragraph which the *Malwa Akhbar* publishes at one of the Mahratta Capitals (Indore) is striking. It gives, as a rumour that 'has perceptibly affected trade and the money-market' in Bombay, that Nāna Sāheb is about to invade India with a Russian army, and 'will establish once more the dominions of the Peshwās through the auspices of the Czar', Satāra, Bāfoda, Nāgpur, Dhānsi, &c., being formed into 'feudatory kingdoms acknowledging the suzerainty of the Peshwā.' The same paper, a fortnight later, speaking of the 'evil times' and 'gloomy days' of English rule, says significantly: 'we dreamt last night of a deer holding in his power a lion and a tiger.' A little later, it declares that the main object of the English Government in this country 'consists in wheedling the people out of their money by all manner of tricks.' And, again, the same paper declares that 'a belief has lately grown up in the minds of the Natives that Native rule has many advantages;' 'the Hindūs have begun to think the Mussulmans to be Natives;' the English 'will not be able to resist the progress of Russian arms in India;' 'our English military officers now think fighting to be a great sin,' and so on. Having in the intervening issue contented itself with declaring that the English in India 'consider Natives as beasts of prey and generally kill them as such; the oppressions of European officers have now become intolerable.' The same paper a fortnight later (in an article on the Russian occupation of Constantinople), makes a point out of the declarations of some English statesmen that the preservation of our Indian Empire is not of great importance to us; it declares that this is illustrated 'by the fable of the fox and the grapes!' And this is published in Holkar's capital, and doubtless read in every Court and every bāzār of Central India.

"Now, the late Mr. Mill, a political thinker who had given much study to the administrative problems of this Empire, was undoubtedly one of the ablest, the most thoughtful, and the most eminent, advocates of *laissez faire* as regards the public expression of personal opinion. But even Mr. Mill recognised very distinctly the paramount necessity of restrictions upon the expression of opinion—as regards communities when they are in their nonage, and as regards individuals, in certain cases, one of which he thus defined: 'Even opinions,' he says, 'lose their immunity when the circumstances in which they are expressed are such as to constitute a positive instigation to the mischievous act.' And on this Sir James Stephen has observed that it is not only possible to throw the abetment of a crime into the form of the expression of an opinion, but that 'you may also throw it into the form of the statement of a fact, as was done by the courtier of Ahasuerus, who, when Haman got into disgrace, casually observed—'Behold also the gallows which Haman has set up.'

"I think the Council must have been satisfied, by the specimens which have now been submitted to its notice, that the vernacular Press is at present an adept in the treasonable art of instigating mischievous action, both by the

expression of opinion, and the statement of fact. I am confident that there is no Government in the world which would tolerate, no Government which could afford to tolerate, none which would be justified in tolerating, the unrestricted utterance of such language as is now addressed by the vernacular journals of this country to the ignorance, the prejudices and the passions, of a subject race. There is an excellent Society for the prevention of cruelty to animals. It is another of those British institutions which is, in its origin, foreign to this country, where, however, there is a wide field for its beneficent exertion. But I am persuaded that not even the most enthusiastic member of that Society would tolerate the continued existence and unrestricted activity of a wasps' nest in his garden, or hesitate to enjoin upon his household servants the timely extermination of venomous insects. I maintain that to prohibit the mischievous utterances of such journals as those from which I have quoted, is no more an interference with the liberty of the Press, than to prohibit the promiscuous sale of deadly poisons is an interference with the freedom of trade.

"My hon'ble friend Sir John Strachey has reminded us that the liberty of the Press is not extended by British law to the literature of Holiwell Street. If, then, the members and officers of the Society for the suppression of vice, if the Legislature which passed, if the judges who apply, and the police who enforce, Lord Campbell's Act for the prevention and punishment of obscene publications,—if, I say, all these authorities be fairly open to the charge of interference with the liberty of the Press, then, and only then, can such a charge be reasonably brought against the Government of India, for having framed, recommended and resolved to carry, this Bill. But if, on the other hand, the freedom of the Press be not only compatible with, but to a great extent dependent on, that protection to public decency and private character of which, in free communities, a free Press is itself one of the strongest safeguards, then I maintain that this Bill, so far from being hurtful to the freedom of the Press in India, is a much-needed guarantee for the continued existence of it. I say that the continued existence of a free Press in India is incompatible with the continued existence of the evils which this Bill is intended to remove; and I say that whatever tends to the prevention of disease, or the correction of deformity, tends also to the preservation of health, and the prolongation of life. We have been taught by One on whose teaching the whole of Christian civilisation is founded, that it is better to pluck out the offending eye, or cut off the offending hand, than that the whole body should perish. But the class of unseemly and seditious publications which will come under the operation of this Bill, are assuredly neither the eyes nor the hands of the Native Press of India. They are but foul blotches and boils, virulent pustules and rank eruptions, on the least seemly parts of it. If, even in the most advanced self-governing societies, it be still the acknowledged duty of the State to provide by law for the repression of publications calculated or designed to pervert the mind and poison the sentiments of those whose characters are yet unformed and whose judgment is still immature, then I assert with confidence that there is no Government in the world on which that duty is more incumbent than the Government of India; and that the measure which, in our discharge of that duty, we have laid before this Council is an eminently just, as well as an urgently necessary, measure. For I maintain, without fear of contradiction, that the young people in England, for whose mental and moral protection Lord Campbell's Act was passed, are infinitely less ignorant, less easily influenced, infinitely better able to govern their own passions and guide their own conduct, than the helpless masses of our Native population, on whose behalf you are now asked to pass this Bill.

"It is not in the spirit of resentment for injuries that we propose to legislate. It is in the firm conviction that the maintenance of our Rāj is for the good of the people, that we seek to save the people from the ruin in which they would involve themselves by seditious agitations against it. We have no desire to resort to fine or imprisonment; but what we do desire, and what we regard as the plain duty of the Government, is to prevent the open

amongst the most ignorant, excitable and as portion of its subjects.

"Within the last few weeks I have refused applications from two different Local Governments to permit the prosecution of local vernacular newspapers for obvious and rank sedition. And I will state my reasons for so doing. The law, as explained by the Hon'ble Mover of this Bill, is, in its present state, a very questionable instrument. The explanation of 'disaffection' may be taken to explain away almost any incitement to disaffection that is not followed by actual rebellion; so that the probability of securing a conviction would always be doubtful. But, though these considerations might well justify me in hesitating to sanction a prosecution, under existing circumstances, it was not solely, nor indeed mainly, on these considerations that I have acted. Had the law been certain, and the temper of the jury such as would have rendered a conviction secure, still I should not have considered a prosecution desirable. What I desire is to *prevent*, not to *punish*, seditious appeals. A successful prosecution, even should it, in some cases, have a deterrent effect, would still invest the prosecuted journal with a mischievous notoriety, and an artificial importance, calculated to give to its seditious teaching the very publicity which, in the interests of good government, we should desire to prevent. Every such victory would be a virtual defeat.

It is for these reasons that I came to the conclusion that legislation was necessary; and that it behoved us to direct such legislation to methods of prevention, rather than of punishment. This conclusion has been adopted, after the most anxious consideration, with the unanimous approval of every Member of my Executive Council, and every Local Government in India except one, within whose jurisdiction the vernacular Press is wholly insignificant and unheeded.

"It may, and by some persons it probably will, be regarded as an objection to this measure that it draws a distinction, and apparently an invidious distinction, between the Native and the English Press. It may be said, with perfect truth, that the very words which we regard as innocuous in an English paper will be deemed seditious in a vernacular journal, and that the Native editor may be ruined for repeating what the English editor has published with impunity. Well, this seems a very strong indictment against the Bill; but the briefest examination of the circumstances for which we are legislating will suffice to dissipate the force of it. In the first place, let the real distinction be observed. The distinction is not between Englishmen and Natives, or between the English Press and the Native Press; for many Natives publish their newspapers in English, and in very good English too. Some of the Native newspapers thus published contain excellent and valuable comments on public affairs. Some of them are also edited by men of acknowledged ability and culture, who certainly do not hesitate to criticise the English Government with an asperity and hostility which no other foreign Government in the world would tolerate for a moment. With these papers we do not interfere. Being written in English, they are *ex vi termini* addressed to a more or less educated audience, and a class that has at least the power, even if it have not always the will, to choose between the false and the true, between the evil and the good. From them we apprehend no political danger; and we can trust to their improving education, as time goes on, to render their criticism fairer, and their judgment more according to knowledge. It is not, then, against Native papers, as such, that our legislation is directed. We confine our measures of restriction purely to the papers written in vernacular languages; and we do so because, as I have said before, they are addressed solely to an ignorant, excitable, helpless class—a class whose members have no other means of information, no other guide as to the action and motives of their rulers; and who, if such action and motives be persistently misrepresented to them, are likely to give vent to their excited feelings in acts of disaffection, which cannot but be fraught with disaster to themselves.

"There is a very great difference between denouncing, in a debating Society of educated men, the existence of the Government established by law, and

using the same language to an excited mob. There are certain 'physiological' works which may be rightly offered to the study of medical students, but which no one would place before schoolboys. What is to competently educated men a subject only of scientific enquiry, becomes an instrument of danger and destruction in the hands of the ignorant. This distinction applies to our treatment of newspapers printed in English, and distinguished from those printed in the vernacular. The one class is addressed to people who can, more or less, judge for themselves; the other to those who are incapable of judging.

"There is, however, one aspect of the case which I have not yet touched upon, but which is scarcely less important than those on which I have been dwelling. It is the use made of the Native papers as a means of extortion for levying blackmail from Native Chiefs and persons of distinction, or as a means of intimidation applied to Native Magistrates and Judges.

"To Natives of distinction, the publicity of newspaper abuse is probably far more galling and intolerable than it is to any class of Europeans; and a Native would be very unwilling to add to this publicity by going into the Court and suing his libeller. It is probable, too, that these cases are but rarely noticed in the reports of our translators. Very lately there was a case pending in a Madras Court in which a member of the Carnatic Family charged a Native paper with having libelled him; but I could find no reference in the reports to the article complained of. We have had, however, not unfrequent complaints on this score. A Native gentleman of high position, writing to us from Peshawar, complained that the editors of certain vernacular papers habitually attack the character of innocent people who cannot afford to satisfy their cupidity. They force people to subscribe to their papers, and write against those who refuse to comply with their request. 'Rájás,' he says, 'and Chiefs dread him (that is to say, the proprietor or editor of a vernacular journal), under the impression that he may write against them, as he did against their compeers. They, therefore, subscribe to his newspaper, and assign an annual sum of money to him. The editor calls over every year to each State, receives money, khillats and sumptuous meals, and comes back.' This is not an isolated instance. I have quite lately received similar testimony from the editor of a most respectable vernacular newspaper, who feels himself and his calling degraded and blackened by the malpractices of this baser sort of his own profession; but I need not take up the time of Hon'ble Members by referring to other examples. The misuse of the Press, as a means of intimidating Native Judges and Magistrates, was strongly dwelt upon by Sir G. Campbell in a report urging on the Government of India a measure very similar to that which we have now been compelled to adopt. Quoting from the report of one of his most experienced Commissioners, he said—'There is, however, one aspect in which the present unbridled license of the Press is peculiarly injurious to Government; for it affects the feelings of its Native officers and subordinates to an extent which is palpably detrimental to the thoroughly upright and fearless discharge of their official functions. I fear that there is not a Native Deputy Magistrate in the country who could deny that he is afraid of becoming the subject of personal attack in a Native newspaper.' I know of scarcely any more exquisite, but certain, process of torture than that which begins with the publication of a scandalous attack on a public officer, and leads up to a call for explanation. Even if his explanation is accepted, he has gone through the ordeal, he has been mentally tortured, while his assailant has lurked in the darkness, and is beyond the reach of punishment. I say, without fear of contradiction, that this villainous misuse of the public Press affects the whole of the administration of justice by Native officers, and that in the exceptional state of this country it is monstrous to allow a system of uncontrolled Press-license to prevail, which is only suited (even if it is suited there) to nations in which independence and civilization are more thoroughly established.'

"Similar testimony is to be found in more recent reports, and is strongly repeated by the present Commissioner of Dacca. I trust, however, that I have now said and read enough to satisfy the Council that we have not undertaken the present measure lightly, or without the fullest and most

anxious consideration. We must of course expect that by those people whose minds are governed by phrases, and who look upon the liberty of the Press as a fetish to be worshipped, rather than as a privilege to be worthily earned and rationally enjoyed, this measure will be received with dislike, and the authors of it assailed with obloquy. It is my hope, however, that the gradual spread of education and enlightenment in India may insure, and expedite, the arrival of a time when the restrictions we are now imposing can with safety be removed. I am unwilling to hamper the free influence of honest thought; but I recognise in the present circumstances of this country, and the present condition of the populations committed to our charge, a clear and obvious duty to check the propagation of sedition and prevent ignorant, foolish and irresponsible persons from recklessly destroying the noble edifice which still generously shelters even its vilest detractors. That edifice has been slowly reared by the genius of British statesmanship out of the achievements of British valour. It was founded by English enterprise; it has been cemented by English blood; it is adorned with the brightest memorials of English character. The safe preservation of this great Imperial heirloom is the first and highest duty of those to whose charge it is entrusted—a duty owed to the memory of our fathers, as well as to the interests of our children; to the honour of our sovereign, no less than to the welfare of all her subjects in India.”

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 20th March 1878.

CALCUTTA,
The 11th March 1878.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secretary to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

NOTE.—The meeting which was originally fixed for Wednesday, the 13th March 1878, was adjourned to Thursday, the 14th March 1878.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR
GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING
LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF
THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Wednesday, the 20th March, 1878.

PRESENT :

The Hon'ble Sir E. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I., Senior Member of the Council of the Governor General, *presiding*.
The Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I.
Colonel the Hon'ble Sir Andrew Clarke, R.E., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble Sir E. B. Johnson, K.C.B.
The Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble B. W. Colvin.
The Hon'ble Mahārājā Jotindra Mohan Tagore.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble T. H. Thornton, D.C.L., C.S.I.
The Hon'ble E. C. Morgan.
The Hon'ble F. R. Cockerell.

PANJÁB LAWS ACT, 1872, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Panjáb Laws Act, 1872, be taken into consideration. He said that the changes made in the Bill were not very considerable, and he proposed to state them as shortly as possible. The Select Committee had recast the clauses of the new section 12 of the principal Act, relating to the order in which the various claimants of the right of pre-emption were entitled, and had provided that, where several persons were equally entitled to the right, the vendor or mortgagor might determine which of them should exercise it. The

Bill as introduced provided that such determination should be made by lot. But, as the Panjáb Government had observed, so far as the right of pre-emption was enforced, there was interference with ordinary freedom of trade; and to permit the vendor to select his purchaser, whenever it was possible for him to do so consistently with the maintenance of the law, was a step in the direction of returning to the freedom of contract which the law itself unavoidably curtailed. A mode of determination would thus be provided by which the resort to lot,—a course to which there were patent objections, and which could only be adopted where there were no means of deciding at all,—would be entirely obviated.

The Committee had further saved the landlord's right of pre-emption under section 34 of the Panjáb Tenancy Act, 1868, and provided that, "if the landlord refuse or neglect to exercise the right conferred on him by that section, such right belongs, first, to the tenants (if any) with rights of occupancy in the property concerned, and secondly, to the tenants (if any) with right of occupancy in the village in which such property is situate."

They had modified the new section 14 of the principal Act in two particulars namely, first, by giving the claimant of pre-emption an option of tendering a his own risk what he considered to be the fair market-value of the property instead of the price demanded by the vendor, which might obviously be, by collusion between the vendor and his purchaser, much overstated, and secondly by allowing the money to be deposited in Court, instead of being tendered to the vendor.

A similar change had been made in the new section 15 as regards the former of these particulars.

They had inserted in the principal Act a new section, 16A, conferring on the Court in which a suit to enforce a right of pre-emption was instituted, discretionary power to require the plaintiff to pay into Court the price or market-value of the property, or the amount of the mortgage-money, as the case might be, under pain of having his plaint rejected. This would obviously tend to prevent the institution of vexatious and frivolous suits.

Section 7 of the Bill had been added to supply an omission in the Panjáb Laws Amendment Act, 1875, and to validate certain penalties which had been imposed, and the legality of which, owing to that omission, had been deemed open to question. The Chief Court had decided that, as the matter now stood the penalty provided by the second clause of section 50 of Act IV of 1872 which had been repealed by Act XV of 1875, no longer attached to a breach of rule made under the first clause of that section.

In section 8 of the Bill they had, at the suggestion of the Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce Department, provided a power to recover advances made to agriculturists for the relief of distress, the purchase of seed and cattle, the construction and repair of buildings, and other purposes not contemplated by the Land Improvement Act, 1871. Such advances would be recoverable as if they were arrears of land-revenue.

The other alterations were merely of a formal or trifling nature, and called for no particular notice here.

He would only add that the Committee thought, and did, he believed, still think, that the clause in the new section, 12 (d), giving the Local Government right of pre-emption in respect of land bearing Government trees, might now be omitted, as the new Forest Act seemed to provide sufficiently for this matter. In deference to the contrary opinion of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, who had been consulted by telegraph on the subject, the clause had been allowed to stand.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. STOKES also moved that the Bill as amended be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

DISTRESSED SEAMEN'S EXPENSES RECOVERY BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. STOKES also moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the recovery in British India of wages due to and expenses incurred in respect of, certain seamen and apprentices be taken into consideration. He might remind the Council that the primary object of

this Bill was to facilitate the recovery of wages due to, and expenses incurred in respect of, distressed Native seamen and seamen belonging to ships connected with British India.

Section 3 had been added to supply an accidental omission in the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1875, recently brought to notice by the Board of Trade, and owing to which a question had been raised as to whether, in certain cases, the certificate of a master, mate or engineer could be cancelled or suspended on proof of a wrongful act or default by him causing the loss or abandonment of, or serious damage to, a ship, or loss of life.

Section 4 had been added with a view to supplying a power (the want of which had recently been felt) to direct enquiry into casualties to foreign vessels occurring on the coasts of British India, and section 5 had been added at the suggestion of certain members of the mercantile community in Bombay, to compel persons recovering bales of goods, ships' stores and other property, which might have fallen overboard or otherwise got adrift in a port, to deliver up such property to the Conservator, and to regulate the right to salvage, about which it was said disputes sometimes occurred.

The Hon'ble Mr. HOPE said that, with regard to this Bill, he had only to remark that, owing to what doubtless were sufficient legal reasons, it had not been possible to carry out the whole of the suggestions of the mercantile community in Bombay which he had had the honour of bringing to the notice of the Executive Department. The amendment which had been made related only to salvage in ports. There was still no provision with regard to wreck found outside a port and brought into it, and there recognized by the person to whom it might belong. He trusted a suitable opportunity might soon occur for supplying this further want, and thus completely carrying out the recommendations made by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. STOKES also moved that the Bill as amended be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. STOKES asked leave to postpone the presentation of the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to define and amend the law relating to Promissory Notes, Bills of Exchange and Cheques.

Leave was granted.

STAMPS BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. COCKERELL moved that the Hon'ble Mr. Thornton be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Stamps and Court-fees.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Thursday, the 25th April, 1878.

CALCUTTA,
The 20th March, 1878.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

[RAILWAYS.]

ACCIDENTS ON RAILWAYS OPEN FOR TRAFFIC.

Circular No. 4, Railway, dated the 5th March 1878.

Read again—

Public Works Department Circular No. 7, dated 23rd February 1864.

Letter to the Secretary of State for India, No. 18, dated 25th February 1864.

* Public Works Department Resolution Nos. 2181—5R., dated 28th October 1871.

• • • • • Proc., October 1871, Nos. 39—47.

† Public Works Department Circulars Nos. 7 and 17R. of 1874.

† Proc., March 1874, Nos. 3—13, and
" June " " No. 73.

RESOLUTION.—Experience has shown the desirability of bringing under review the accidents which occur on Indian Railways at shorter intervals and more promptly than has hitherto been found possible with the system of annual returns.

2. It has been decided therefore to introduce on all open lines of railway from 1st January 1878 the system of quarterly returns in force in the United Kingdom, and to adopt the forms prescribed by the Board of Trade, with scarcely any variation.

3. The returns in these forms should be submitted to the Government of India not later than three weeks after the close of the quarter to which they refer, together with all necessary remarks and explanations by the officials of the railways concerned, and by the controlling authorities by whom the returns are forwarded.

4. With a view to secure uniformity in the system of reporting accidents, attention should be paid to the rules which have, at various times, been issued as to the nature and classes of accidents that should be exhibited in the returns, as also regarding the classes of railway servants to be included therein. These rules are here collected and repeated for the information and guidance of all concerned.

The nature and classes of accidents to be exhibited are—

- I.—All cases of cattle run over without exception.
- II.—All cases of injury to the way, stock or works, whether attended or not by injury to life or limb.
- III.—All accidents of any kind likely to have endangered life or limb, or to have caused serious loss of property. Such for example as cases of trains running over chairs placed on the line, or of fires in trains, not resulting in injury to the way, stock or works, &c.
- IV.—All cases of injury to life or limb from causes connected with the working of Railways.
- V.—All cases of dead bodies being found on a Railway.
- VI.—All deaths of passengers or intending passengers in stations or trains from causes unconnected with the working of railways.
- VII.—In case of fire attributed to sparks from the engine, it should be recorded whether the engine is fitted with a spark-arrestor; and if so, the pattern should be stated, as also the description of the fuel used. In cases in which there is reason to suppose that the sparks escaped from the ash-pan, it should be stated what, if any, precaution has been taken to check the escape of sparks thence.
- VIII.—In cases of running over cattle, it should be invariably stated whether the engine is fitted with a cow-catcher; and if so, the pattern should be specified.

The classes of railway servants to be included are—

- IX.—All persons employed in stations, including police.
- X.—All persons employed in the maintenance of way and works, exclusive of men entertained for special works, that is, for railway works involving no risk from the working of trains, *e. g.*, spurs in a river on which railway work-people are employed.
- XI.—All persons employed on trains or running engines, also all gate-keepers.

5. Accidents coming under class VI should not be embodied in the general returns, but reported in a separate list in the form adopted in the returns now circulated (Part V).

6. As regards classes II and III, it is not intended that accidents of a trivial nature, such as petty accidents in shunting, &c., shall be included in the quarterly returns. All should be, however, recorded in the Office of the Agent or Manager of the Railway concerned, to whom it is left to decide what may be omitted from the returns as trivial.

7. Accidents not coming under any of the classified heads in Parts I, II and III of the returns now circulated, but of such a kind as to have caused, or

to be likely to cause, loss of life or personal injury, should be entered in Part IV.

The specimen entries in this and other parts will explain sufficiently the nature of the accidents which should be included therein.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to all Governments and Administrations, to the Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, and to the Directors of State Railways, for information and guidance.

Also to the Director of State Railway Stores.

Also to the Secretary of State.

And that it be published, without the forms, in the *Supplement of the Gazette of India*.

E. C. S. WILLIAMS, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Officiating Deputy Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
[FAMINE.]

CONDITION AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS IN THE N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH; AND RELIEF MEASURES UNDER EXECUTION AND THOSE CONTEMPLATED.

No. 51A.C., dated Lucknow, 12th March 1878.

From—COL. ALEXANDER FRASER, R.E., Secretary to the Government of the N. W. Provinces, P. W. Dept.,
To—The Secretary to the Government of India, P. W. Department, Famine Branch.

With reference to the call for a forecast in paragraph 12 of your letter No. 1183A, dated 4th instant, I am directed to observe that from the latest reports that have been received it would seem that the anticipations of a bumper spring harvest will not be realised, that is to say, the outturn will not, as at one time it was hoped it would, in itself compensate for the losses incurred by the almost total failure of the kharif. The area under cultivation is still unprecedentedly large, but the crop is reported to be generally light in the ear, and also to have suffered more or less from rust and blight, caused by the cloudy, and in some places, rainy weather with which we were visited during the last few days of February. In short, if things continue to go well, there will be rather more than a fair average crop, what may be called a good crop, but no more. The harvest, moreover, is already very much in the hands of the buniabs, who have given large advances on the security of the standing crops. They will be able therefore to rule the markets, and as there is no reason to suppose there will be much diminution in the demand for grain for exportation, it is improbable that prices will fall to any appreciable extent, and, consequently, those classes of the people who are unable at present to feed themselves will, when harvesting operations are over, require the relief which they now receive, until the first fall of rain, which may be looked for about the 20th June, or say, three months hence. It may be presumed that harvesting operations will afford subsistence for the classes under consideration for at least one month of this interval, so that there will remain two months, during which they will be on our hands, and for which, therefore, we shall have to make provision.

2. It seems to His Honor that the cost of relief works and poor-houses during the past month of February may be taken as the standard of what will be required in the future. It is probable that the number of distressed people will, on the whole, be fewer, because many of them may derive a precarious living from the proceeds of the mango and mihwa crops; still, unless prices fall considerably, Sir George Couper does not believe the number will be so very much less as to affect the calculation on the above standard. The cost of the relief works in February was in round numbers Rs. 1,82,400, and of the poor-houses Rs. 50,000, total Rs. 2,32,400. Sir George Couper has no hesitation in saying that he can meet twice this sum, *viz.*, Rs. 4,64,800, the amount which will be required for the support of the people for the two months above referred to,

from Provincial balances, and therefore that the Government of India need not make any immediate provision to meet it from other sources. It may be, however, that by reason of the low ebb to which his balances will be reduced by this large and extraordinary expenditure on account of famine, he may have some difficulty in meeting the engagements which he is under, to the Government of India, with regard to canals. It has hitherto been contemplated that any deficiency in canal income can be met from the large balances which have been at the disposal of this Government, and it therefore may become necessary for him to ask His Excellency in Council, in the event of a deficit when these are exhausted, to make it good out of the proceeds of the special taxation which is about to be levied for famine purposes. He trusts, however, that there will be no necessity for him to make such an application.

3. If, then, rain fall in due course on or about the 20th June, the anxiety of the Government of India with regard to the future of these Provinces may be at an end; but if not, we shall be face to face with a state of things which will tax our energies and resources to the utmost, and for which, seeing that up to the present time the vicissitudes of the season have been very similar to what they were last year, His Honor thinks it is necessary that we should be prepared. Should His Excellency the Viceroy in Council be of the same opinion, the works referred to in my letter No. 167 L.R. of 5th March 1878 may perhaps be taken in hand in these Provinces, with the view of relieving the starving poor. A copy of this letter and of the abstract attached is annexed for ready reference, and I am to note for His Excellency's information how the works proposed would more or less affect each district.

4. The Government of India met the Lieutenant-Governor's appeal for assistance (No. 1821 A. of 23rd November 1877) last November, by directing the services of several Railway Officers to these Provinces, for the purpose of surveying and locating certain lines of Railway, a scheme for which had been approved by him, but this assistance will not extend beyond the preparation of certain projects for lines in the Jhansi Division, Nos. 9, 10 and 11 of the annexed list, to which, considering the difficulty of access, this Government considered it best to apply the services of the officers made available by the Government of India.

By means of these lines Sir George Couper considers that there will be sufficient work found for the people of Jhansi in case of the failure of the rain next monsoon.

5. The Meerut Division and the Agra Division, so far as the parts of the latter south of the Jumna are concerned, may be considered as sufficiently protected by irrigation, while in the prospective Achneyra-Muttra Railway and additional distributaries to the Agra Canal work would be found for the people. The work on the Cawnpur-Farukhabad line of Railway will provide for the people of the districts of Farukhabad, Etah and Mainpuri, and the Bognipur branch of the Ganges Canal, and the transformation of the old Mogul road into a 1st class road, projects for which will be ready, will sufficiently provide for Etawah.

Should work be required in the Dun, the road from Hurdwar over the Moti Chor Pass of the Siwaliks may be undertaken together with the widening of the Mohan Pass.

6. There have thus been eliminated from prospective difficulty, or rather from difficulty which cannot be managed with projects at present in hand, the following divisions and districts:—

<i>Divisions.</i>				<i>Districts.</i>	
MEERUT	{	Saharanpur.
				{	Dehra Dun.
				{	Muzaffarnagar.
				{	Meerut.
				{	Bulandshahr.
				{	Aligarh.
				{	Muttra.
				{	Agra.
AGRA	{	Etawah.
				{	Farukhabad.
				{	Etah.
				{	Mainpuri.

JHANSI ... } Jhansi.
Lalitpur.

7. There remain—

Districts.

THE DIVISION OF ROHILKHAND ...

Bijnor.
Moradabad.
Bareilly.
Budaun.
Shajehanpur.
Fatehpur.
Cawnpur.

THE DIVISION OF ALLAHABAD...

Allahabad.
Jaunpur.
Hamirpur.
Banda.
Mirzapur.

THE DIVISION OF BENARES...

Benares.
Ghazipur.
Basti.
Gorakhpur.
Azamgarh.
Garhwal.

AND THE DIVISION OF KUMAUN ...

Kumaun.
Tarai.

8. In Rohilkhand there is nothing but Railway work, except some small Canal projects of doubtful value, which would be suitable for relief works.

The Rohilkhand Division considered.

The Railway from Moradabad to Saharanpur *via* Roorkee, and from Roorkee *via* Hurdwar to Dehra (Nos. 1 and 2 of the annexed list) would probably sufficiently provide work for the people of the Moradabad and Bijnor districts, while extra work, if necessary, would be found for the people of Saharanpur and the Dun. Work for the people of the district of Bareilly might be provided by the proposed Bareilly-Pilibhit Railway (No. 4 of the annexed list), while its extension to Purnapur, with the new road from Shajehanpur to Mohomdi, might give work to the people of the Shajehanpur district.

For Budaun His Honor would hope that the Lower Ganges Canal distributaries would provide work, but this would be subsequently considered.

9. For this (the Allahabad) Division, we may eliminate the districts of Hamirpur and Banda as being sufficiently provided for by the Banda and Jhansi Railway now being surveyed, and Cawnpur as being sufficiently provided by the Cawnpur-Farukhabad Railway project.

For Fatehpur and Allahabad, the drainage scheme for the former district, already projected, would sufficiently provide, while the Railway scheme, from Rae Bareilly *via* Partabgarh to Jaunpur (No. 16 of the list) would give work for the Jaunpur and Allahabad districts.

10. Turning now to the Benares Division. The Benares district is a small district, and its difficulty might be met by putting the permanent Railway bridge over the Ganges, and the approaches thereto in hand at the proper time.

Work may be found for the Mirzapur district by putting the Railway to the Singrowli Coal mines in hand, and Ghazipur would, with other district works, be sufficiently provided for by the work on the Dildarnagar Railway.

Azamgarh, Basti and Gorakhpur might be provided for by the Jaunpur, Azamgarh, Gorakhpur Railway (No. 15 of the list), and its extension to Mozufferpur in Bengal on the one hand, and to Gonda in Oudh on the other.

11. Then, finally, as regards the North-Western Provinces, we have to consider Kumaun, and His Honor is of opinion that the Division would probably be provided for, to a reasonable extent, if the Railway from Moradabad to Ramnagar (No. 3 of the list) were put in hand. This would give work for the Tarai districts, and if a cart-road up the Ramganga Valley were extended from the Railway at Ramnagar, and other supplementary cart-roads were lined out which would provide

The Kumaun Division considered.

Division would probably be provided for, to a reasonable extent, if the Railway from Moradabad to Ramnagar (No. 3 of the list) were put in hand. This would give work for the Tarai districts, and if a cart-road up the Ramganga Valley were extended from the Railway at Ramnagar, and other supplementary cart-roads were lined out which would provide

big works for Garhwal and Kumaun, the chief want of this Division, means of access to the interior, would be met.

12. Turning to Oudh, the proposed Railway from Purnapur *via* Kheri and Sitapur to Lucknow and thence through Rae Bareilly (Nos. 12 and 16 of the list) to Partabgarh, would provide work to a certain extent for the Sitapur, Lucknow, and Rae Bareilly Divisions, while the Railway proposed from Byramghat to Bahraich, Gonda and Gorakhpur (No. 14 of the list), combined with the training of the Gogra at Fyzabad, would meet, in some degree, the wants of the Division of Fyzabad.

13. It must be noted, however, in respect of what has been said in paragraph 5 about canal-irrigated districts, that their comparative immunity from distress is not owing to their growing food-grains, but from the fact of their crops being safe, and of a more remunerative character, which puts the money into the hands of the cultivators to enable them to buy food when it is at an abnormally high price. But even in canal districts there will always, in cases of famine, be a large residuum of poverty-stricken people who will require assistance, but for whom district works will perhaps sufficiently provide. It seems quite clear that unless it were possible to protect all India from famine by irrigation, isolated districts so protected will not gain much, unless the communications be opened out; and distress and even famine follows so quickly on failure of crops, that the only real means of perfectly utilizing irrigation is to enable the distribution of food to be quickly made by means of Railways.

14. Having regard to the fact, however, that should the rain fail as it did last year, famine will be in its full strength next August or September, the Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion that it would be most desirable that Mr. Furnivall should be at once placed at the disposal of this Government, as requested in my letter No. 154-L.R., dated 20th February last, so that—should His Excellency the Viceroy consider it necessary that we should make preparation for a failure of the summer rain—we may arrange, with Mr. Furnivall's assistance, and in communication with the Government of India, for the provision of the necessary staff to carry out the surveys of the Railway lines above proposed.

15. The staff of officers already detailed by the Government of India for Railway Surveys will not, as above stated, do more than prepare the projects for the Jhansi Division (Nos. 9, 10 and 11 of the annexed list), while the Cawnpur-Farukhabad project (No. 7 in the list), is being prepared by officers of this Government, and a project for the Achneyra-Muttra line (No. 5 of the list) is being prepared under the orders of Mr. Furnivall, Director of State Railways, Central System. But if the other lines are to be put in a state to be taken in hand for a pressure which may take place next August, it is clear that the staff for their survey must be at once placed at the disposal of this Government, as there are none to undertake the work under His Honor's orders.

16. The Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion that the above works will suffice to keep the people at work, should the ensuing rainfall be only partial or deferred. In the event, however, of its failing altogether, as it did last year, they will be inadequate to withstand the pressure which we shall have to meet, and it will be necessary to undertake works on a gigantic scale, such, for example, as the Sardah Canal, or in a lesser degree that between Allahabad and Cawnpur. But His Honor does not think it necessary to do more than allude to such a contingency at present, as the works which he proposes will be sufficient to enable the people to bear up against the first brunt of the famine, and give the Government the necessary time to prepare for the worst, the more so as the course of the canals in question has, His Honor believes, been already surveyed, and they might therefore be utilized as relief works with comparatively little delay.

* No. 58A.-C., dated Lucknow, 13th March 1878.

From—COL. ALEXANDER FRASER, R.E., Secy. to the Govt. of the N.-W. P. and Oudh. P. W. Dept.,

To—The Secy. to the Govt. of India, Public Works Department, Famine Branch.

In continuation of my letter No. 51A.-C., dated 12th instant, I am now directed to reply to that portion of your letter (para. 10) No. 1183A. of the 4th March 1878, which requires information in respect of the prevailing rate of

wages given on relief works, the nature of the task exacted, and the daily ration given in relief or poor-houses.

2. From my demi-official letter No. 372-418A.-C. of the 18th August 1877 (copy annexed), when this Government feared the loss of the *rabi*, it was arranged to start relief by executing works of use to the State at ordinary rates with full task of labour, under clause 37 of chapter XIII. of the Public Works Code.

(a) 6. Should relief works unhappily be still necessary, you will place the workmen Man, 1 1/2 annas. on sustenance wages, which should Woman, 1 .. not exceed the rates indicated in Child, 1 .. the margin.

7. The task system must be adopted by your Public Works officers.

8. The work set out for a gang must be such as would be a fair day's work for them, after age, sex, condition, &c., have been taken into consideration.

9. If the work is not completed, a deduction should be made from the wages of every man, woman, or child in the gang, the gang being collectively responsible.

10. Wages to be paid daily. No gratuitous relief to be given to any person able to carry a basket of earth.*

11. Ordinary Public Works under the budget will be carried on as usual.

(b) 7. Colonel Fraser said that all rates should be immediately reduced, as stated in para. 6 of his demi-official of the 9th October; and that where it is only possible to adopt the task system, the rate for the task must be reduced so as to give bare sustenance, e.g., a task of 1,000 cubic feet in ordinary soil might be done (without dressing) for Re. 1-6-6, as under:—

		Rs.	A.	P.
Six men	(r) 1 1/2 ..	..	0	9 0
Six women	(w) 1 ..	..	0	6 0
Six children	(c) 1/2 ..	..	0	3 0
			1	2 0

Add for tools, being extra payment to labourers who bring their own. } 0 2 6

Add contingencies and supervision ... 0 2 0

Total ... 1 6 6

5. In some districts the rates have been raised by means of lowering the tasks to meet the physical condition of the people coming to the works; while in cases where it could be shown that the daily payments allowed as in para. 3

10	chittacks wheat flour.
2	" dal.
1	" salt.
1 1/2	seers firewood.

above did not cover the cost of the ration, which for working men has been laid down as in the margin, the maximum rates have been allowed to be raised to cover the ration at ruling prices. It may be noted that wheat flour has been taken as the standard, though it is probably seldom eaten, except in our poor-houses, as His Honour considered that where poorer grains are used, more would be necessary to give the necessary nutrition of either grain, or condiments, or vegetables. By reason, moreover, of the failure of the kharif, the poorer grains have been almost non-existent.

The Lieutenant-Governor, however, thinks that it is only in one district

9 seers per Re. 1	12-33 pice.
" " " "	" 3-40 "
" " " "	" 0-70 "
" " " "	" 1-320 "
	18-23 pice.
	or 1 1/2 annas yearly

that the maximum rates have been exceeded. Excess would not be necessary except where the price of grain ruled under 9 seers per rupee (see calculation in the

margin).

6. In some districts, notably Agra and Rae Bareilly, a different system has had to be adopted. The proportion of women and children to men was so great that the labourers practically resolved themselves into—

Diggers	...	...	...	Men,
Carriers	...	...	...	{ Women,
				{ Children,

* Copy forwarded to you with my docket No. 1840A, dated 27th November 1877.

and it was found necessary to task the men, and set the women and children to carry the earth so tasked under supervision. But even with considerable supervision, the number of women and children required to carry was so excessive in proportion to the work to be done that a *cauri* system was adopted in Agra, whereby each carrier went to a stall at the point of discharge and received one,

Average rate paid for a basket of earth carried 250 yards = 3 *cauris*: 256 *cauris* = 1 *anna*, &c. to earn an *anna* a woman has to walk 250 yards $4\frac{1}{2}$ times with a full basket and the same distance with an empty basket, and the whole journey will be $250 \times 2 \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ = 2,250 yards, or 4 miles nearly
(N. B.—The *lead* is the distance carried)

two, or three *cauris* according to the *lead*, with a result (to take an example as shown in the margin) of it being necessary for a woman in order that she might earn one *anna* to walk four miles with a full basket and four miles with an empty one in one

day,—a fair task enough His Honor thinks. But even with this a hard-working woman in good condition earned as much as $1\frac{1}{2}$ *annas*, and orders have been issued in such cases to increase “the *lead*,” as the test of necessity must be tolerably severe for the people’s own sakes.

7. One piee (= 3 pies) extra has been allowed in certain cases to be given to women with children at the breast. There has been a discretionary power on this point.

8. It has been generally found that where task work has been exacted under the system of paying a whole mixed gang at a certain rate per 1,000 cubic feet, the number of men on a work where the *lead* is short, as is generally the case in provincial works, is superior to that of the other sex and children; but that with daily labour under supervision, where no task is given, the converse of this is true. Apparently where the work is heavy and a full task demanded before full wage is paid, it is worth a man’s while to do it; but where the work is comparatively light, it is only worth his while to send his wife and children to do it, while he himself seeks work elsewhere.

9. His Honor believes that generally our Public Works officers have shown good discretion in the matter of tasking the people, though in some cases too much strictness in the interests of the work and of economy has come to light. But this has generally been corrected by the civil officers or the Government in good time. The Chief Engineer states that he seldom or ever hears a complaint of the people not being paid, though the desire for higher wages on relief works is very constantly expressed. His Honor considers this creditable to the native staff, civil and public works, who are largely employed.

10. In respect of poor-houses, the ration allowed is according to the scale laid down by Mr. John Strachey in 1862 for that at Moradabad, and is as noted in the margin, with one-fourth *chittack* salt per diem, and vegetables twice a week, the food being cooked.

	<i>How.</i>	<i>Out.</i>
To adults of both sexes	8 <i>chtk.</i>	1 <i>chtk.</i>
.. children above 10	6 ..	$1\frac{1}{2}$
.. ditto below 10	4 ..	1
.. ditto in arms	2 ..	1
Food distributed between 10 a.m. and noon		

No. 1214, dated 20th March 1878

From—S. C. Bayley, Esq., Additional Secy. to the Govt. of India, P. W. Dept., Famine Branch

To—The Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, P. W. Department

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 51A.C., dated the 12th instant, in which you furnish a forecast of the probable time during which relief operations may be required in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, of the number of people that may have to be provided for, and of the expenditure which is likely to be involved in the operations.

2. His Excellency the Governor General in Council understands from your letter that, although the area sown with the spring crop is unprecedentedly large, yet the outturn will not be so good as was at first expected, because the crop has suffered from rust and blight, and is generally light in the ear. His Excellency in Council notes that His Honor does not on the whole expect more than a fairly good harvest. Nor does His Honor expect that prices will fall to any appreciable extent, as the crop has already been for the most part pledged to the money-lenders, and the demand for exportation is likely to continue. The conclusion which Sir George Couper draws from the present situation is, that as soon as harvesting is over, there will be a large class of people who will be in need of Government relief, and the requirement is ex-

pected to last until the first rain falls and allows a renewal of agricultural operations, which may be looked for about the 20th June.

3. As regards the number of people that may have to be provided for, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks that the month of February last may be taken as the standard, and that the monthly cost of relief operations will therefore be the same as in that month, namely, Rs. 2,32,400 in round numbers, or Rs. 1,82,400 for relief works and Rs. 50,000 for relief camps. As relief will be required for two months, the Lieutenant-Governor estimates that the total probable expenditure will, if rain falls in June, not greatly exceed $4\frac{1}{2}$ lacks of rupees. This estimate seems to His Excellency in Council scarcely to make sufficient provision for the number of people who may remain on the hand of Government during harvest operations, or for the gradual cessation of relief measures after the first fall of rain. Be that as it may, His Excellency in Council is glad to receive the assurance of Sir George Couper that should rain fall in June, the expenditure can be met from provincial resources. The suggestion for making good any deficiency in canal income out of the proceeds of the special taxation will be considered in the Financial Department.

4. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, however, goes on to say that, should the hope of rain falling in June next not be realized, the situation will become very critical. To meet this possible crisis, His Honor holds ready a scheme of metre-gauge provincial railways drawn out by Colonel Fraser, which scheme in the ordinary course of things would be gradually carried out in a period of 7 years, at an expense of 2½ millions sterling. Of this scheme, the survey, &c., of some of the projects is sufficiently well advanced to provide for starting all needful work in the Meerut, Agra, and Jhansi Divisions. In the other divisions also Sir George Couper's main reliance is this scheme of light railways, supplemented by other local works. Except, however, in the three divisions above mentioned, the lines have still to be surveyed; and His Honor requests, therefore, that, should the Governor General in Council think it necessary to make preparations, on the possibility of the summer rain failing, arrangements may be made for the necessary survey of these lines, as the staff at present at his disposal suffices only for Nos. 5, 7, 9, 10 and 11 of the scheme of works specified in Colonel Fraser's list. On this subject the Governor General in Council desires me to convey his opinion that as yet there is no sufficient reason for anticipating a failure of the ordinary monsoon rains in June, and I am to say that His Excellency in Council is not prepared to make arrangements at a heavy cost for works which, if the seasons follow their ordinary course, will not be taken in hand for several years to come.

5. There will not, however, be any great waste of money in preparing surveys and estimates of those works which under Colonel Fraser's scheme will in the ordinary course be undertaken during the next two or three years; and for making the necessary surveys, therefore, of works IV, V, VII, IX, X and XI, the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh can, I am to say, at once apply for the requisite staff in communication with the Public Works Department of this Government, to which a copy of this letter will be forwarded.

6. The works referred to, however, would, in the event of scarcity, not provide for the Province of Oudh, so to the list in the foregoing paragraph may be added Nos. 12 or 14 of Colonel Fraser's list, whichever His Honor may approve.

7. Should there be any reason from deferred or deficient rainfall to anticipate a more prolonged scarcity, early arrangements will be made for taking up other works mentioned in the list appended to Colonel Fraser's note of the 6th October last; but so far as present prospects are concerned, the Governor General in Council would not, he thinks, be justified in making arrangements for more works than those already enumerated. The question of such works as those mentioned in your final paragraph may lie over for the present.

8. I am at the same time to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 58A.C. dated the 13th instant, regarding the rate of wages given on relief works, the nature of the task exacted, and the daily ration given in relief camps or poor-houses, and to say that His Excellency in Council approves of the arrangements reported.

LEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2ND HALF OF FEBRUARY 1878, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 418 AND 419
OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 23RD MARCH 1878.

[illegible]

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS
FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 26th MARCH 1878.

GENERAL REMARKS.—From Madras rain is reported in 14 out of 21 districts, but the falls have mostly been slight. The districts in which none has fallen are Godavery, Nellore, South Arcot, Trichinopoly, Tinnevely, and Madras. General prospects are unchanged and the tendency of prices is still upward. The numbers on works have diminished by 4,663 and those on gratuitous relief by 7,156, being 113,243 and 109,226 respectively. In Mysore showers have fallen in every district. Prospects are unchanged. The numbers on works were, for the week ending the 16th instant, 57,759, and on gratuitous relief 5,086, being an increase on the previous week of 2,865 and 1,554 respectively. In Bombay no rain has fallen except slight showers in Sind. In Násik the scarcity of water and grain causes anxiety. The harvesting of the *rabi* is nearly at an end. In the Central Provinces also the harvest is nearly finished, with an outturn generally much below the average. Prices remain high. Rain, but not much, has fallen in eight districts. In Central India and Rajputana no rain has fallen. Prospects are favourable in Rajputana, except that in Ajmere the cattle are dying. The harvest is being gathered in. In Bengal the *rabi* harvest is yielding a fair average outturn, except in parts of the Patna division where it has suffered from blight and insects. In Chota Nagpore the mohwa crop has been damaged by hail and storms and some distress is said to exist. Rain has fallen in many districts. Prices range very high still. No rain in Assam. Prospects are good. In the North-Western Provinces the weather continues fine and the harvest is rapidly progressing. Prices have fallen slightly. All relief works in the Lucknow district have been stopped. In the Punjab slight rain fell in Rohtak, Rawálpindi and Pesháwar. None elsewhere. Distress is said to exist in districts bordering on Kashmir territory, but it is expected that the provincial outturn of the *rabi* harvest will be up to the average.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras— (Ganjam (March 21st)	·95	Rice 8·46, <i>raggi</i> 12·99, <i>cholum</i> 13·22, <i>cumboo</i> 13·56; average daily fed at Berhampore, Auka, and Purushottampur 231.
Vizagapatam („ 25th)	Rain general on 19th.	Rice 8·4, <i>cholum</i> 12·5, <i>raggi</i> 14·4, <i>cumboo</i> 14·4.
Godavery („ „)		Rice 7·68, <i>cholum</i> 13·23, <i>raggi</i> 13·53, <i>cumboo</i> 13·0; standing crops generally good; no harvest of food grains; anicut planked up; water two inches above stone crest.
Kistna („ 22nd)	Nil	Rice 7·07, <i>cholum</i> 11·23, <i>raggi</i> 12·63, <i>cumboo</i> 10·97; on works 83; sick in relief hospitals 44; standing crops generally good; <i>raggi</i> under wells earing and later maize being cut in some taluks, outturn $\frac{1}{2}$; cotton and castor are being gathered; pulses harvested, outturn $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$.
Nellore („ 23rd)	Nil	Rice 7·64, <i>cholum</i> 12·51, <i>raggi</i> 12·93, <i>cumboo</i> 11·5; Department Public Works 4,688, Canal 15,681; camps 864; village relief 936; crops fair.
Cuddapah („ 22nd)	·07	Rice 7·80, <i>cholum</i> 13·44, <i>raggi</i> 13·79, <i>cumboo</i> 12·82; on works 81; children 70; camps 2,226; village relief 2,189; paddy harvested in parts; outturn $\frac{1}{2}$.
Bellary („ 23rd)	·4	Rice 7·70, <i>cholum</i> 11·39, <i>raggi</i> 10·89, <i>cumboo</i> 10·27; on works 4,613; camps 2,084; village relief 2,158; sowing second crop paddy completed; standing crops, second crop paddy and cotton, generally thriving; cotton picking in progress; white <i>cholum</i> damaged by insects considerably; outturn poor.
Kurnool („ „)	3·1 in Cum- bum; 73 in Markapur; slight showers at Kalwa in Nandial taluk	Rice 9·04, <i>cholum</i> 13·78, <i>raggi</i> 14·85, <i>cumboo</i> 11·64; in camps 306; village relief 5,420; fodder abundant; cotton being picked. e
North Arcot („ 22nd)	·40	Rice 8·5, <i>cholum</i> 9·8, <i>raggi</i> 10·0, <i>cumboo</i> 9·9, wheat 8·0; on works 22,734; children 2,281; camps and houses 9,867; village relief 13,016; crops affected with blight and insects and withering in some places; harvest of paddy, <i>cholum</i> , <i>raggi</i> ; outturn poor.
South Arcot	Nil	Rice 9·10, <i>cholum</i> 12·60, <i>raggi</i> 12·0, <i>cumboo</i> 12·98; professional 483; children 132; camps 1,124; villages 4,645; crops generally good, but want of rain felt; paddy harvest still in progress; outturn tolerable.

Presidency or Province and District.

Rainfall for week preceding.

State of agricultural prospects.

Madras—continued.

Tanjore (Mar. 23rd)	04	Rice 8.75, <i>cholum</i> 12.82, <i>raggi</i> 13.63, <i>cumboo</i> 11.76; majority of rivers dry; wet crops in good condition, dry in tolerably good condition; harvest, wet, <i>samba</i> , &c.; dry, <i>varagu</i> , <i>dholl</i> , horse grain, &c. outturn $\frac{1}{2}$ to full.
Trichinopoly (" ")	Nil	Rice 8.05, <i>cholum</i> not procurable at taluk Cusbam, but available at Turaiyur and Kilapular markets at 25.20 and 28.00 seers respectively; <i>raggi</i> 11.90, <i>cumboo</i> 13.97; on works 1,639; children 159; in camps 98; paddy harvested, outturn between 6 and 9 annas; supply to markets decreasing; prices rising.
Madura (" ")	35 in Melar on 17th and 18th; average 04	Rice 8.82, <i>cholum</i> 12.15, <i>raggi</i> 13.17, <i>cumboo</i> 15.44; in camps 296; paddy harvest continues, outturn poor owing to the injury caused by insects.
Tinnevely (" ")	"	Rice 8.90, <i>cholum</i> 12.80, <i>raggi</i> 16.01, <i>cumboo</i> 18.45; crops damaged by locusts and other insects in some parts; harvest of dry and wet crops in parts; outturn poor.
Coimbatore (" ")	01	Rice 8.85, <i>cholum</i> 12.30, <i>raggi</i> 12.42, <i>cumboo</i> 16.67; on works 23,839; camps 6,336; children 814; village relief 5,583; standing crops partly attacked by insects or disease; harvest of paddy and some dry crops in parts; outturn paddy $\frac{1}{2}$ to full, others $\frac{1}{4}$ to full.
Nilgiris (" ")	2.38	Rice 7.37, <i>cholum</i> 9.26, <i>raggi</i> 9.24, <i>cumboo</i> 11.95; harvest none.
Salem (" 25th)	10	Rice 8.07, <i>raggi</i> 10.74, <i>cumboo</i> 11.24, <i>cholum</i> 10.26; on works 32,730; camps 6,450; village relief 15,250; harvest of paddy in parts.
South Canara (" 23rd)	03 in 3 taluks.	Rice 10.41, <i>raggi</i> 12.57; third rice crop and dry grains thriving.
Malabar (" ")	1.47	Rice 9.13, <i>raggi</i> 11.55; prices show tendency to rise; prospects normal.
Chingleput (" ")	Slight shower in Conjeeveram.	Rice 8.82, <i>raggi</i> 10.78, <i>cumboo</i> 11.88, <i>cholum</i> 10.83; on works 3,245; children 412; camps 1,239; village relief 19,804; crops, where water is available, in fair condition, withering in places where there is none; insects injuring crops in some of the taluks: <i>Arer</i> , <i>samba</i> , <i>raggi</i> , <i>cumboo</i> , and <i>gingelly</i> harvested in parts; outturn from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$; <i>raggi</i> in Chingleput taluk full.
Madras (" 26th)	Nil	Prices in seers of 80 tolas per rupee, rice second sort 7.66, <i>raggi</i> 10.64, <i>cholum</i> 9.8. <i>General Remarks.</i> —General prospects unchanged; prices still show upward tendency; total number on works 113,213; total number gratuitously relieved 103,226; exports of grain by rail from Madras during the week ending 10th March not yet reported.

Bombay—(Mar. 27th)

Sind—		
Kurrachee	Slight rain at Sudda and Alshah on 15th.	River on 25th 8 feet 10 inches, last year same date 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet; small-pox in Manjhand taluka; measles in 3 talukas; river eating in at Koti Bandar and near Banabund.
Hyderabad	"	Fever and cattle disease in 4 talukas; <i>rahi</i> crops being reaped; river rising; weather sultry; rain threatens.
Guzerat—		
Ahmedabad	"	One death from cholera.
Panch Mahals	"	No change.
Kaira	"	Weather very hot; cholera in several places but greatly in Thasra taluka; 181 cases, 105 fatal.
Broach	"	Cholera in city, 27 cases, 8 fatal; in Ankleswar 23, 19 fatal; slight cholera in Anmol; heat excessive.
Surat	"	Two fatal cases of cholera in city.
Khandesh and Nasik—		
Khandesh	"	No change.
Nasik	"	Scarcity of water and grain causing anxiety.
Colaba (March 25th)	"	Mornings cold; public health good except in 2 talukas where slight fever continues; <i>rahi</i> crops blighted to some extent in 3 talukas.
Konkan—		
Ratnagiri (March 19th)	Nil	Harvesting of <i>pawta</i> , <i>kadre</i> , <i>wid</i> and <i>Kulith</i> partially completed, outturn moderate; <i>saingani</i> crops middling; fever in Dapoli taluka.
Deccan—		
Poona	"	No change.
Satara	"	No change.
Southern Mahratta Country.		
Kaladgi	"	Slight cholera continues in Bagalkot; <i>rahi</i> reaping completed in Bagalkot, continues in other talukas; cotton picking commenced in 2 talukas.
Belgaum	"	Reaping of <i>rahi</i> still continues.
Dharwar	"	Weather oppressive and occasionally cloudy; cotton picking commenced; cholera in 7 villages of Dharwar taluka.
Kanara	"	Fever continues; small-pox in Sirai; weather fine.
Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory.		
Rajkot	"	Weather cool; cholera at Nawanganar continues, 25 cases, 20 fatal; measles and chicken-pox also at Nawanganar.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, BOMBAY

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—continued.		
Wadhwan ...	...	Weather warm; cholera cases 40, fatal 9; small-pox as usual; crops good.
Bargda ...	...	Thirty-two cases of cholera in city, 10 fatal.
"	"	<i>General Remarks.</i> —Slight rain in parts of Sind; heat great in Guzerat, where and in Kattywar cholera is prevalent; no change in Deccan or Southern Mahratta Country.
Bengal—		
Chittagong ...	Nil	Weather hot; the crops are progressing favourably.
Noakholly ...	Nil	Weather seasonable; the cold-weather crops are progressing favourably; public health is good.
Chittagong Hill Tracts...	Nil	Weather excessively hot throughout the week; the hill people have begun to burn their jooms; the land is being ploughed for <i>aus</i> crop, the gathering of tobacco still continues.
Hill Tipperah ...	Nil	Weather dry and warm; nothing new to report on the state and prospects of the crops; cholera prevails at Agartala and in the neighbourhood.
Backergunge ...	0.13	Weather fine with one shower; the state of such crops as are on the ground is satisfactory; there is sickness from cholera and small-pox in some few parts, viz., Perozapore, Gournadi, Mendigunge, and Shatroopkati.
Farreedpore ..	Nil	Weather seasonable and favourable for agricultural work; the price of rice keeps abnormally high; the average rate all over the district is now about 12 seers per rupee; the general state of health is good.
Dacca ..	Nil	Weather seasonable, but rapidly becoming much warmer; state and prospects of the crops are very favourable; <i>aus</i> paddy is being sown; the <i>rabi</i> crops give good promise.
Mymensingh ..	0.98	Rain has been local and entirely in the eastern portion of the district; ploughing is general; no crops, except millet, are on the ground; prospects are satisfactory.
Tipperah ..	Nil	Weather fine, but occasionally cloudy; <i>boro dhan</i> and <i>aus dhan</i> promise well; <i>khesari</i> and <i>kalai</i> have been reaped with a fair average outturn.
24-Pergunnal ..	Nil	Weather clear and cool; state and prospects of the crops are good, but more rain is desired; cholera is reported from Bussorhat, Barasat, and all the thanas of Diamond Harbour.
Jessore ...	Nil	Weather dry, cool for the time of year; the prospects of the crops are satisfactory, but rain is wanted for the <i>boro dhan</i> in the south of the district.
Nuddea ...	0.52	Weather hot in the day, but cool at night; a little rain fell during the week; very little of the cold-weather crops now remains on the ground; the cultivation for the coming rice crops has been vigorously carried on, prices are very high, but there are no signs of distress.
Mooredabad ...	0.03	Weather seasonable; the <i>rabi</i> harvest is nearly over; the yield has not been as good as one as was expected in thana Sooty; and one or two other places; ploughing is going on for <i>aman dhan</i> ; cholera is reported from four thanas.
Pubna ..	0.51	There was some slight drizzling rain during the week in most parts of the district, but it has been of no service in facilitating cultivation; nothing particular to report on the state and prospects of the crops, but rain is much wanted; the price of rice is rising and indeed it is already very high.
Rajshahye ...	Slight rain has been reported from parts of the district.	Heat in the day is still increasing; nights are cool, rain not enough to do any good; heavy hail-storms have been reported from Manda, Baghinara, Bhandāikhāra and Panchoopore; in Manda four men have been killed, many trees and houses have been blown down, and the standing crops have been injured; the reaping of the <i>rabi</i> crops and the sowing of <i>aus dhan</i> , <i>til</i> and <i>jute</i> are still going on; rice is still very dear; common rice is selling at 16 kutcha seers per rupee; cholera has almost disappeared; a few cases of small-pox have been reported.
Bogra ...	Little drizzling rain on the 16th and 17th.	Weather dry and seasonable; rain has caused some damage to the mango blossoms; no crops on the ground at present in the <i>khair</i> land; what little there is in the <i>poli</i> is reported to be doing fairly well; the price of rice in the district varies from 19 to 22 kutcha seers the rupee; this high price is owing to the large quantity exported, and not to a bad harvest; a few cases of cholera have been reported from Shāriakāndi and Panohabibi; some fever has been reported from Badalgāhhi.
Munagpore ..	Nil	Weather comparatively cool; the ground is being prepared for the spring crops.
Bungpore ..	Nil	Weather getting much warmer; the spring crops are doing well; there are still some cases of cholera.
Cooch Behar ..	0.85	The heat is daily increasing; the nights are still cool; there were some showers of rain with hail and high wind in the beginning of the week; tobacco leaves are being gathered in some places; the rain has done no good to this crop; on the other hand, the hailstones which fell on the night of the 14th instant have injured the leaves; the prospects of <i>achana</i> and <i>karn</i> continue good; <i>bitres dhan</i> is being sown; public health is good.

State of agricultural prospects.

	Nil	Weather warmer, though still pleasant; tobacco is being cut with an average outturn; no change as regards the other crops is to be noticed.
	0-10	Weather somewhat warmer, but hazy; slight rain has fallen; the sowing of <i>bhadoi</i> rice has been commenced on some of the low lands; the minor crops in the hills are doing well.
	Nil	Weather remarkably cool for the time of year; no crops on the ground.
	0-44	Weather seasonable, except that the south wind does not yet blow regularly every night; the recent rain has enabled the ryots to prepare some ground for the next crop, and has done good to the <i>boro dhan</i> .
	Nil	Weather warm; the land is being ploughed for the <i>aws</i> sowings; indigo and sesamum are being sown; the price of rice has greatly risen; coarse rice is selling at 10 seers per rupee; a few cases of cholera and small-pox have been reported from the Hooghly and Chinsurah Municipality and from the village of Tribani.
	Nil	The recent rain has been generally beneficial to the few growing crops, and has also facilitated ploughing; cholera is prevalent in some parts of the district, and a few cases of small-pox have been reported.
	2-86	There were severe thunderstorms on the 13th, 17th and 18th; it is said that one inch of rain was measured in ten minutes on the 17th; weather cool since the rain; the rain, though heavy, instead of doing any injury to the crops on the ground, has rather done them good; ploughing has begun on the softened soil.
	0-32	Weather stormy at the beginning of the week, now settled fair and warm, the hot weather has begun; there is practically nothing to report on the state and prospects of the crops at this time of year.
	0-10	Weather getting hot; no change in the state and prospects of the crops since last week.
	Nil	Weather hot, with moderate westerly wind; the <i>rabi</i> crops are gathered in, and the yield is good; prices still range high; cholera is appearing in many parts of the district.
	Nil	West wind is prevailing; the <i>rabi</i> crops are being reaped with a good outturn.
	Nil	Weather fair and warm; and cool at night; in one thana the <i>rabi</i> has suffered a little from a hail-storm, in other parts of the district the crop has been gathered in and shows a fair outturn; the <i>bhadoi</i> and <i>aghasi</i> cultivation is progressing.
	0-8	A storm on the 16th; weather then fair; state and prospects of the crops are the same as in last week; prices continue high; cholera is rather less prevalent.
	Nil	The prospects of the crops are satisfactory.
	Nil	Weather warm, with west wind; the <i>rabi</i> harvest is still going on; besides poppy and tobacco crops, the <i>rakur</i> has been injured by caterpillars in Hajepore sub-division, and the mango blossoms have been extensively attacked by blight ("aphis").
	Slight showers in the villages within the jurisdiction of Mashrak and Darauli police stations, and Siswan, Kochaikote, Semaria, and Gootni outposts.	Weather cloudy during the first part of the week, and then fine; east and west wind; rain caused some damage to <i>rakur</i> and mango blossoms; the poppy does not promise a good outturn; the weighing of poppy leaves has commenced; wheat, barley, gram, and peas, &c., are still being cut and thrashed with a fair outturn; <i>chenna</i> is being sown; the indigo sowing is nearly over; the early sowings have not germinated well for want of water; some of the fields are being re-sown after watering them; prices show a downward tendency; public health is good.
	Nil	Weather seasonable; the prospects of the crops continue good; the appearance of caterpillars in the <i>rakur</i> is reported from the south-west portion of the district, but not to a very large extent.
	Nil	Weather seasonable; the harvesting of the <i>rabi</i> crops is speedily progressing; health is good.
	0-41	Weather stormy and unsettled during the greater part of the week; maximum thermometer in the shade 97°6'; the rain has done some damage to crops stored on the <i>khaliyas</i> , and high wind has been bad for mangoes; the rain has facilitated ploughing for sugarcane and <i>chenna</i> ; <i>rabi</i> harvest is going on; the outturn in Aurangabad is estimated at from 8 to 10 annas.
	Nil	Weather clear, with hot westerly wind; the reaping of the <i>rabi</i> crops is still going on; it is reported that about three-fourths of the crops have been destroyed by insects and blight; public health is good in most places, though a few cases of small-pox are reported from the Bhubocah sub-division.
	0-69	Weather very variable: one day fine and bright, the next day stormy and cloudy; the prospects of the <i>mokwa</i> crop have been considerably damaged by the variable weather of the week; another week of similar weather and the <i>mokwa</i> will be a total failure, causing severe distress.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, MARCH 1904

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—concluded.		
Lohardugga	1.18	Violent storms of hail, rain and wind have occurred nearly daily. Ranchi, and reports from Palamow and other places show that the district generally has been affected similarly; the <i>mooha</i> and crops have been very much injured; there has been little <i>mooha</i> blossom this year; prices have not risen since last report; general health is good.
Manbhoom.	3.01	Weather stormy at the beginning of the week, hot and seasonable towards its close; the <i>mooha</i> crop, wherever heavy rain and hail have fallen, has suffered more or less; in some places one-half of the early crop has been lost; the reports as to distress are conflicting: on the one hand, the most positive reports of distress in the west of the district have been received; on the other hand, the Assistant Commissioner and District Superintendent of Police, who have just returned from the westernmost police station, state that after minute enquiry they have reason to believe that there is little, if any, actual distress; the Deputy Commissioner will probably visit the locality, and meanwhile tentative relief works from local funds will be taken in hand; the rates of pay will be low, so as to attract only those who are pressed for food; emigration is brisk; the emigrants say they are leaving the district owing to food being scarce; sporadic cases of cholera in the town and throughout the district, and here and there cases of small-pox have been reported.
Smghbhoom	1.43	Weather hardly seasonable, as it is too cool for the time of year; it is now certain that there will be no mangoes and very little <i>mooha</i> ; the late rain has been useful for ploughing and preparation of lands; some cases of cholera have occurred in Dhalbhoom, but the rest of the district is healthy.
Balasore	Nil	Weather hot and dry, with occasional storms; ploughing for the rice crop has commenced; sporadic cholera exists.
Cuttack	0.75 Rain partial.	Weather cloudy and cool; high winds and storms on the 17th and 18th; <i>dalua</i> crop is in ear: cotton is progressing well; ploughing for <i>saradh</i> has commenced; the crops generally have been much benefited by the rain; public health is good.
Pooree	0.04	Weather warm for the season and occasionally cloudy; <i>dalua</i> rice and <i>moong</i> are being reaped; cotton plants are growing well, but require rain; common rice is selling at a rupee for 10½ to 15½ seers, and in the salt tracts for 9½ seers; the high price of grain adds to the difficulties of the people of that part of the country; a few cases of cholera have been reported.
General Remarks. —Rain has fallen in many districts during the week; cultivation is being vigorously pushed on, and what little crop there is on the ground is doing well; the <i>rabi</i> crops are still being reaped and are yielding a fair average outturn, except in Shahabad and a few other places in the Patna division, where they have suffered from blight and insects; there were severe hailstorms in parts of the Rajshahye district, and in thana Manda the standing crops have been injured; the reports from Chota Nagpore are unfavourable, the <i>mooha</i> crop having been much damaged by rain, hail and storms; prices are still ruling very high; cholera and small-pox, as usual at this time, are reported to have broken out in many places.		
N. W. P. and Oudh—		
(Mar. 27th)		
Benares (Mar. 26th)		Prospects continue favourable; reaping nearly over; sugarcane is being irrigated; water in wells lower than usual.
Allahabad (" 27th)		No change.
Alhansi (" ")		No change; reaping in progress.
Agra (" 26th)		Unseasonable heat; harvest commenced; prospects fair; prices improving; general health good.
Meerut (" 27th)		Weather cloudy and threatening; prices falling slightly.
Lucknow (" ")	Nil	Harvesting going on; weather seasonable; all relief works stopped.
Partabgarh (" 23rd)	Nil	Yield of harvest generally scanty.
Sitapur (" 27th)	Nil	Weather favourable for harvesting.
Bareilly (" ")	Nil	Harvesting in progress, and prices falling; considerable damage from hail in one pargana.
Kumaon (" 25th)		Weather fine; crops good.
Fyzabad (" 27th)	Nil	Reaping going on; sugarcane being planted.
General Remarks. —No change since last report; weather still continues good for harvest operations, which are rapidly progressing; prices have fallen slightly; the general health of the people is good.		
Punjab—(Mar. 27th)—		
Delhi	Nil	Agricultural prospects favourable; health good; no change in prices of grain.
Hissar	Slight rain in Rohtak district.	Rain accompanied by hail showers in Rohtak district; crops doing well, but the outturn will be below average, owing to deficient rain; fodder scarcity continues; slight fall in prices of food grains.
Jullundur	Nil	Public health and state of crops good.
Umballa	Nil	Health good; crops flourishing; price of wheat 19 seers against 16 last week; barley 27 seers against 23; rice 8½ seers against 7½.
Amritsar	Nil	Agricultural prospects and health good.
Lahore	Nil	<i>Rabi</i> prospects and public health good.
Rawalpindi	Slight rain	Health and crops good; slight fall in prices of food grains this week.
Mooltan	Nil	Health good; harvest prospects favourable.
Dera Ismail Khan	Nil	

State of agricultural prospects.

State of agricultural prospects.

Harvest prospects improving; slight fall in price of wheat.

General Remarks.—It is expected that the *rabi* outturn for the whole province will be up to the average; in the meantime some distress has been reported in districts bordering on Kashmir territory.

		12	Very hot; <i>rabi</i> threshing nearly completed; partial failure of gram and pulses; prices rising.
		45	Days hot, nights cool, ploughing for <i>khari</i> continues; few cholera cases; prices stationary.
			<i>Rabi</i> threshing continues; fever continues; prices high.
			Close and cloudy; <i>rabi</i> threshing continues; cattle disease prevalent; prices rising.
		12	Cloudy and hot; <i>rabi</i> cutting and threshing continue; outturn about one-fourth of average crop; fever, measles, and cattle disease prevalent; prices high and stationary.
			Cloudy and close; <i>rabi</i> threshing continues, fever prevalent; prices high.
		75	Threshing continues; outturn much below the average; health good; prices high.
			Wheat harvested, outturn very poor; opium crop injured by blight; prices high and stationary.
		18	Days close; <i>rabi</i> threshing nearly completed, outturn much below the average; fever and small-pox continue; prices still rising.
		10	Hot; <i>rabi</i> threshing continues; small-pox prevalent; prices high and stationary.
			<i>Rabi</i> threshing; small pox continues; prices high.
			Heat intense; small-pox continues; few cases of cholera reported.
			Warm; <i>rabi</i> harvest continues; small-pox prevalent.
			Wheat harvest nearly completed, yield & aunes below the average; health good; prices further rising.
			Clear and hot; <i>rabi</i> threshing and winnowing progressing; health good; prices very high.
			Wheat reaped; threshing commenced, prices slightly fallen.
			Hot; <i>rabi</i> reaping and threshing continue; prices high.
			Wheat injured by rust; health good; prices rising.
			<i>Rabi</i> cutting and threshing progressing; prices steady.
			<i>General Remarks.</i> —Slight rain fallen in several districts of the province; <i>rabi</i> cutting almost finishing; threshing progressing; outturn generally much below the average; prices high and steady.
			Public health good.
			Public health and health of cattle generally good; slight small-pox and cholera reported from Pegu township.
			Health generally good
			Public health good; one case of cholera each in Bassein and Pegu township.
			Report not received.
			Small-pox prevalent in Moulmein town and Amberst district, otherwise public health fair.
		02	Weather clear and hot with dry south-west wind; sowing of <i>asur</i> not yet completed.
		Nil	Prospects of crops good; price of rice still high.
			No change in prospects; for week ending 10th, on civil relief works 10,876, on professional department works 40,884, and gratuitously relieved 5,086.
			Preparations for <i>khari</i> have commenced.
			Weather hot; water in Malwa very scarce; cholera below the Vin-dhyas; emigrants returning to Rajputana through Neemuch.
			Cloudy; harvest being gathered; cattle dying; few cases of cholera. Harvesting commenced in some localities; prospects favourable; health good.
			Small-pox prevalent; harvest progressing.
			Heat increasing daily; harvest fair.

The 17th March 1878.

No. 842.—Messrs. H. B. M. Byla and C. Widda, Officiating Assistant Superintendents of Police, are posted to Tara, Gáre Hill, and to Sylhet, respectively, in Assam.

The 26th March 1878.

No. 343.—APPOINTMENT.—Mr. H. G. Batten, Extra Assistant Commissioner of Almora in the North Western Provinces, to be Supernumerary Assistant Commissioner in British Burma.

The 29th March 1878.

No. 344.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council has been pleased to permit the Hon'ble Sir Edward Clive Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the 1st February 1878.

EXAMINATIONS.

The 27th March 1878.

No. 28.—Mr. H. L. St. Barbe, C.S., Assistant Resident at Mandalay, has passed the prescribed examination in the Shan language.

EDUCATION.

The 27th March 1878.

No. 80.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the under-mentioned gentlemen to be Fellows of the University of Calcutta:—

The Honourable H. S. Cunningham, Barrister-at-Law.

The Honourable H. T. Prinsap, C.S.

The Honourable G. H. P. Evans, Barrister-at-Law.

C. E. Bernard, Esq., C.S., C.S.I.

The Honourable Mohini Mohun Roy.

Colonel F. S. Stanton, B.E.

D. M. Barbour, Esq., C.S.

C. J. Lyall, Esq., B.A., C.S.

W. T. Blanford, Esq., F.R.S., F.G.S.

W. C. Bonnerjee, Barrister-at-Law.

Dr. Sourindro Mohun Tagore.

The Reverend J. Robertson.

A. Pedler, Esq.

A. E. Gough, Esq., B.A.

ECCLIASTICAL.

The 27th March 1878.

No. 121.—The Reverend James Williamson, M.A., Officiating Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland, on the Bengal Establishment, has obtained twenty months' furlough to Europe, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it, together with the usual subsidiary leave not exceeding ten days.

No. 122.—APPOINTMENT.—The Reverend G. Mills, M.A., Chaplain of the Church of Scotland on the Bengal Establishment, to officiate as Senior Chaplain during the absence on furlough of Reverend James Williamson, M.A., or until further orders.

J. O'KINEALY.

No. 50.—Mr. H. F. Edwards, Editor and Reporter to the Government of India, is granted furlough to Europe for nine months, viz. the 12 of the Civil Leave Order, from the 1st proximo or any subsequent date which he may avail himself of, and fourteen days' subsidiary leave.

No. 50.—Mr. J. Eliot, M.A., of the Educational Department, is appointed to act as Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India during the absence of Mr. Blackford, and further orders.

G. H. M. BATTEN.

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—JUDICIAL.

Port William, the 26th March 1878.

No. 27J.—The following extract from London Gazette of the 12th February 1878 published for general information:—

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 4th day of February 1878.

PRESENT,

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty.

Lord President.

Lord Privy Seal.

Sir Michael Edward Hicks-Beach, Bart.

Sir Thomas Myddelton-Huddolph.

Whereas by Section 18 of "The Extradition Act, 1870," it is among other things enacted, if by any law made after the passing of the Act by the Legislature of any British Possession provision is made for carrying into effect in such Possession the surrender of Fugitive Criminals who are in, or suspected of being in, British Possession, Her Majesty may, by Order in Council applying the said Act in the case of any Foreign State, or by any subsequent Act either—

Suspend the operation within any such Possession of the said Act, or of any part thereof, so far as it relates to such Foreign State, and so long as such law continues in force there and no longer;—

Or direct that such law or ordinance or any part thereof shall have effect in such British Possession, with or without modifications or alterations, as if it were part of the Act.

And whereas by an Ordinance enacted by the Legislature of Ceylon, the short title of which is "The Extradition Ordinance, 1877," it is provided that "all powers vested in and acts required or required to be done by a Police Magistrate or any Justice of the Peace in relation to the surrender of fugitive Criminals in the United Kingdom under 'The Extradition Act, 1870,' are hereby vested in and may in the said Ordinance be exercised and done by any Police Magistrate or Justice of the Peace in relation to the surrender of Criminals in the said Ordinance."

and whereas it is further provided by the said Ordinance that the said Ordinance shall not come into operation until Her Majesty shall by Order in Council direct that the said Ordinance shall have effect within the Colony as if it were part of the Extradition Act, 1870," but that the said Ordinance shall thereafter come into operation as soon as such Order in Council shall have been publicly made known in the Colony.

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, in pursuance of the Extradition Act, 1870," and in exercise of the power in that behalf in the said Act contained, by this present Order, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Privy Council, direct that the said Ordinance shall have effect in the Colony of Ceylon, without modification or alteration, as if it were part of "The Extradition Act, 1870."

And the Right Honourable Sir Michael Edward Hicks-Beach, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, is to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

C. L. PEEL.

T. J. C. PLOWDEN,
Offg. Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

POLITICAL.

The 25th March 1878.

No. 720P.—With reference to Notification No. 889P., dated 6th December 1877, the recognition of the Government of India of the appointment of Mr. G. Ruckert as Consular Agent for France Akyah has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

The 26th March 1878.

No. 723P.—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. S. E. Aoyt as Acting Consul for the Austro-Hungarian Empire at Calcutta.

H. M. DURAND,
for Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GENERAL.

The 25th March 1878.

No. 889G.—Kazi Syed Ahmed, Attached, Foreign Department, is granted privilege leave for six weeks, with effect from the 25th March 1878.

T. J. C. PLOWDEN,
Offg. Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 891G.—Surgeon-Major W. Keir, Her Majesty's 39th Regiment, is appointed to the medical charge of the Bundelcund Political Agency, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the afternoon of the 7th February 1878, *vice* Surgeon F. H. Pe

The 25th March 1878.

No. 891G.—Captain C. Ransford, of the Bhopal Battalion, held charge of the Schöre Treasury, in addition to his own duties, from the forenoon of 24th December 1877 to the forenoon of 6th February 1878, during the absence on duty of the Political Agent, Bhopal.

The 29th March 1878.

No. 927G.—Major A. G. Mayne, Political Assistant, 1st Class, and Cantonment Magistrate, Secunderabad, resumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 11th March 1878, from which date the services of Major C. Hayter are placed at the disposal of the Military Department.

H. M. DURAND,
for Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

Fort William, the 27th March 1878.

No. 2076.—The following officers are appointed to officiate, until further orders, in the offices named below :—

Mr. J. E. Cooke, Assistant Comptroller General, Bida Syamacharan De, Assistant to the Comptroller General.

Mr. A. Anthony, Deputy Accountant General, Bombay.

Mr. T. W. Biss, Deputy Accountant General, N. W. Provinces.

Mr. F. deH. Larpent, Deputy Accountant General, Punjab.

Mr. W. H. Dobson, Assistant Accountant General, Madras.

Mr. C. J. Ryett-Carmac, Assistant to the Accountant General, N. W. Provinces.

Mr. A. H. Anthony, Assistant to the Comptroller General.

No. 2077.—Mr. R. E. Hamilton is appointed to be Assistant Accountant General, Bombay.

Mr. H. G. H. Keene is appointed to be Assistant to the Comptroller General, substantive *pro tempore*.

Mr. C. E. Crawley is appointed to be Assistant to the Accountant General, Bombay.

Mr. H. J. Breton is appointed to be Assistant to the Deputy Accountant General, British Burmah, substantive *pro tempore*.

The 29th March 1878.

No. 2100.—Mr. C. R. Kern, Officer, Deputy Accountant General, Bengal, to officiate temporarily as Accountant General, Bengal, from the date on which he may receive charge from Mr. Barbour, until further orders.

No. 2138.—Bill drawn upon India by the Secretary of State, 1877-78.

	Rs.	Average rate.	Less compared with ordinary at an of 25.1
In the month of March	1,723,250	2,00,00,000	1 863 27,67,410
Estimated for the whole year (Regular Estimate)	10,432,000	12,04,20,000	1 879 1,61,21,000
During the whole year	10,432,440	12,01,17,939	1 879 1,60,73,538

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 29th March 1878.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 12.—The following appointments are made for His Majesty's Indian Marine:—

T. G. R. Finny is transferred from the I. G. S. *Semiramis* to the I. G. S. *Czarewitsch* as 2nd grade officer in lieu of 3rd grade officer.

Mr. George Alexander Maria Haviland, to be a 3rd grade officer, on probation, and posted to the I. G. S. *Tenasserim*.

Mr. Stephen Lashington Carr, to be a 3rd grade officer, on probation, and posted to the I. G. S. *Semiramis* for general duty.

Mr. Boyle Purdon Creagh, to be a 2nd grade officer, on probation, and posted to the I. G. S. *Semiramis* for general duty.

Mr. E. H. Bayley, to be a 4th grade officer, on probation, and posted to the I. G. S. *Czarewitsch*.

H. K. BURNE, Colonel,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Fort William, the 25th March 1878

No. 130.—*Erratum.*—In Public Works Department Notification No. 125, dated 22nd March 1878, for Mr. "W. Hamilton," temporarily promoted from 3rd to 2nd Grade Sub-Engineer, *vice* Mr. Browning, read Mr. "W. Hutton."

The 26th March 1878.

No. 131.—Lieutenant D. A. Scott, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary rank, Officiating Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Gov-

ernment of India for Guaranteed Railways, is confirmed in his appointment as Deputy Consulting Engineer.

No. 132.—With reference to Public Works

May 1877, Colonel F. W. Peile, R.E., Director of State Railways, on return from furlough assumed charge of the Western System from Mr. A. Grant on the forenoon of the 20th March 1878.

No. 133.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 28 of the 17th January 1878, the services of Lieutenant H. Kunhardt, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, retransferred to the North-Eastern System State Railways.

The 27th March 1878.

No. 134.—Mr. T. R. Roberts, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is retransferred from Madras Famine Relief Works to Bengal Irrigation Branch.

The 28th March 1878.

No. 135.—Mr. W. D'C. Need, Accountant, 3rd Grade, and Mr. T. A. Hickie, Accountant, 4th Grade (temporary rank), are temporarily transferred from Madras Famine Relief Works Accounts to Mysore.

No. 136.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 95, dated 28th February 1878, Captain W. A. "J. Wallace," R.E., Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, will rejoin his appointment under the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta.

No. 137.—Mr. W. Ball, Assistant Examiner, 3rd Grade, temporary rank, attached to the Office of the Examiner of Telegraph Accounts, is granted one month's leave on medical certificate, in extension of the leave granted to him in Public Works Department Notification No. 100, dated 2nd March 1878.

No. 138.—The Government of India has no further need of the services of Mr. S. W. Grant, Supervisor, 1st Grade, Military Works Branch.

The 29th March 1878.

No. 139.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following promotions in the Engineer Establishment attached to the Railway Branch of the Public Works Department, with effect from the dates specified:—

Names.	Present Grade.	Grade to which promoted.	With effect from	Nature of promotion.	
Molawetich, H. B.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd.	Assistant Engineer, 1st.	May 1878	Temporary	charge from Mr. ...
Gahan, H. H.	Ditto	Ditto	"	Ditto	"
Hazell, W.	Executive Engineer, 4th.	Executive Engineer, 3rd	"	Ditto	See Mr. ... promoted to Superintendent Engineer.
Shadbolt, E. I.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd.	Assistant Engineer, 1st.	"	Ditto	"
Finney, S.	Ditto	Ditto	"	Ditto	See Mr. ... promoted to Superintendent Engineer.
Hebbert, E. B.	Ditto	Ditto	"	Ditto	"

